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THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
CEDAR COUNTY,  
IOWA,

CONTAINING

*A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,*

A Biographical Directory of its Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Cedar County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

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U.S.  
VOLUME  
NATIONAL



## P R E F A C E.

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FORTY-TWO years have come and gone since civilization's advance guard, in the persons of DAVID W. WALTON and family,\* came to occupy and develop the rich agricultural lands and exercise dominion in that part of the Cedar River country included within the boundaries of Cedar County, erst the home of the wild, untutored red men, their wives and little ones, and the grazing places of the buffalo, the elk, the deer and other animals native to the climate, herbage and grasses. Had these pioneers or some others who immediately followed them, directed their attention to the keeping of a chronological journal or diary of events, to write a history of the country *now* would be a comparatively easy task. In the absence of such records, the magnitude of the enterprise is very materially augmented, and the difficulties of the undertaking still further increased by reason of the absence of nearly all the pioneer fathers and mothers who first came to gladden the prairies and forest wilds with their presence, and scatter the seeds of that better intelligence, which, growing and spreading as year was added to year, has made the country of their choice rank second to none in modern accomplishments. The seeds they scattered ripened into the fullness of a plentiful harvest, and school houses, churches, cities, towns, telegraphs, railroads and palatial-like dwellings occupy the old "camp grounds" of the Sauks, Foxes and kindred tribes of red men.

The struggles, changes and vicissitudes that forty-two years evoke, are as trying to the minds, as to the bodies of men. Physical and mental strength waste away together beneath gathering years, and the memory of names, dates and events becomes lost in the confusion engendered by time and its restless, unceasing mutations. Circumstances that were fresh in memory ten and twenty years after their occurrence, are almost, if not entirely, forgotten when nearly fifty years have gone. If not entirely obliterated and effaced from memory's tablet, they are so nearly so, that, when recalled by one seeking to preserve them, the recollections come slowly back, more like the memory of a mid-night dream than of an actual occurrence in which they were partial, if not actual participants and prominent characters. The footprint of time leaves its impressions and destroying agencies upon everything, and hence it would be unreasonable to suppose that the annals, incidents and happenings of nearly half a century in a community like that whose history we have attempted to write, could be preserved intact and unbroken.

That part of this history relating to the *Cedar County Freebooters* is the only succinct, connected and reliable history ever published of the outrages and outlawry to which the people of Cedar and adjoining counties were subjected for so many years. The facts relating to that reign of terror were obtained from different citizens who took a prominent part in the measures inaugurated to free themselves from the presence of the outlaws that defiled and corrupted the country from 1837 to 1857, when the unlawful combination was broken up and the members of the gang driven from the country. Many of the prominent and active members of the so-called Regulators have maintained a continuous residence in the county, where they have steadily grown in wealth, honor and influence, and while they regret the severity of the measures they employed to free themselves from the presence of dishonest and predatory characters, they believed *then*, as they believe *now*, that it was the only means of protecting their homes. We feel assured this chapter will be read with interest.

The passage of two years marked the pages of time after the first settlement on Sugar Creek before any records of a public nature, relating to what is now Cedar County, were made. From the date of the erection of Michigan Territory, and the division of the "Forty Mile Strip" into two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, by the Legislature of that Territory, until the organization of Cedar County, in 1838,

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\* *Per con'ra*, Mr. William Baker still insists that Enos Nyce was the "first settler," and that Col. Walton and his family did not come to the county until after July, 1836.

under act of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature (which was set off from Michigan Territory in 1837), this district of country was subject to the jurisdiction of Dubuque County, and, as a matter of fact, many things of which the author has written were collected from the old records of that county by Hon. JOSEPH B. HALL, a gentleman of learning, experience and judgment, and by him placed at our disposal. These records were invaluable aids in the compilation of these pages. With this single exception, the gentlemen entrusted with the duty of writing this history were forced to depend upon the memory and intelligence of the few surviving pioneer settlers for a very large share of facts and information relating to immediate local events until after the organization of the county and the first meeting of the first Board of County Commissioners, at Rochester, on the 2d day of April, 1838. And it is a subject of regret, that, even after that date, many important records are lost from the county archives, so that, in some instances, it has been impossible to supply certain names, dates, etc., from written data.

For these reasons, it is not to be expected that this volume will be entirely accurate as to names, dates, etc., or that it will be so perfect as to be above and beyond criticism, for the book is yet to be written and printed that can justly claim the meed of perfection; but it is the publishers' hope, as it is their belief, that it will be found measurably correct and generally accurate and reliable. Industrious and studied care has been exercised to make it a standard book of reference, as well as one of interest to the general reader. If in such a multiplicity of names, dates, etc., some errors are not detected, it will be strange, indeed.

Such as it is, our offering is completed, and it only remains for the publishers to acknowledge their obligations to the gentlemen named below for the valuable information furnished by them, without which this history of Cedar County would not be so voluminous and comprehensive.

To Hon. WILLIAM H. TUTHILL, for valuable MSS., data, and much time spent in revising the entire historical matter; to Messrs. LONGLEY and PEET, of the *Advertiser*, for the use of their well-kept files of the paper over which they preside with such signal ability; to M. R. JACKSON, the able and accomplished editor of the *Conservative*, for similar favors; T. C. PRESCOTT, Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts; MOREAU CARROLL, County Auditor; CHARLES W. HAWLEY, County Recorder, for access to the records of their several offices, as well as for services and assistance rendered in uncovering old and time-stained records; ALONZO SHAW, the efficient and obliging Postmaster; WILLIAM M. KNOTT, Esq., of Tipton; Col. HENRY HARDMAN, WILLIAM BAKER and GEORGE FRAIN, of Rochester; SEWALL GOWER, of Cass Township; EBENEZER A. GRAY, of Iowa Township; WASHINGTON A. RIGBY, of Stanwood; FRED. HECHT, WILLIAM N. HOEY, LEWIS and L. W. PHELPS, Dr. COATES and S. S. CROCKER, of Clarence; JOHN SAFLEY and JOHN FERGUSON, of Red Oak, for historical data of their respective neighborhoods; ROBERT J. DAVIDSON, of Fremont Township, for a history of the hurricanes; to E. E. EDWARDS, Esq., of Moscow, one of the earliest officials of the county, for missing links in county records; to Mrs. CATHERINE FLEMING (now of Davenport), for thirty-five years a respected and highly esteemed business woman of Tipton, for sundry items of interest that could be obtained from no other source; the Ministers and official representatives of the several churches, and to the Superintendent, Principals and Teachers of the schools of the county, for statistical and other facts, this paragraph of acknowledgment is, therefore, respectfully dedicated. To these parties, and the interest they have shown for the undertaking, is due, in a great measure, whatever of merit may be ascribed to this offering.

To the press and people of the county in general, and to the citizens of Tipton in particular, our most grateful considerations are due for their universal kindness to our representatives and agents who were charged with the labor of collecting and arranging the information herein preserved to that posterity that will come in the not far distant by-and-by to fill the places of the fathers and mothers, so many of whose names and honorable biographies are to be found within the pages of this book.

In conclusion, the publishers express the sincere hope that, before another forty-two years will have passed, other and abler pens will have taken up and recorded the annalistic events that will follow after the close of this offering to the people of Cedar County, that the historical literature of the country may be fully preserved and maintained from County to Nation.

Very respectfully,

June, 1878.

PUBLISHERS.

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Map of  
**CEDAR COUNTY**  
IOWA.









# THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

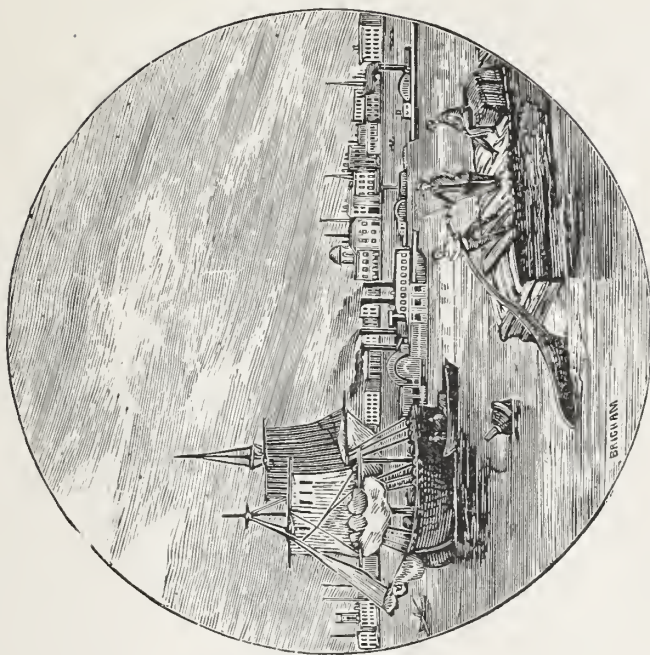
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

## EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Alloué had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude  $33^{\circ}$ , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-



alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony



in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land; and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne ; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the



treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Mulbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.\* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

\* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. \* \* \* From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to



work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

### DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian



from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He



had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

## ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.\* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

\* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."



This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. \* \* \* That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those



acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly





PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-



ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they



strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,



and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-



ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.



During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts



and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-



delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.



While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states.



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Poly-potamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

### AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.



Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had



been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.



## DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. \* \* \* \* To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. \* \* \* A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.





TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

## TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.



On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute ; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

### BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783. he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages. one





BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

NOTE.—The above is the generally accepted version of the cause of the Black Hawk War, but in our History of Jo Daviess County, Ill., we had occasion to go to the bottom of this matter, and have, we think, found the actual cause of the war, which will be found on page 157.



Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

### OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order :



BIG EAGLE.



“Special Order, No. 430.

“WAR DEPARTMENT,

“ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

“Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

“By order of the President of the United States.

“Official:

“E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass’t Adj’t Gen.*

“CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com’y Sub. Vols.*

“Through Com’g Gen’l, Washington, D. C.”

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the “Lava Beds,” a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as “Bloody Point.” These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.



Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities ; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.



## PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the



lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants; and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to the Governors of the Western States. The struggle, on the whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree, this prosperity was an inflated one; and, with the rest of the Union, we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four



years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of



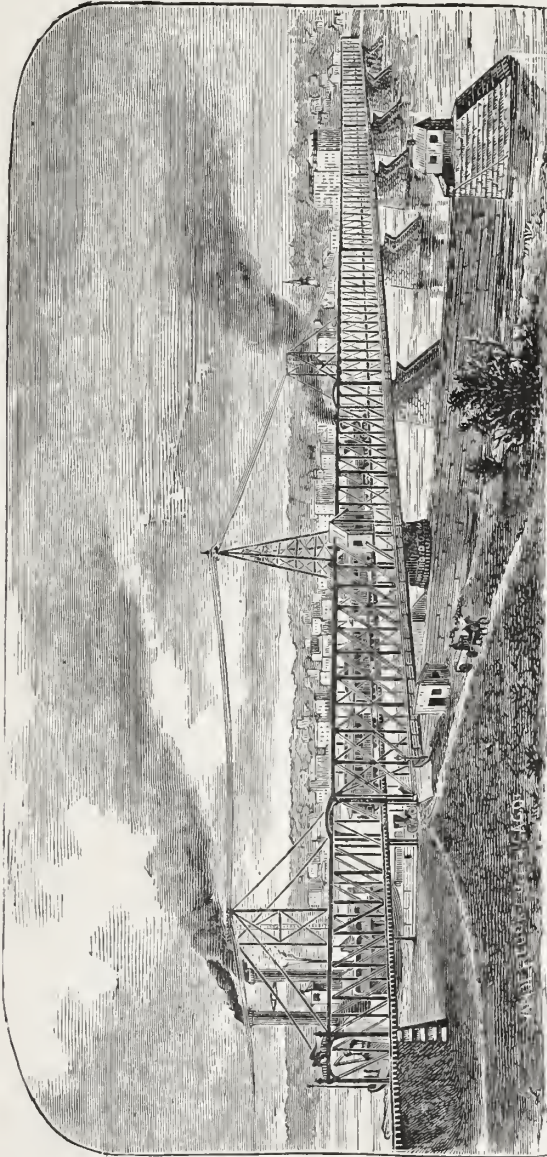
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries



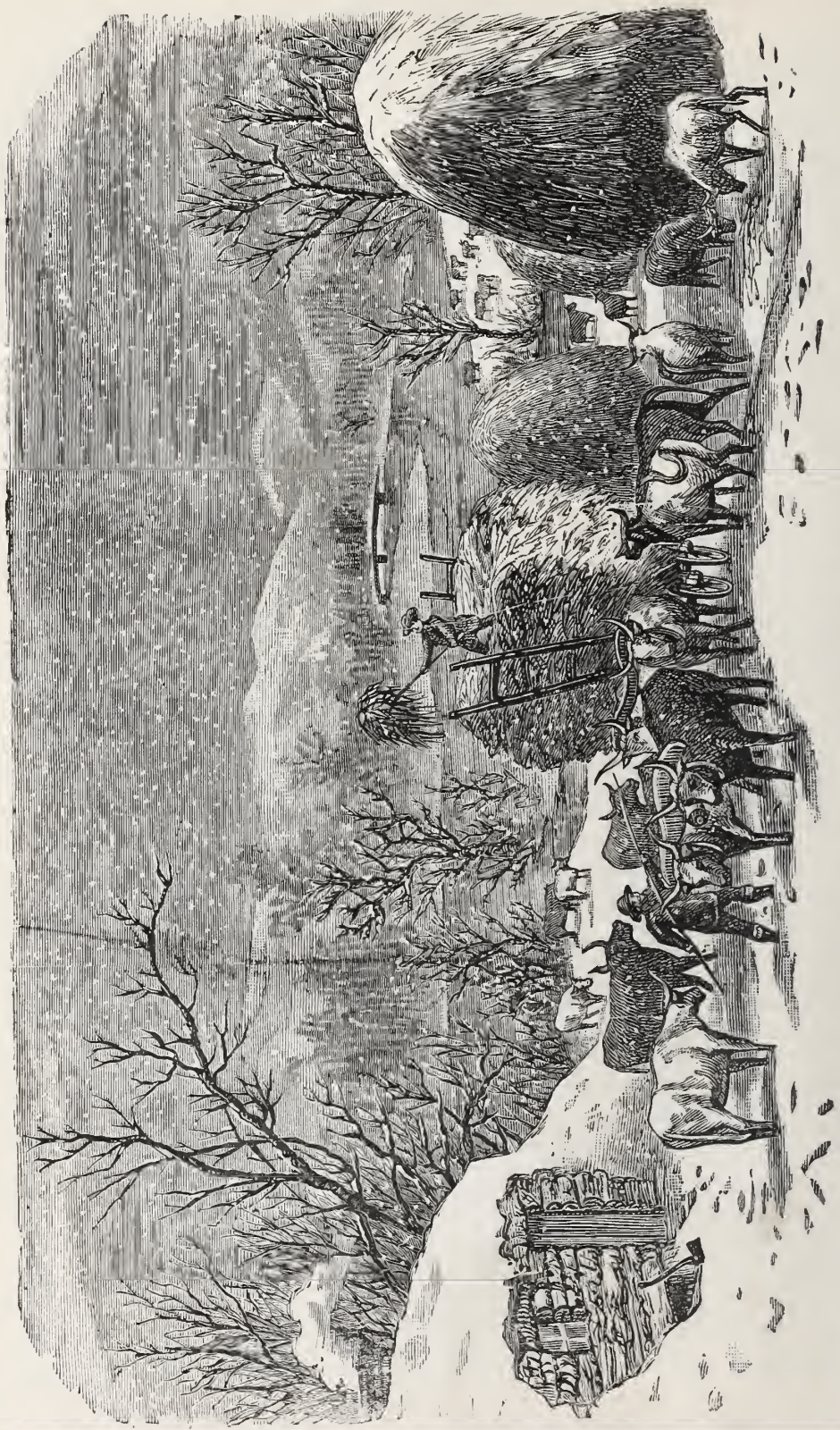
Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.







PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.



## CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,



CHICAGO IN 1833.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber:



with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens; with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

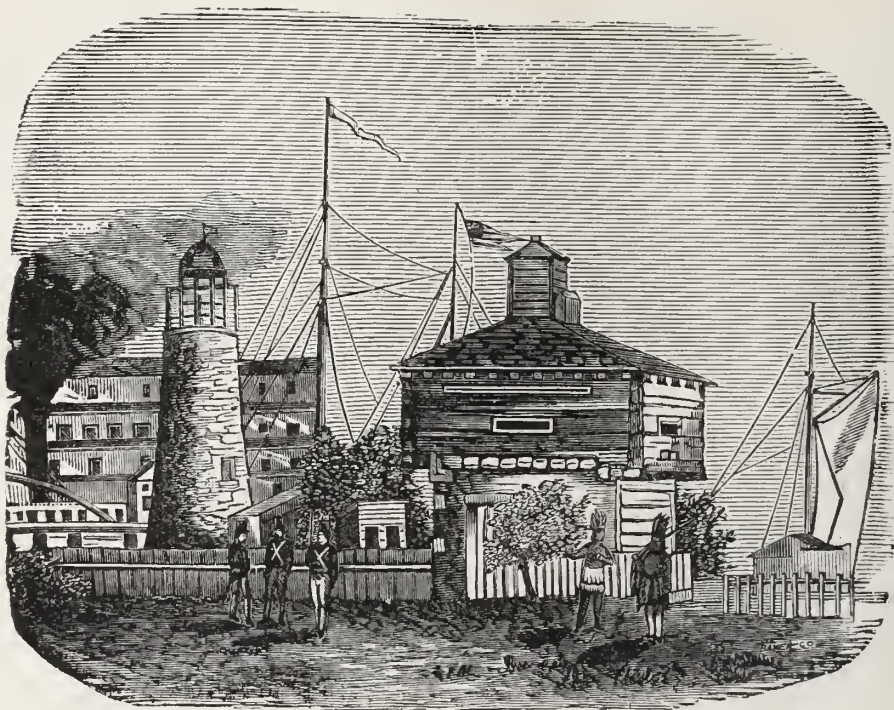
line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of





OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.



branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

### THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about



equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

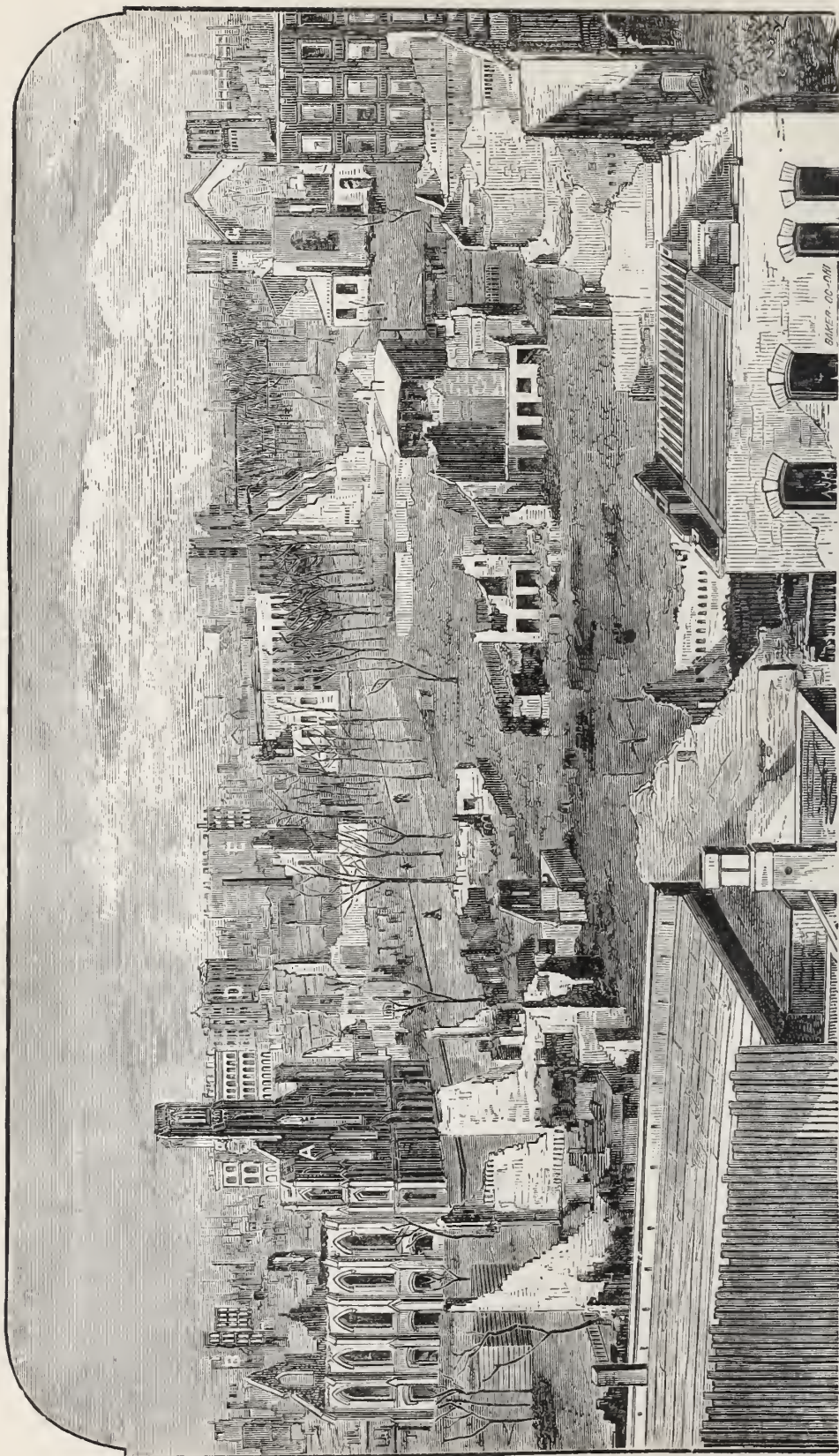
### MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."





RUINS OF CHICAGO.



Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

BRICHMAN & CO.



The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant



seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

# THE STATE OF IOWA.

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## GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it :

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County).....	4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River) .....	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

#### DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.



## RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

*Chariton and Grand Rivers* both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

*Platte River.*—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

*One Hundred and Two River* is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

*Nodaway River.*—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

*Nishnabotany River.*—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

*Boyer River.*—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.



*Soldier River.*—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

*Little Sioux River.*—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

*Floyd River.*—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

*Rock River.*—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

*Big Sioux River.*—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

*Missouri River.*—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

*Des Moines River.*—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

*Skunk River.*—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

*Iowa River.*—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

*Cedar River.*—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length



of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

*Wapsipinnicon River.*—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

*Turkey River.*—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

*Upper Iowa River.*—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

*Mississippi River.*—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

#### LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

*Spirit Lake.*—The width and length of this lake are about equal; and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

*Okoboji Lake.*—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

*Clear Lake.*—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

*Storm Lake.*—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

*Walled Lakes.*—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

#### SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing



to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

#### ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

#### GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	{ Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i> .....	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramous bed</i> .....	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous.	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i> .....	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i> .....	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	{ Coal Measures.	Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	{ Subcarboniferous.	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Kinderhook beds.....	175
Upper Silurian.....	{ Cincinnati.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
		Niagara Limestone.....	350
Lower Silurian.....	{ Trenton.	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
		Galena Limestone.....	250
	{ Primordial.	Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
Azoic .....	{ Huronian.....	Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

#### THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

#### LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

##### PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

*Potsdam Sandstone.*—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

*Lower Magnesium Limestone.*—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

*St. Peter's Sandstone.*—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

##### TRENTON GROUP.

*Trenton Limestone.*—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of tribolites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

*The Galena Limestone.*—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,



though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

#### CINCINNATI GROUP.

*Maquoketa Shales.*—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

#### UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

##### NIAGARA GROUP.

*Niagara Limestone.*—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

#### DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

##### HAMILTON GROUP.

*Hamilton Limestone.*—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and south-eastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

#### CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

#### SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

*The Kinderhook Beds.*—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiata*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

*The Burlington Limestone.*—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.



*The Keokuk Limestone.*—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *aulopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

*The St. Louis Limestone.*—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythre* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

#### THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

*Lower Coal Measures.*—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

*Middle Coal Measures.*—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.



Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

*Upper Coal Measures.*—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalapoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiapoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

#### CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

*Nishnabotany Sandstone.*—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

*Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.*—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix meekii* and *sassafras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

*Inoceramus Beds.*—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

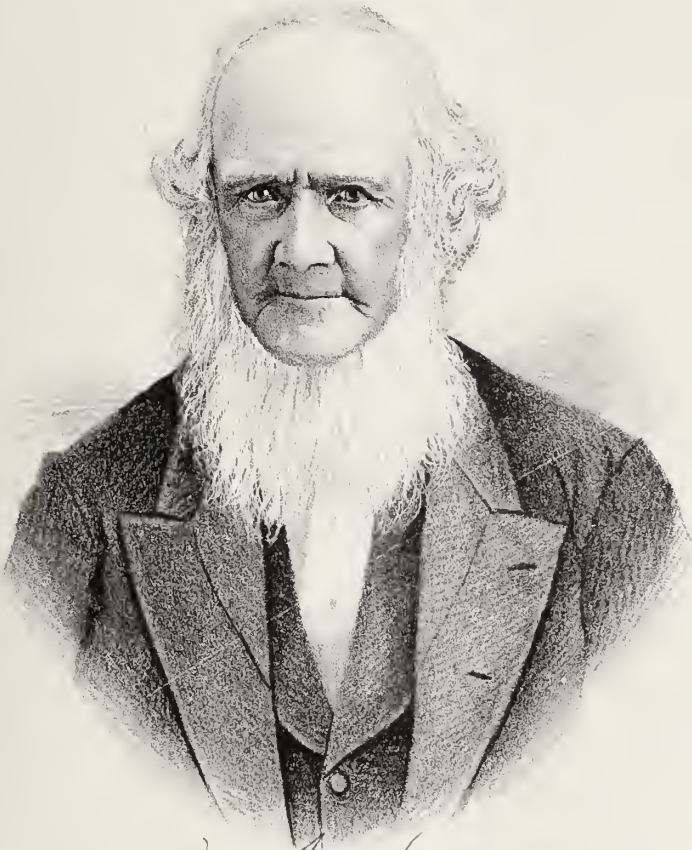
The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

#### PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth .....	2,000
Winnebago .....	2,000
Hancock .....	1,500
Wright.....	500
Kossuth .....	700
Dickinson .....	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat



*W. A. Rigby*  
FREMONT TOWNSHIP.





named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

#### GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.



Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

*Age of the Gypsum Deposit.*—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

*Lithological Origin.*—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminae of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

*Physical Properties.*—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

#### MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-



bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

#### SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

#### SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

#### SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

#### CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.





# HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

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## DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Monin-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,  
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.



The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bien-ville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the



whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

#### TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

#### THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

#### THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,



and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given :

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession



of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious



party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

#### PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyné Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about  $41^{\circ} 21'$  north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

#### INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on



shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name; the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods: that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before



you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

#### THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River ; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephen's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. \* \* \* From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

## INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for



seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes*.—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet



River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottobes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*.—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes*.—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837*.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment*.—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842*.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.





Henry Karbman

ROCHESTER TOWNSHIP



## SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

*Dubuque.*—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who



held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

*Giard.*—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

*Honori.*—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

### THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother



officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk :

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,\* with the following exceptions, to wit :

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

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\* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in



Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomic chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomes, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanessville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanessville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843. Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of



Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

## TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

#### THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

*Dubuque County.*—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

*Des Moines County.*—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

*Council.*—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

*House.*—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,\* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

\* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.



were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

### THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain



possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

### STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."



The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, *ex officio*, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of



railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

#### GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1869.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	326,013	1870.....	1,191,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,333
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	.....
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,732	1877.....	.....
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,699		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

### *Ames, Story County.*

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ATA, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

*Board of Instruction.*—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

## THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

*Iowa City, Johnson County.*

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use



and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place ; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk ; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with " full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University ; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the " Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term ; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows : Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.



An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem*., until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

#### TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

##### PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio .....	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio .....	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio .....	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....	1878	.....

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas.....	1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....	1855	1858

## SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....	1864	.....

## TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department ; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy ; Prosecutor of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa ; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers ; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures ; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa ; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State ; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest ; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual



meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

## THE PENITENTIARY.

*Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.*

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

### ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

*Located at Anamosa, Jones County.*

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

### IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

*Mount Pleasant, Henry County.*

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses: and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

*Trustees, 1877:*—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

*Resident Officers:*—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

### *Independence, Buchanan County.*

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building



was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

#### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

### IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

#### *Vinton, Benton County.*

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

*Trustees, 1877-8.*—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

*Faculty.*—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

## INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

*Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.*

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

*Trustees, 1877-8.*—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

*Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.*

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.



The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Haneock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

### STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

*Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.*

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

*Board of Directors.*—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

*Board of Officers.*—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

*Faculty.*—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

### ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

*Glenwood, Mills County.*

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

## THE REFORM SCHOOL.

### *Eldora, Hardin County.*

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.



The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

## FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

*Near Anamosa, Jones County.*

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed. and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

### I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care, and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

## II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

## III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.



## IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

## V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

## VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	33,142.43 "
Dec: 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to



the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Racoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Racoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted :

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Racoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

#### VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs’ petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey’s successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

#### VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act



does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

#### IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the State*, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only



lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

## X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "



By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows :

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."



In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

## POLITICAL RECORD.

## TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

*Governors*—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

*Secretaries*—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

*Auditors*—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

*Treasurers*—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

*Judges*—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

*Presidents of Council*—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

*Speakers of the House*—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

*First Constitutional Convention, 1844*—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

*Second Constitutional Convention, 1846*—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

## OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

*Governors*—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

*Lieutenant Governor*—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

*Secretaries of State*—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to —.

*Auditors of State*—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

*Treasurers of State*—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to



1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ———.

*Superintendents of Public Instruction*—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

*Secretaries of Board of Education*—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

*Superintendents of Public Instruction*—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to ———.

*State Binders*—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to ———.

*Registers of the State Land Office*—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to ———.

*State Printers*—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to ———.

*Adjutants General*—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to ———.

*Attorneys General*—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

*Presidents of the Senate*—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

*Speakers of the House*—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

*New Constitutional Convention, 1859*—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

## STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunkin, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

## THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

*Chief Justices.*—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

*Associate Judges.*—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacer D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

## SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

## CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan ; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872 ; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d ; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877 ; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872 ; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

## MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.*—S. Clinton Hastings ; Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.*—First District, William Thompson ; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.*—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson ; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.*—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

*Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.*—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

*Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.*—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

*Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.*—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

*Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.*—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

*Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.*—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.\* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

*Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.*—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

*Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.*—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell ; Fifth District, John A. Kasson ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

*Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.*—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

*Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.*—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, William Smyth ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

*Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.*—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, W. G. Donnan ; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

*Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.*—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, William Y. Donnan ; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt ; Fifth District, James Wilson ; Sixth District,

\* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.



William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

*Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.*—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

*Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.*—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

## WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops.

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.



"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA  
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,  
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th Iowa Infantry.....	933
2d " ".....	1,247	40th " ".....	900
3d " ".....	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th " ".....	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th " ".....	1,037	45th " " ".....	912
6th " ".....	1,013	46th " " ".....	892
7th " ".....	1,138	47th " " ".....	884
8th " ".....	1,027	48th Battalion " ".....	346
9th " ".....	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " ".....	1,027	2d " ".....	1,394
11th " ".....	1,022	3d " ".....	1,360
12th " ".....	981	4th " ".....	1,227
13th " ".....	989	5th " ".....	1,245
14th " ".....	840	6th " ".....	1,125
15th " ".....	1,196	7th " ".....	562
16th " ".....	919	8th " ".....	1,234
17th " ".....	956	9th " ".....	1,178
18th " ".....	875	Sioux City Cavalry*.....	93
19th " ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87
20th " ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
21st " ".....	980	2d " ".....	123
22d " ".....	1,008	3d " ".....	142
23d " ".....	961	4th " ".....	152
24th " ".....	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S†..	903
25th " ".....	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
26th " ".....	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " ".....	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1,	
28th " ".....	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
29th " ".....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " ".....	978	of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " ".....	977		
32d " ".....	925	Total.....	61,653
33d " ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-	
34th " ".....	953	ments.....	7,202
35th " ".....	984	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " ".....	910	1, 1865.....	75,519

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

\* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.









Eleventh Infantry.....	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37	
Twelfth Infantry.....	30	...	30	32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	...	768	382	19	3	22	
Thirteenth Infantry.....	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30	
Fourteenth Infantry.....	27	1	28	23	122	...	145	137	53	190	162	...	162	1	526	249	13	10	23	
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	2	
Fifteenth Infantry.....	52	...	52	78	194	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27	
Sixteenth Infantry.....	57	...	57	32	217	...	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27	
Seventeenth Infantry.....	43	...	43	18	97	1	116	129	93	222	225	...	225	8	614	264	23	3	26	
Eighteenth Infantry.....	26	2	28	7	109	...	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	...	449	63	5	10	
Nineteenth Infantry.....	53	...	53	33	91	...	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	...	562	204	27	13	
Twenty-first Infantry.....	37	1	38	29	157	...	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	...	531	20	49	5	
Twenty-second Infantry.....	53	1	54	52	126	...	2	180	150	8	158	245	...	245	...	634	79	40	2	
Twenty-third Infantry.....	39	...	39	30	196	...	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	...	570	3	41	1	
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	58	1	59	53	197	...	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	39	...	39	22	199	...	...	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	40	2	42	29	204	...	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	...	562	24	69	...	
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	7	...	7	14	162	...	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	52	...	52	24	180	1	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	19	2	21	17	248	...	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	...	...	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11	...	11	16	261	...	...	277	137	38	175	77	...	77	...	540	13	72	...	
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56	...	56	33	203	...	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	...	589	93	27	6	
Thirty-third Infantry.....	25	1	26	37	166	...	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	4	...	4	2	228	1	...	231	286	27	313	13	...	13	...	561	3	22	...	
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated.....	3	1	4	2	10	...	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	...	66	...	...	...	...	
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	23	2	25	19	182	1	1	203	172	17	189	93	...	93	3	510	15	51	14	
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	35	...	35	24	226	...	1	251	187	4	191	142	...	142	...	619	437	17	6	
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	142	326	30	356	...	2	2	...	593	...	2	...	
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	311	108	9	117	2	...	2	...	431	...	8	4	
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	33	1	34	21	119	...	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	...	406	203	12	3	
Fortieth Infantry.....	5	...	5	10	179	...	5	194	117	4	121	41	...	41	...	361	2	20	6	
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	1	1	1	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	17	...	1	19	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	22	...	1	...	
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	23	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	28	3	...	...	
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1	1	1	...	45	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
First African Infantry [60th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	...	5	337	40	...	40	1	...	1	...	383	...	1	...	
	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	109	10	11	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281

† Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. ‡ Partial returns.

\* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.



# POPULATION OF IOWA, By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	7045	3982	984			1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533			1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777		3653
Appanoose.....	2370	16456	11931	3131		527
Audubon.....	17405	1212	454			3679
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672		4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	135		4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735		3515
Bremer.....	13220	12528	4915			2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17034	7906	517		3890
Buena Vista.....	3561	1585	57			817
Buncombe*.....						
Butler.....	11734	9951	3724			2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147			681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281			1197
Cass.....	10552	5464	1612			2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940			1526
Cherokee.....	4249	1967	58			1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4336			2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79		2213
Clay.....	3559	1523	52			868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35337	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	6039	2530	383			1244
Dallas.....	14386	12019	5244	854		3170
Davis.....	15757	15565	13764	7264		3448
Decatur.....	13249	12018	8677	965		2882
Delaware.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1389	180			394
Dubuque.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105			299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825		4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	3744			2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309			1374
Fremont.....	13719	11173	5074	1244		2998
Greene.....	7028	4627	1374			1622
Grundy.....	8134	6399	793			1525
Guthrie.....	9638	7061	3058			2339
Hamilton.....	7701	6055	1699			1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179			303
Hardin.....	15029	13684	5440			3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	3621			2658
Henry.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	7875	6282	3168			1712
Humboldt.....	3455	2596	332			695
Ida.....	794	226	43			172
Iowa.....	17456	16644	8029	822		3576
Jackson.....	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24128	22116	9883	1280		5239
Jefferson.....	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

\* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

## POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Keokuk .....	20488	19434	13271	4822		4202
Kossuth .....	3765	3351	416			773
Lee .....	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	5709
Linn .....	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7274
Louisa .....	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas .....	11725	10388	5766	471		2464
Lyon* .....	1139	221				287
Madison .....	16030	13884	7339	1179		2632
Mahaska .....	23718	22508	14816	5989		5287
Marion .....	24094	24436	16313	5482		4988
Marshall .....	19629	17576	6015	338		4445
Mills .....	10555	8718	4481			2365
Mitchell .....	11523	9582	3409			2338
Monona .....	2267	3654	832			1292
Monroe .....	12811	12724	8612	2884		2743
Montgomery .....	10389	5934	1256			2485
Muscatine .....	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien .....	2349	715	8			595
Osceola .....	1778					498
Page .....	14274	9975	4419	551		3222
Palo Alto .....	2728	1336	132			556
Plymouth .....	5282	2199	148			1136
Pocahontas .....	2249	1446	103			464
Polk .....	31558	27857	11625	4513		6842
Pottawattomie .....	21665	16893	4968	7828		4392
Poweshiek .....	16482	15581	5668	615		3634
Ringgold .....	7546	5691	2923			1496
Sac .....	2873	1411	246			657
Scott .....	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby .....	5664	2540	818			1084
Sioux .....	3720	576	10			637
Story .....	13111	11651	4051			2574
Tama .....	18771	16131	5285	8		3911
Taylor .....	10418	6989	3590	204		2282
Union .....	8827	6986	2012			1924
Van Buren .....	17980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello .....	18541	22346	14518	8471		3923
Warren .....	19269	17980	10281	961		4168
Washington .....	23865	18952	14235	4957	1594	5346
Wayne .....	13978	11287	6409	340		2947
Webster .....	13114	10484	2504			3747
Winnebago .....	24233	1562	168			4117
Winneshie .....	2986	23570	13942	546		406
Woodbury .....	8568	6172	1119			1776
Worth .....	4908	2892	756			763
Wright .....	3244	2392	653			694
Total .....	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

\* Formerly Buncombe.

## ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for



**Soldiers' Orphans at Normal.** On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



## INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

## I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the “divide” of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,



when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

## MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

### WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totaled 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.



## MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

## NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined: In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of



Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.



## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

*We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;



To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[\* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

\* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President ; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States ; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law ; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient ; he may on extraordinary



occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

#### ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia.*

*New Hampshire.*

JOHN LANGDON,  
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

*Massachusetts.*

NATHANIEL GORHAM,  
RUFUS KING.

*Connecticut.*

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,  
ROGER SHERMAN.

*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*

WIL. LIVINGSTON,  
WM. PATERSON,  
DAVID BREARLEY,  
JONA. DAYTON.

*Pennsylvania.*

B. FRANKLIN,  
ROBT. MORRIS,  
THOS. FITZSIMONS,  
JAMES WILSON,  
THOS. MIFFLIN,  
GEO. CLYMER,  
JARED INGERSOLL,  
GOUV. MORRIS.

*Delaware.*

GEO. READ,  
JOHN DICKINSON,  
JACO. BROOM,  
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,  
RICHARD BASSETT.

*Maryland.*

JAMES M'HENRY,  
DANL. CARROLL,  
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

*Virginia.*

JOHN BLAIR,  
JAMES MADISON, JR.

*North Carolina.*

WM. BLOUNT,  
HU. WILLIAMSON,  
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

*South Carolina.*

J. RUTLEDGE,  
CHARLES PINCKNEY,  
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,  
PIERCE BUTLER.

*Georgia.*

WILLIAM FEW,  
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*



ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,  
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

#### ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

#### ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-



*Wm. Coates*

CLARENCE





ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President ; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

### ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

### ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed ; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

## ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon.....	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	224	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa.....	128	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremner.....	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1086	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass.....	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	446	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	592	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscataine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien.....	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	250	48	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	246	36	36	Shelby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette.....	1923	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story.....	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor.....	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1160	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	1710	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne.....	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1348	863	523	19	1537	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winnebago.....	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard.....	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winnebiek.....	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida.....	321	54	104	.....	212	57	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	391	166	117	98	574	184
Jackson.....	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485	Totals.....	121546	79353	34228	10639	17133	112127
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	263	3375	1804	Majorities.....	42193	.....	.....	.....	59211	.....
Jefferson.....	1396	753	576	109	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766; 1876 (including 3949 Greenback), 292,943.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I.....	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII.....	19496	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II.....	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII.....	19358	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III.....	17423	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX.....	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V.....	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5243		168289	118356	49933	*292111	.....
VI.....	18778	14719	4059	33497	R. 2724						

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. \*Including 5,466 Greenback votes.



## PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

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*How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.*

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

*How to change gold into currency.*

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

*How to change currency into gold.*

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

*How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.*

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

*How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.*

*A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.*

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

*To find the net weight or gross price.*

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

*To find the gross weight or net price.*

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

*How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.*

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

*How to find the contents of a corn-crib.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

*How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.*

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of  $31\frac{1}{2}$  gallons.

*How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.*

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

*How to measure boards.*

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

*How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.*

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

*How to find the number of acres in a body of land.*

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

*How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.*

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

*How to find the number of bricks required in a building.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by  $22\frac{1}{2}$ .

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the space.

*How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

*How to reckon the cost of hay.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

*How to measure grain.*

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

*Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.*

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

*Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.*

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

*To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.*

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.



*How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.*

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

*The diameter being given, to find the circumference.*

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

*How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.*

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

*To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.*

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

*General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.*

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

*To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.*

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

*Howard's new rule for computing interest.*

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

*Rule for converting English into American currency.*

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

### SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	.....make 1 link.
25 links .....	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains.....	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

### HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat..... at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....		\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats..... at \$ .45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter..... at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....		18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....		40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....		2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....	48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....	6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....		25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....		4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....	17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....		35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor..... at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats..... at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn..... at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....		25 00
"	1	To Cash.....	10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing..... at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....	2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat..... at \$ .10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting..... at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor..... at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....	20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....	18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient* thus obtained will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by 48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (60 divided by 2); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.	
\$462.50	
.48	
370000	
185000	
60	\$222.0000(\$3.70
180	
420	
420	
00	

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.



## NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

*Virginia*.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

*Florida*.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

*Louisiana* was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

*Alabama* was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

*Mississippi* is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

*Arkansas*, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

*Georgia* owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

*Tennessee* is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” i. e., the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

*Kentucky* is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

*Ohio* means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

*Illinois* is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

*Michigan* was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

*Missouri* is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

*Oregon* owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

*Massachusetts* is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

*Connecticut*, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

*Maryland*, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

*New York* was named by the Duke of York.

*Pennsylvania* means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

*Delaware* after Lord De La Ware.

*New Jersey*, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

*Maine* was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

*Vermont*, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

*New Hampshire*, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

*Texas* is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY  
PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Scranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>									
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,226	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,147	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,724	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i>	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,587
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	*
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Michigan*.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	75,955	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Nevada.....	112,890	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories.....</i>	965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	.....	790	Aggregate of U. S. .....	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265					
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470					
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740					
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	189					
* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.									
* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.									

\* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

\* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

## PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

## POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	1,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Mexico.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Sweden and Norway.....	9,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Mexico.....	210,300
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Stockholm.....	136,900
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Teheran.....	120,000
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Brussels.....	314,100
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Munich.....	169,500
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Lisbon.....	224,063
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Hague.....	90,100
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Bogota.....	45,000
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Santiago.....	115,400
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Berne.....	36,000
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Lima.....	160,100
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Chiquisaca.....	25,000
Frankenburg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	17,753	120.9	Stuttgart.....	101,600
Venezuela.....	1,900,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Caraccas.....	47,000
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Athens.....	43,400
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Quito.....	70,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Asuncion.....	48,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Darmstadt.....	30,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Monrovia.....	3,000
Hayti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	San Salvador.....	15,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Managua.....	10,000
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Monte Video.....	44,500
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	Comayagua.....	12,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Domingo.....	20,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	San Jose.....	2,000
					Honolulu.....	7,633



# STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Acres of Unimproved Land.	No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.	Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.	
				No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.		
Appanoose.....	161059	161083	125188	9606	77789	1049	10838	64871	2385243	13756	387346	\$1611987	
Alamakee.....	134760	156821	108388	61880	937639	181	1964	24325	905920	12776	44328	1415769	
Audubon.....	311146	23819	13866	6876	89235	10	97	9225	394635	758	33283	184553	
Adams.....	65459	48735	54352	17947	281376	7	174	25174	969777	3951	141293	659318	
Adair.....	83182	55580	66265	27550	435014	70	3500	30860	1402428	4455	105739	828171	
Buena Vista.....	33118	37034	27010	15514	162737			7888	228231	2791	67069	207828	
Benton.....	295138	58911	239408	99106	1843666	7	280	83244	3328921	15890	445070	2661995	
Boone.....	156987	17810	108642	32505	429257	11	84	46151	1595752	10401	404620	1018153	
Butler.....	149198	58908	124877	57907	779167	20	700	38568	1270878	13827	421719	1209785	
Bremer.....	145967	47001	104810	48878	644795			28754	1026641	14259	515871	1144620	
Black Hawk.....	213025	150881	181256	89361	1108024			56592	1939590	16804	538196	1893424	
Buchanan.....	19056	71418	157240	64291	812342			48831	1811250	17481	556209	2615949	
Clay.....	37059	39919	33375	17481	153159			8797	190120	4436	98766	123343	
Cherokee.....	54638	28974	45412	31638	401501			9459	315215	3545	115595	35049	
Cass.....	110864	45303	92761	40123	676399			40824	1901063	9079	176381	1284899	
Crawford.....	58059	283414	15792	24000	324899			17357	648588	2902	99158	493887	
Cedar.....	248869	41417	166487	40467	640544	26	295	78224	2845921	20243	675887	2606149	
Cerro Gordo.....	52940	309995	48648	28199	415463			9512	265448	7199	228097	591617	
Clayton.....	212291	151908	173622	68883	1305125	147	21030	37918	1471263	20024	608985	2081793	
Clinton.....	290835	57337		68683	1010315	12	428	89297	3061338	23701	702059	3049049	
Chickasaw.....	96504	94772	74104	40162	643519	3	63	16821	514279	11741	446300	894656	
Carroll.....	58065	309744	39159	26756	340161	3	20	16014	550041	3238	107577	451365	
Clarke.....	96994	50487	78803	17968	217090	7	55	39066	1590260	12337	367643	7054987	
Calloun.....	26996		26618	11040	109631	10	150	10656	351120	2993	73182	221613	
Davis.....	150393	116003	131597	5378	30993	5379	56405	62127	215569	13643	345070	1600990	
Decatur.....	115751	87172	93275	9211	77169	817	12239	50484	1768140	10555	344551	1024541	
Dubuque.....	128891	98561	146244	40240	634135	84	1720	67118	1702391	25115	643322	1369132	
Des Moines.....	143665	58165	97615	113366	8698			40824	2307338	9242	27592	1774924	
Delaware.....	472029	62305	161357	60401	71725	5	50	56150	1680335	20577	63218	1663814	
Dickinson.....	15770	29850	11961	5701	25822			3183	44455	2403	37292	45834	
Dallas.....	132435	57765	114625	29256	445848	7	186	57652	2484898	9907	335124	1502047	
Emmet.....	9989	25586	8387	3911	1510			2197	14278	1549	8241	15244	
Floyd.....	147098	82130	110708	62067	941439			26162	642448	15461	487729	1867377	
Fayette.....	179504	98156	133758	60779	863670	46	968	37091	1296180	20770	704407	1508127	
Franklin.....	69859	48436	65590	31096	455909			24066	758983	9532	328679	771106	
Freemont.....	115907	198892	108039	13229	206901	841	16625	73845	1708985	5419	179645	1046066	
Grundy.....	146059	47296	135108	67384	976607	2	44	40175	1482582	11786	401948	1539377	
Green.....	5910	49838	52323	23491	257160	2	44	783037	783027	4227	120948	629095	
Guthrie.....	87259	47230	76992	17489	393574	22	500	38902	1669134	4145	155505	792461	
Hardin.....	128891	39930	97765	38464	497257			41304	1879961	10982	359495	1066627	
Humboldt.....	29114	36906	27013	12046	20902			9908	297381	8974	240944	240001	
Howard.....	115823	171048	61871	36115	532892			9916	307912	10210	840268	734409	
Harrison.....	94848	337451	72287	22948	143701	84	1200	41720	1620192	8462	69140	786677	
Hancock.....	10462	341615	9005	4889	70006			2067	57599	1853	48816	89405	
Hamilton.....	63966	39935	52050	20676	294682			20441	670731	5108	168262	52762	
Henry.....	182080	50249	110831	15026	180220	9041	113203	62672	2415670	13393	358221	1765670	
Ida.....	7292	9494	6514	3108	48815			2301	108465	455	14060	7482211	
Iowa.....	191011	89357	158488	48410	670247	36	1080	62518	2713830	11756	391071	2005049	
Jackson.....	193290	142401	142401	43515	550000	491	7942	53962	1665518	23652	521156	1750091	
Johnson.....	241021	71257	193019	45306	666779	100	1274	77142	3158178	17760	522197	2447785	
Jasper.....	275881	179552	216949	79926	1107710			100217	4525899	15267	532239	2916838	
Jones.....	208907	63298	140684	36090	462478	31	409	65423	1908564	18260	464824	1896146	
Jefferson.....	167389	66919	125590	16237	164904	6192	66739	55061	1995510	14005	446128	1530140	
Keokuk.....	282125	98999	149672	30278	368338	148	1363	76697	3322752	15582	447038	1947328	
Kossuth.....	31550	48793	28835	10798	131319	140		21433	119777	5143	16557	105306	
Lee.....	189832	78692	133380	10851	72624	15400	200407	59663	2190306	11817	279009	1631518	
Lucas.....	108952	59757	88857	13954	153597	31	929	47022	1902530	12665	342164	1030554	
Lyon.....	15872	318841	12766	8132	76742			54	10396	8477	17899	82651	
Linn.....	281118	62649	175655	52178	656597	12	160	91773	3439923	22670	585648	2590052	
Louisia.....	151007	52922	100066	19764	189939	1388	16267	49642	2184658	6792	175755	1665739	
Mitchell.....	126384	70176	94133	65534	1083811			11274	411961	14078	542662	1918178	
Mahaska.....	232398	124900	150068	31632	395532	205	2697	83775	3768209	16646	496248	2195785	
Marion.....	199669	82779	153214	45136	529663	189	2212	84630	3835038	10987	335746	1811846	
Mills.....	141512	53604	99937	24385	342961	32	543	59543	1533976	6528	232639	1000309	
Madison.....	161998	185709	137979	71538	628914	25	484	69194	2953630	8743	251038	170630	
Monroe.....	102215	78206	91730	11638	101413	263	5584	45575	1738916	11512	241081	683862	
Marshall.....	282125	57153	17308	69895	1123589	21	200	67699	2808254	13618	463245	2308733	
Monona.....	52342	46728	15324	15324	188811			21577	818338	2304	64745	47695	
Muscatine.....	178945	48832	129699	32753	416471	63	629	54760	1715973	13287	405562	1747906	
Montgomery.....	104633	50607	86026	1381	551539	8	166	39251	1441467	5322	201625	1072127	
O'Brien.....	33626	32070	26131	14904	157526			6379	106052	8107	53931	191542	
Osceola.....	18190	31406	14651	8769	74757			2510	17279	3800	26829	66881	
Polk.....	207689	56811	140450	87686	563389	21	394	77497	3272040	12188	431841	2140023	
Pocahontas.....	21928	35572	19219	7434	80774			8981	229263	2541	40494	112666	
Pottawattomie.....	124630	419489	90619	33369	588917	63	475	47258	1750088	5278	168081	1252629	
Poweshiek.....	208989	48697	171588	57312	762826			98748	3571105	11416	833655	2390222	
Page.....	156782	175471	115184	22689	355792	1220	20235	71936	2239043	9758	346507	1293663	
Plymouth.....	58233	51912	44379	33628	442736	10	160	10097	157758	4161	120487	434123	
Palo Alto.....	18517	92225	10679	8606	23208	325		6641	142857	2979	40859	96616	
Ringold.....	18400	58839	50733	10266	78851	125	1762	35613	1145387	9118	250007	1115782	
Scott.....	235515	19123	157824	7698	662315	40	618	59071	2226346	15015	628908	296206	
Story.....	148649	43874	99387	26738	330297	8	20	54273	1738477	11273	342865	1038743	
Shelby.....	53180	39826	47230	22029	317944			17474	689556	2254	71767	573026	
Sioux.....	39824	367394	33515	22299	251286			6780	32038	4591	45096	160980	
Sac.....	31336	47201	24179	11056	110094			10	8662	279716	3035	6599	238880
Taylor.....	102861	235515	79442	15446	206813	244	3068	48260	1419680	8718	266657	908176	
Tama.....	255182	90222	214941	97013	1437807			73251	2842859	13574	384469	2316405	
Union.....	57005	33216	45826	10386	141188	53	960	24063	1130980	6127	187748	624260	
Van Buren.....	153674	93528	113263	7455	58908	10928	121854	50211	1823622	12596	833698	1945866	
Wayne.....	147766	66795	117089	10375	76346	143	1236	65625	2405187	13242	367396	1361376	
Warren.....	194265	167178	158737	42175	654679	61	910	80280	3561365	8391	281590	2208392	
Winnecheik.....	246140	131670	259469										

# ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

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## BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

## INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

## DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

*First.* To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

*Second.* Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

*Third.* When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

*Fourth.* If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

*Fifth.* If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

## WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.



Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

### TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

## JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

## DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

## CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

## LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed —time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

## JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by



bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

### A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

### EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

### ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

### WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

### MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

### DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, *on the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

### FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-



ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

### MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of \_\_\_\_\_ County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at \_\_\_\_\_ and running thence \_\_\_\_\_ and terminating at \_\_\_\_\_, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

## ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

## SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

## SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.



Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, 40		Sorghum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, 32		Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed .....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed .....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes .....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

## DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ₧ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₧ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ₧ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling “short” to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the “shorts” are termed “bears.”

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The “longs” are termed “bulls,” as it is for their interest to “operate” so as to “toss” the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned :

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus :

Mr. F. H. COATS :

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus :

\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment,

\$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18——.  
—— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, ——— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after ——— until paid. Interest payable ———, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —.

P. O. ———,

——.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In ——— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that ——— justly indebted to ———, in the



sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of \$—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of \$——, and \$—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the — Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against — with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from ———, the interest to be paid —.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And — hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18——.

—————  
—————

THE STATE OF IOWA, }  
———— County. }

———— being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ———, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

—————

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this — day of ———, 18——. ———, Notary Public.

## ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

### GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,

THOMAS WHITESIDE.

#### AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation ; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month ; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

#### BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

#### COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned ; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid ; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever. .

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

## NOTICE TO QUIT.

TO JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

## GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

*First.* I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

*Second.* I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

*Third.* I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

*Fourth.* I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

*Fifth.* I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

*Sixth.* It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her



life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

*And lastly.* I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,  
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

### CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,  
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

### SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }  
—— County, } ss.

I, ——, of the County of ——, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ——, bearing date the —— day of ——, A. D. 18——, made and executed by —— and ——, his wife, to said —— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ——, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ——, and State of Iowa, on the —— day of ——,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }  
— County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

### ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description,) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.  
One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.  
One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.  
One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—.

— —  
— —

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

### SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of — and State of —, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

*First.* Said first part agree to pay said — or order —

*Second.* Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

*Third.* Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

*Fourth.* Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

*Fifth.* Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

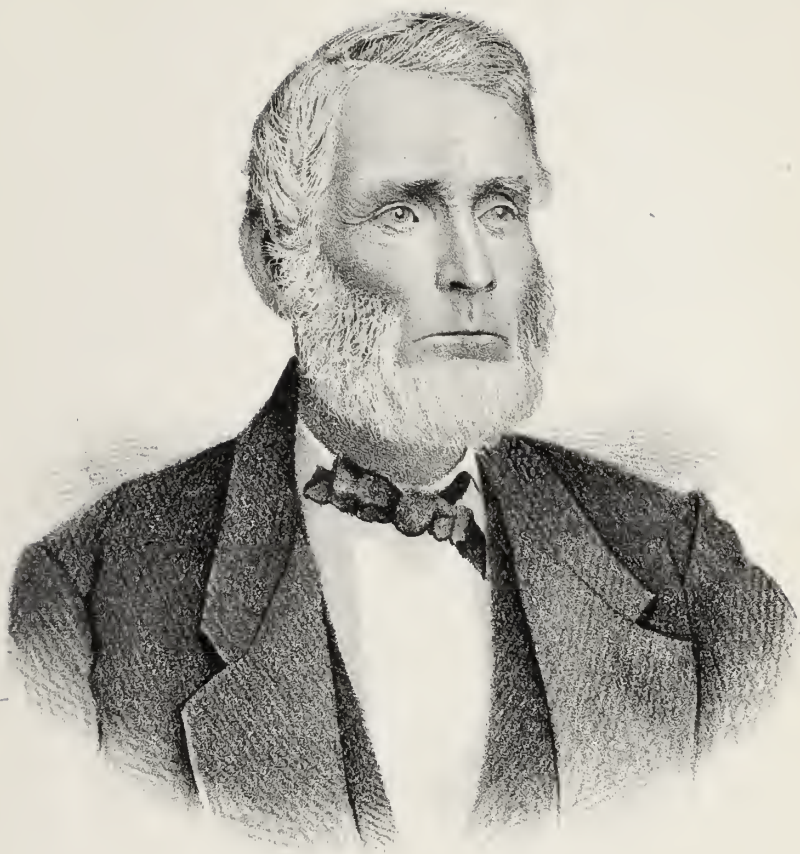
\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

## FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first





V. A. BENNETT, ESQ.

ATTY. AT LAW

LOUDEN



part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### FORM OF NOTE.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay \_\_\_\_\_ or order, \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at \_\_\_\_\_. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within — days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

\_\_\_\_\_



## CHattel Mortgage.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County, and State of \_\_\_\_\_ in consideration of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, in hand paid by \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County and State of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby sell and convey unto the said \_\_\_\_\_ the following described personal property, now in the possession of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of \_\_\_\_\_ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars,

One note for \$ \_\_\_\_\_, due \_\_\_\_\_, 18—, with interest annually at \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.

One note for \$ \_\_\_\_\_, due \_\_\_\_\_, 18—, with interest annually at \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.

One note for \$ \_\_\_\_\_, due \_\_\_\_\_, 18—, with interest annually at \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.

One note for \$ \_\_\_\_\_, due \_\_\_\_\_, 18—, with interest annually at \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18—. \_\_\_\_\_

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] \_\_\_\_\_

## WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County and State of \_\_\_\_\_, in consideration of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, in hand paid by \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, County and State of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby sell and convey unto the said \_\_\_\_\_ and to \_\_\_\_\_ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said \_\_\_\_\_ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said \_\_\_\_\_ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 18—. .

IN PRESENCE OF

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

# QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_, in consideration of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, to — in hand paid by \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said \_\_\_\_\_ and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

# BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County, and State of \_\_\_\_\_ am held and firmly bound unto \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County, and State of \_\_\_\_\_, in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, to be paid to the said \_\_\_\_\_, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 18—.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars,

One note for \$\_\_\_\_\_, due \_\_\_\_\_, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.  
One note for \$\_\_\_\_\_, due \_\_\_\_\_, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.  
One note for \$\_\_\_\_\_, due \_\_\_\_\_, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

## SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

*A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.*

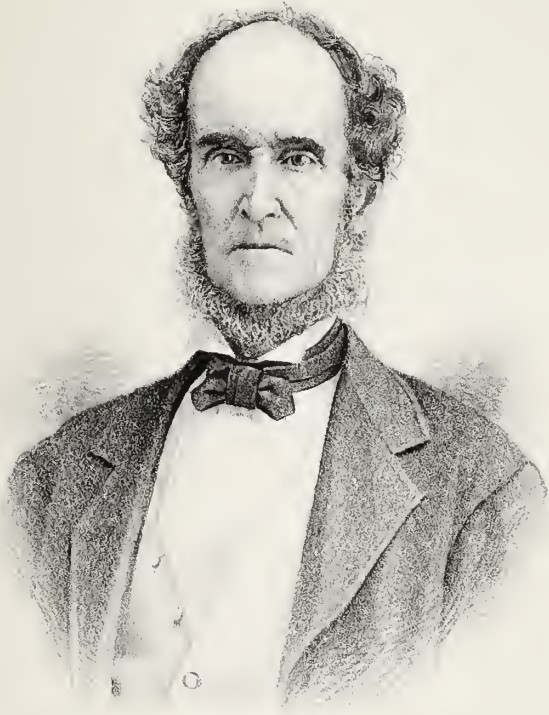
All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is, that they can not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

*Persons employed to solicit subscriptions* are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

*It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.*







*John P. Tipton*

TIPTON



# HISTORY OF CEDAR COUNTY.

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“Westward the Star of Empire takes its way.”

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## GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE first white occupant of any part of the territory included in the great State of Iowa, of which history gives any account, was Julien Dubuque, an adventurous Frenchman, who commenced working the lead mines in the vicinity of the site of the city that now bears his name and perpetuates his memory, in 1788. Dubuque is said to have been a Canadian Frenchman, and probably obtained his first knowledge of the Upper Mississippi country from the reports left by James Marquette and Louis Joliette, who were authorized by the French government of Canada, in 1673, to “start from the Straits of Mackinaw and find out and explore the great river lying west of them,” of which they had heard marvelous accounts from the Indians about Lake Michigan.

Marquette and Joliette, accompanied by five boatmen, left the southern extremity of Green Bay and ascended Fox River in small canoes to the headwaters of that stream, and thence carried their canoes and provisions across to Wisconsin River. Again launching their canoes, they floated down that stream and entered the Mississippi on the 17th day of June, 1673. “When we entered the majestic stream,” wrote Marquette, “we realized a joy we could not express.” Quietly and easily they were swept down to the solitudes below, filled, no doubt, with wonder and admiration as they beheld the bold bluffs and beautiful meadows along the western bank of the Father of Waters, then revealed for the first time to the eyes of white men. This was the discovery of Iowa—the “Beautiful Land.”

At this time, and until 1788, this newly discovered territory was inhabited only by tribes of Indians, of whom we have but a vague and unsatisfactory history. Marquette and Joliette left but a very brief statement concerning them, and that statement is summed up in a very brief paragraph. On the 21st day of June, 1673, the fourth day of their journey down the Mississippi, they landed on the west bank and “discovered footprints of some fellow mortals and a little path leading into a pleasant meadow.” They followed that trail a short distance, when they heard the Indians talking, and, making their presence known by a loud cry, they were conducted to an Indian village, the location of which, by some, has been conjectured was near the Des Moines River. Other authorities, with a reasonable degree of plausibility, have claimed that it was not far from the present site of the city of Davenport. The inhabitants of this Indian village are said to have been of the *Illini*,\* who are supposed to have

\* Tribe of men.



occupied a large portion of the country bordering on the Mississippi. The *Illini* were succeeded by the Winnebagoes, who in turn gave place to the Iowas. The Iowas, after having been defeated in a sanguinary conflict by the Sacs and Foxes,† yielded up their prairie homes to the victorious foe, and sullenly retired to more peaceful hunting grounds farther west, leaving the name as an unfading remembrance to the flourishing State that now occupies their aboriginal possessions.

For a period of one hundred years following this discovery, or until 1763, France claimed jurisdiction over the country thus discovered by Marquette and Joliette, when that government ceded it to Spain, but in 1801 the Spanish Government ceded back to France all interest in the Mississippi Valley, and, under treaty dated April 30, 1803, the First Consul of the French Republic ceded these possessions to the United States.

It was while under the dominion of the Spanish Government in 1788, that Dubuque found his way to the Galena section of Iowa and obtained from Blondeau and two other chiefs of the Fox tribe of Indians, what he claimed was a grant of lands. His claim was described as "seven leagues (21 miles) on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Little Maquoketa River to the Tete Des Mortes, and three leagues (9 miles) in depth. This grant from the Indian chief Blondeau was subsequently qualifiedly confirmed by Carondelet, the Spanish Governor at New Orleans. Dubuque intermarried with the Indians among whom he had cast his fortunes, and continued to operate his mines (employing about ten white men), until the time of his death in 1810. In 1854, a case having been made, the United States Supreme Court decided that his grant from the Indian chief Blondeau, qualifiedly confirmed by the Spanish Governor, Carondelet, was nothing more than a "temporary license to dig ore, and constituted no valid claim to the soil."—[16 Howard Rep., 224.]

March 16, 1804, the boundary line between Upper and Lower Louisiana was established. The lower country was called the Territory of New Orleans, and the upper country the District of Louisiana. The District of Louisiana embraced the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, and was attached to the Territory of Indiana for political and judicial purposes. In 1807, Iowa was organized with the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812, it was included in the Territory of Missouri. In 1821, when Missouri was admitted into the Union as a sovereign and independent State, Iowa was left, for a time, as a "political orphan," in which condition she remained until attached to Michigan Territory, in June, 1834. Under an act of Congress, approved April 20, 1836, which went into effect July 3, of the same year, the territory now comprising the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota was organized as Wisconsin Territory, and Henry Dodge appointed Governor.

"At the close of the Black Hawk war," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his State Address, delivered at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Thursday, September 7, 1876, "and on the 15th of September, 1832, General Winfield Scott concluded a treaty at the present site of the City of Davenport [on the grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Depot.—Ed.] with the confederate tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, by which the Indian title was extinguished to that portion of Iowa known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This was a strip of land on the west bank of the Mississippi River, the western boundary of which commenced at the southeast corner of the

† The Sanks or Sankies (white clay), and the Foxes or Outagamies (so called by the Europeans), and Algonquins, respectively, but whose true name is *Mus-quak-kink* (red clay), are in fact but one nation. When the French Missionaries first came in contact with them in 1665, they found that they spoke the same language, and that it differed from the Algonquins, though belonging to the same stock.—*Albert Gallatin*.

present county of Davis; thence to a point on Cedar River, near the northeast corner of Johnson County; thence northwest to the neutral grounds of the Winnebagoes; thence to the Mississippi to a point above Prairie du Chien, and contained about six million acres of land. By the terms of this treaty, the Indians were to occupy this land until June 1, 1833." Under the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory this strip was divided into two counties—Dubuque and Des Moines—being divided by a line commencing at the flag-staff at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), and thence running due west forty miles.

In 1836, when the first census of this district of country was taken, the population of the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines aggregated 10,531.

At the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, held in 1836, the counties of Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook, now called Scott, and Slaughter (now Washington) were organized out of the original Des Moines County. At the second session, which convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, in November, 1837, Dubuque County was subdivided, and the following counties erected therefrom: Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar.

#### DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY—INDIAN NAMES—TIMBER.

BY JUDGE WILLIAM H. TUTHILL.

Cedar County is twenty-four miles square, composed of Congressional Townships 79, 80, 81 and 82 north of Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and is bounded north by Jones County, east by Clinton and Scott, south by Muscatine, and west by Johnson and Linn.

Cedar River enters the county on its west side, some nine miles south of the northwest corner, and running in a southwesterly direction, passes out of the county at or near the center of the southern boundary.

The Wapsipinicon River flows through the northeast corner, and both are skirted by large belts of timber. There are also numerous small groves upon their tributaries through the central portion of the county.

These rivers, together with the streams, creeks and spring runs, which meander through the prairies, have peculiarly adapted the county to stock raising, and those who have engaged in the business have found it largely remunerative.

Cedar River, from which the county derives its name, was so called from the fact that prior to the settlement of the country by the whites, large quantities of red cedar were found on its banks, principally in what are now Benton and Black Hawk Counties, much of which was cut and rafted down the river by outlaws from the Mississippi before the Government survey of the Territory.

The Indian name of the river is *Mosk-wah-wak-wah*, meaning Red Cedar, the literal translation being *Moskwah*, red; *wakwah*, cedar or cedar tree.\*

The *Wau-bis-e-pin-e-ka*, orthographically modified to Wapsipinicon, has retained its aboriginal name, and translated, would be *waubis*, white; *pineka*, potato; so that, if rendered into English, it would be the White Potato River.

*Wau-bis-e-no-noc*, the Indian name of both branches of the small stream in Iowa Township, in English would be White Paps or White Breasts.

Anamosa is a Chippewa word for dog or dog pup. Maquoketa is a Chippewa word for high bank. Wakoah is a Saukie word for fox.

\*This information respecting the Indian name of Cedar River was given to the writer in 1859 by Antoine LeClaire, of Davenport, who was considered the highest authority upon all subjects relating to the Indians, and was, undoubtedly, the most accomplished Indian linguist of his day.

For agricultural purposes, Cedar is considered one of the best counties in the State. The soil is a deep, black loam, underlaid with clay, and is unsurpassed for richness and fertility. The prairies are high and rolling, supplied with a fair proportion of timber and an abundance of good water. It presents all the natural advantages to secure to its industrious citizens a bountiful harvest and comfortable and happy homes.

Its physical and agricultural character is well described by Prof. David Dale Owen, in his geological survey. He says:

"On leaving the northwestern margin of that portion of the Illinois coal field which, on the west side of the Mississippi, juts into Iowa in the vicinity of Muscatine, a sudden change is observable, not only in the character of the soil, but, also, to some extent, in the climate. The soil which overlies the sandstones of the coal measures is of that warm, quick, silicious, porous character, which rapidly advances vegetation, but is apt to leave it in a parched condition during the drouths of Summer or Autumn; while immediately north of the mouth of Mud Creek, the stiff, dark, calcareous soil, marking the transition to the limestones of the Cedar Valley, appears. Though less forcing in its character than the other, this soil is much richer and more retentive, storing up the successive acquisitions and infiltrations from organic decomposition, until the proportions of geine, humus and other organic principles rise from ten sometimes to even thirty per cent. For wheat and small grain generally, this soil is well adapted."

#### TIMBER, ETC.

The same authority says:

"Though the valley of Cedar River cannot boast the dense forests of Indiana or Ohio, yet, for a provident people, it contains timber sufficient for fuel, fencing and building purposes; and the absence of continuous forests is well repaid by the facility with which the settlers in the prairie can, in a few years, reduce an extensive farm to excellent order, aided, as in these level meadow lands he has an opportunity to be, in his sowing and harvesting operations, by labor-saving machinery."

The timber consists of White Oak, *Quercus Alba*; Black Oak, *Quercus Tinctoria*; Red Oak, *Quercus Rubra*; Burr Oak, *Quercus Macrocarpa*; Hickory, *Carya Alba*; Elm, *Ulmus Americana*; White Maple, *Acer Dasycarpum*; Sugar Maple, *Acer Saccharinum*; Linden, or Basswood, *Tilia Americana*; Cottonwood, *Populus Monilifera*; Oak predominating.

The natural fruits are crab apple, wild cherry, plum and grape.

#### GEOLOGY.

[From the report of David Dale Owen.]

No thorough geological survey of the county has ever been made, continues Judge Tuthill. In the Spring of 1849, David Dale Owen and his party made a somewhat hasty examination of several localities. In his report, he says:

On Section 27, Town 79, Range 2, on the east bank of Sugar Creek, ledges of rugged magnesian limestone rise twelve feet above the water level, at the foot of a dam. In this rock I found no well-defined fossils, but the imperfect *Terebratulæ* and *Pentameri*, as well as the lithological character, leave little doubt that it belongs to the Upper Silurian epoch. This inference was confirmed by observation on the opposite side of the same stream, where these magnesian beds are at an elevation of from fifteen to twenty feet, and have resting on them from fifteen to twenty feet of a white, brecciated, close-textured limestone, similar to the beds of the Upper or Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River.

In juxtaposition with these calcareous beds, in a hollow, not thirty paces from the creek, and at an elevation of twenty-five feet above it, a light, buff, banded freestone, an outlier of the coal formation, crops out.



On Section 15, Town 79, Range 2, on the same creek, are solid ledges of magnesian limestone, to the height of thirty feet. At this locality, no white limestone was observed overlying it; only some loose pieces of freestone are scattered on the slopes. In some of the slabs of magnesian limestone lying in the quarry are casts of *Cyathophyllæ*, a small *Terebratula* and an *Orthis*, not sufficiently well preserved to make out the species.

At the mill on Rock Creek, in Section 14, Town 80, Range 3 (now known as the stone mill), is a similar rock, having, however, a more earthy and arenaceous appearance, and sometimes banded. There, the white, brecciated limestone lies about twenty feet above the water.

On Cedar River, half a mile from Rochester, is magnesian limestone like that at Parkhurst, and a variety of freestone is again in close proximity; and half a mile west of the same place, twenty feet of buff-colored, earthy, magnesian limestone is exposed, with nests of calcareous spar and black spots disseminated, such as are found at the head of the Upper Rapids.

On Rocky Creek, Section 30, Town 80, Range 3, a light-colored magnesian limestone is in place; and the same rocks form ledges of thirty-five feet above the level of Rock Run, on Section 27, Town 80, Range 3. At these latter localities, the magnesian limestone is of a much lighter color than usual; it has, however, the texture and glistening aspect peculiar to the dolomite rocks. Only obscure casts of organic remains are found in it.

In digging a well on Section 9, Town 80, Range 3 (on the John Huber place), rock was struck at thirty-two feet and the excavation continued for forty-three feet more; first, through white, close-grained limestone, and then magnesian limestone. The top of the well is about seventy feet above the waters of the Cedar. A mile or a mile and a half from this place, on Rock Run, earthy magnesian limestone, with dark specks, is exposed, eight feet above the water.

South of Mason's Grove, porphyritic boulders are scattered over the prairie, of a similar composition to those observed in the Winnebago Reserve, but smaller, about one third the size.

At the crossing of Clear Creek, on Section 29, Town 82, Range 4, twenty-six feet of buff-colored magnesian limestone, with cavities, is exposed, in a quarry. The lower strata, to the height of fifteen feet, lie in heavy beds, from one and a half to three feet thick. The next foot is composed of layers, of from one to three inches thick; and over the whole, the beds are much broken and irregularly divided.

In the bed of Cedar River, in Township 80 north, Range 3 west, probably on Sections 34 and 27, limestone, possessing a close, lithographic texture, is found, at a low stage of the river.

On Section 28, Town 81, Range 4, where the south line of the section strikes the west side of the river, above Washington Ferry (now Cedar Bluffs), are ledges of cream-colored limestone, in even, bedded layers, to the height of some thirty-five feet above the river.

In some of the layers, small hemispherical concretions run in the joints of the strata, as well as through the substance of the rock itself. The best of the slabs approximate in character, although of too coarse a texture, to lithographic limestone. The lowest layers have very much the aspect of the beds observed on the west side of Clear Creek. A north and south crevice traverses the rock at this place, containing some calcareous spar and ferruginous clay; but no metallic ores have been discovered, the crevice being filled with tumbled wall-rock intermixed with red clay. The strata have a southerly dip of 3°. A corresponding wall of rock is also on the opposite side of the river, which would form solid natural abutments for a bridge.

A quarter of a mile lower down, near the middle of Section 34, Township 81, Range 4, there is a fine quarry of heavy beds of subcrystalline magnesian limestone. This rock, which is of the Upper Silurian period, dips southwesterly under the thin bedded limestone above the ferry. These latter appear, from their chemical composition, to belong to the Devonian system, although no evidence was derived from organic remains, which are very scarce at both localities. Some well known Devonian forms are however found in the debris of the river near by.

In Hickory Grove, on the southeast corner of Section 34, Township 80, Range 4, both magnesian limestone and white limestone lie within two yards of each other. The latter containing *Spirifer euruteines*, *Gorgonia retiformis* and *stromatopora polymorpha*.

The inferences to be deduced from the foregoing observations are, that all the rocks, as well those referable to the Upper Silurian as to the Devonian periods, have been subjected to disturbances subsequent to the carboniferous era. These disturbances have been chiefly dislocations, through which the strata have been displaced more by abrupt vertical depressions and elevations than by prolonged arched waved movements.

That the subcarboniferous limestone, which forms a zone around the coal measures and occupies the Valley of the Mississippi between latitude 40° and 41° is lost to view in Cedar County.

The calcareous beds, which constitute a conspicuous feature of the lower coal measures of the Des Moines Valley are not traceable here.

The Devonian rocks consist chiefly of close-textured white or gray limestones, sometimes brecciated, or of argillaceous limestones, both varieties containing a much smaller percentage of magnesia than the adjacent dolomitic rocks of Upper Silurian date. The former are no great thickness, probably not exceeding seventy feet, upon which Judge Tuthill makes the following comment:

"In the subsequent geological survey of the State, by Professor James Hall, in 1855-56-57, and by Dr. Charles A. White, in 1866 to 1869, Cedar County seems to have been somewhat

neglected by them ; but both agree in the conclusion that some three-fourths of the rock formations of the county are Devonian, of the Hamilton group, thus placing them above and of a later formation than the Upper Silurian, as stated by Prof. Owen."

Doctors, we know, will disagree, but in this case the difference of our learned Professors is really unimportant, the Devonian being the geological formation that immediately overlies the Upper Silurian, and, as both are below the carboniferous coal measures, we must in either case give up the idea of finding coal in Cedar County in paying quantities ; and it will perhaps be good policy to give up also the dream of native silver, which some of our enthusiastic Rochester\* friends have indulged in, for Dr. White says :

"To most persons, it will doubtless seem superfluous to offer any remarks in relation to silver in Iowa, yet considerable local excitement has been caused by the alleged discovery of silver in Cedar County. These reports were believed in by many to be true, especially when silver or a metallic compound resembling it were shown as the product of the rock reported to contain it."

This rock is of the Devonian age, and consists of more or less irregular layers and concretions of carbonate of lime, occasionally having fine crystalline specs of iron pyrites disseminated through it.

A number of specimens of this rock have been obtained both by personal selection and from persons interested in knowing the facts in the case. These have been carefully analyzed by Prof. Emory, and the result is that no trace of silver has been detected in any instance.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlements made in Iowa were along the Mississippi River. In 1833, miners from the east side of the Mississippi, at Galena and the adjacent district in Wisconsin, were permitted to cross the river and settle upon the land included in the Black Hawk Purchase. The *galena* section around Dubuque was the first great center of attraction, but as soon as the settlers commenced raising mineral the United States appeared, by an agent, and assumed direct control of all the mineral-bearing lands, requiring the miners to take out permits for limited privileges, and to deliver the ore to a licensed smelter, who paid the Government a royalty on the lead manufactured. These restrictions became so exacting and so hard to enforce that the Government abandoned them, in 1846, and put the lands into market.

The men who first came to the Dubuque region were not long in discovering the exceeding beauty and fertility of the lands embraced in the Black Hawk Purchase, and their fame soon spread far and wide. Indiana was pretty well occupied ; Illinois, admitted into the Union in 1818, had received a large rush of immigration ; and, pushing on through these States, adventurous men and women soon began to cross the Mississippi River and to settle in various parts of the famous Black Hawk lands of Iowa. West of the Father of Rivers, there were no roads. When once a pioneer crossed the great river, he left behind, if we may except the few miners' cabins that sprang up at Dubuque, all evidences of the civilizing influences and surroundings of white people. A pocket compass or the North Star were the only guides. Hundreds of the first pioneers to the "Forty Mile Strip" of Iowa had no definite point of settlement in view when they left their old homes to found new ones in the far West beyond the Mississippi ; but, bold, fearless, determined and resolute, they pushed on and on until they found a locality to suit their fancy, and then pitched their tents or lived in their wagons—those great, schooner-like concerns of the Conestoga (Pennsylvania) kind, that would hold about as much as an ordinary canal boat—until cabins could be reared.

\* See chapter devoted to Rochester for a full history of the Rochester silver mining excitement.

Previous to 1829, there were no regularly established ferries at any point on the Upper Mississippi, and but little, if any, use for ferries. Dubuque and his men, when they had occasion to cross the river to the Illinois side, used Indian canoes. Dubois, who is said to have come to the Dubuque region about the same time with Dubuque, but who settled on the Illinois side in what is now Dunleith Township, Jo Daviess County, as a trader among the Menominee Indians, used the same means of crossing when he had occasion to visit his contemporary. December 8, 1829, the County Commissioners of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, granted license to John Barrel to establish and maintain a ferry at Rock Island. At that time, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, extended from the northwest corner of the State to the south line of the north tier of townships in Mercer County, and not far from the present site of Keithsburg, and thence east along the north line of the military tract to the Illinois River. Until about 1835, when new counties began to be formed out of Jo Daviess, all that region of country, now including nine full counties, and several parts of counties, was subjected to the jurisdiction of Jo Daviess County, so that when the first immigrants to the Cedar River country crossed the Mississippi River they were subject to ferry charges established by the Commissioners of Jo Daviess. Barrel's Rock Island ferry was established December 8, 1829. License had been granted to Col. Davenport for a similar purpose, at the same place, a few months previous. When the ferry license was granted to Barrel, the Commissioners ordered that he be permitted to charge the same rates as those established by Col. Davenport, which were as follows:

Man and horse.....	\$ 25
Horses or cattle, per head, other than catt e yoke.....	37½
Road wagon .....	1 00
For each horse hitched to said wagon .....	25
Each two-horse wagon.....	75
Each two-wheeled carriage or cart.....	1 00
One-horse wagon.....	75
Each hundred weight of merchandise, etc.....	6

"As far back as 1831," says Judge Tuthill, "Col. George Davenport established a trading post with the Sauks and Foxes, on the west side of Cedar River, just above the mouth of Rock Creek, which was kept up by him for a period of four years, until its abandonment in 1835. Poweshiek, a noted Fox chief, with a considerable number of his tribe, made his headquarters near this trading post in 1834, and while there encamped was threatened with an attack from the fierce and warlike Sioux, between whom and the Sauks and Foxes there existed a chronic feud. Upon receipt of the startling intelligence, Poweshiek immediately commenced throwing up sod embankments and earthworks to protect his people from the ferocious enemy, who were supposed to largely outnumber the threatened party. A sanguinary combat seemed inevitable: the Sioux steadily approached, and had reached Mason's Grove, their savage paraphernalia and war paint betokening unappeasable vengeance. When lo! the angel of peace appeared in the shape of the United States Indian Agent, whose power and authority being duly and successfully exerted, the untoward affair was speedily brought to a peaceful conclusion.

"The *debris* and somewhat obscure remains of that primitive fortification, and of the neighboring trading house and surroundings, may be seen to this day in the shape of miniature mounds, fragmentary embankments and superficial excavations, and their origin not being within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the vicinity, they have excited the curiosity of the speculative, and given rise to various fanciful theories of some ancient and long forgotten settle-



ment by inhabitants of an unknown period, attracted perhaps by the rich mineral wealth of 'Old Cedar.'

"Another irruption of Indians occurred in the Winter of 1836-7, when a band of some five or six hundred in number, said to be Poweshiek's tribe, giving out that they were pursued by their ancient enemy, the ferocious Sioux, again encamped and fortified themselves against their dreaded opponents, but this time however on the *east* side of Cedar River, just above Rochester, and near the mouth of Rock Creek, and between the junction of Rock Creek and Cedar River. Their defenses were not earthworks, as in 1834, but a picketed stockade, formed by splitting logs some ten feet in length, and setting them closely together endwise in the ground.

"Whether the location of this block-house had some peculiar advantage, or that its occupants had become intimidated without sufficient cause, has not been fully determined, but the fact gradually manifested itself that no fight occurred; and after a short sojourn the copper-colored warriors abandoned their protecting walls, and went on their way rejoicing.

"In June, 1835, a party consisting of Antoine Le Claire, Col. George Davenport, George L. Davenport, Maj. Wm. Gordon, Alexander McGregor, Louis Hebert, with some others whose names are now forgotten, started from Rock Island for the purpose of making claims, under what has been called squatters' rights, in the groves north and northwest of the Island.

"They first located claims in Hickory and Allen's Groves in Scott County, and entering Cedar Connty at Posten's Grove, blazed and staked out their claims so as to include all the timber in that grove. From thence they went to and took possession of what is now called Onion Grove.

"It is supposed that this was the first party of white men that attempted to secure a right to the occupancy of any part of the county, but the intention so manifested, not being followed by actual residence, the presumptive right so acquired was, by the squatter law of that day, considered as abandoned.

"There are a number of competitors for the honor of being the first white inhabitant of the county, the most prominent claimants being Robert G. Roberts, Enos Nyce and David W. Walton.

"As the question can only be settled by satisfactory evidence, all the obtainable facts relating to the several claimants are now presented, and justify the conclusion that Col. David W. Walton was that ubiquitous personage—'the oldest inhabitant.'

"Robert G. Roberts, a Pennsylvanian by birth, but who had long resided in Indiana, arrived here in July, 1836, and made a claim on what was afterward known as the Dillon farm. He only remained there a week or two, when he abandoned his claim, and, crossing the river to what was afterward a part of Muscatine County, jumped the claim of some person in that locality. This being an infraction of the 'claim law,' he was speedily notified by the self-constituted authorities to quit the premises; and, neglecting to obey the mandate, was summarily ejected by a party of 'claim regulators' from the Muscatine slough. Disgusted with this arbitrary proceeding, he left Muscatine and returned to Cedar, where he settled in what is now Iowa Township, in August, 1836, and was, unquestionably, the first settler on the west side of the river. The Indians said that his daughter Eliza was the first white woman who crossed the Cedar.

"Roberts was considered a good citizen, honest and upright in his dealings, and, possessing the rudiments of a common school education, was elected as the first member of the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature of

Iowa, from Cedar, Linn, Jones and Johnson Counties. His principal fault was his natural sluggishness of disposition—a sort of torpidity, which, by many, was called laziness. This was so fully developed in his system that he could readily fall asleep at the slightest opportunity, and enjoy the sweet pleasure of a sound repose.

“While in the Legislature, a memorial to Congress had been introduced, asking for an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Iowa River, and Roberts was greatly interested in having *Cedar in the bill*. One day, while indulging in his favorite recreation of a good, sound nap, the yeas and nays were called on a bill subjecting real and personal estate to execution. One of the wags of the House hastily aroused Roberts from his somniferous repose, and informed him that they were now voting on the ‘river bill.’ This thoroughly awakened our sleeping hero, who, rising at once to his feet and gesticulating wildly, called out in sonorous tones, ‘Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! is Cedar in that ere bill? because if Cedar is in that ere bill, I goes for it.’

“This ludicrous *mal entendre* occasioned a hearty laugh all over the House, and our friend Roberts was afterward known as ‘Old Cedar.’

“This cognomen, together with the fact that he was the first person who settled on the west side of the river, in all probability gave rise to the widespread belief that he was the first settler in the county. That this conclusion was erroneous, is fully shown by the date of his arrival, which, being in July, 1836, after some fifteen or twenty persons had already made a settlement, effectually disposes of his claim to the coveted honor.

“Enos Nyce, a native of Ross County, Ohio, with his wife and two children, came to the county about the 20th day of May, 1836. He built and occupied a cabin on the northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 79, Range 2, known for years as the Billopp place, afterward as the Ira Bond farm, and now owned by the Widow Drake. Mr. Nyce sold his claim to Luke Billopp, in the Fall of 1836, and removed to the west side of Cedar River, near the west branch of the Wapsinonock, where he died in the Fall of 1840. His widow and family are still residents of the place.

“David W. Walton, familiarly known as Col. Walton, from his having been appointed to the command of a regiment in the Territorial militia by Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, was a native of New Jersey, and, possessing great mechanical ingenuity, superadded to his practical skill as a blacksmith, he gradually accumulated a small capital of several thousand dollars and removed to Pike County, Ohio, where he embarked in milling operations, and, after remaining there a few years, and not meeting with the success he had anticipated, he again removed with his family to Tippecanoe County, Ind. He lived there several years, until, having heard of the richness and fertility of the “Black Hawk Purchase,” he determined to ascertain the truth or falsity of the statement by personal examination. Accordingly, in the Summer of 1835,\* he, with his son George, made an exploring trip to Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River at Clark’s Ferry, and, after having traveled over and examined a considerable portion of what afterward became Cedar County, made choice of a

\* A son of Col. Walton, who still lives in the old neighborhood, says that, in the Summer of 1835, his father had removed a son-in-law from Tippecanoe County, Ind., to Muscatine County, not far from the Cedar County line. Col. Walton was accompanied on that trip by one of his older sons. The country presented such a grand appearance that the Colonel determined to make it his future home, and, with this resolution, he selected a claim, built a cabin, broke some of the prairie sod, and then returned to Indiana to winter. The following May, he returned with the family, coming by ox wagons, and bringing cows, hogs, etc., sufficient to stock his claim and provide milk, butter, meat, etc., for the family. To Mrs. Walton, therefore, belongs the credit of cooking the first meal ever cooked by a white woman in Cedar County, then a part of Dubuque. During that season (1836), the Waltons broke and put under cultivation one hundred acres of land. The ground broken in the Fall of 1835 was planted to corn, as was also some of the ground plowed immediately after their arrival. They also sowed some Spring wheat, which was harvested and threshed. The Waltons, therefore, are entitled to the honor of preparing the ground, planting, sowing, harvesting and garnering the first crops grown in the county.

location near the small stream, to which he gave the name of Sugar Creek, from the orchard of sugar maples he had discovered on its banks, some two or three miles south of the place he had concluded to make his home.

“Here he staked out two claims, on what is now the south half of Section 15, Township 79, Range 2, erected a log cabin and commenced making improvements, perfectly satisfied with this new region, where an abundant supply of game was so readily procured by his unerring rifle, until the approach of cold weather warned him that it would be rather lonesome to remain there during the long, dreary Winter months, and he concluded to go back to Indiana and remain until Spring.

“As soon as the roads were practicable for travel, the Colonel, with his family, consisting of his wife, five sons and two daughters, returned to Cedar County, amply provided with all the necessaries and essentials requisite for frontier life, including, among other things, an excellent “breaking team,” consisting of four yoke of fine-looking, strong and heavy cattle. They crossed the Mississippi River, at Rockingham, on the 1st day of May, 1836, and arrived safely at the well-known place he had selected the previous year and commenced his actual and permanent settlement on the 10th day of May, 1836, thus entitling him to the honor of being the first settler in Cedar County.

“Col. Walton was a good specimen of the hardy Western pioneer; rough and outspoken in his language, but honest and straightforward in all his dealings, he won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him; and being an ardent Whig, as well as a strong Tipton man, was elected by that party, at the exciting contest of 1841, to the somewhat important office of Judge of Probate.

“As characteristic of his intense hatred of fraud or injustice, the following anecdote is told: It is said that in the settlement of the estate of a person named Shepherd, the son of the deceased—an idle, profligate fellow, who was never known to have done a day’s work in his life—filed in a bill for work and labor, amounting to some \$150. When this claim was presented to our worthy Judge to be probated, he sent for the prodigal son, and having had him placed conspicuously before him, in open court, addressed him as follows: ‘Adam, I have carefully examined your claims. I want you to understand that I am placed here, as it were, a judge between the living and the dead. I have made up my mind that your bill is a devilish outrage, and I’ll be d—d if I’ll allow it.’

“The justice of this somewhat unique decision was never questioned; but it is said that Dr. Bissell, who was then Acting Clerk of the Court, did not record it in the same emphatic language in which it was given.

“A number of persons followed Col. Walton from Indiana, influenced, perhaps, by his glowing description of this new region, several of whom reached here in June.”

Commencing with David W. Walton, and assisted by a record of dates and arrivals, made in 1858 or 1859, by Nelson C. Swank, Esq., we are enabled to pretty accurately fix the arrivals for three years, 1836–7–8. Judge Tuthill has also kindly placed at our disposal a like memoranda; and from these papers we make the following record:

#### ARRIVALS IN 1836.

May—On the 10th, David W. Walton and family reached their new home, the first cabin built within the territory of Cedar County, in what is now Sugar Creek Township.



June—Andrew Crawford, his daughter Phoebe, George McCoy and Stephen Toney arrived on the 10th. Crawford settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 34, in Town 80, Range 2, on the farm now owned by Andrew J. Crawford. George McCoy and Stephen Toney at Rochester. Ben Halliday, John Halliday and Samuel Hulick came a few days later, and located in the northwest quarter of Section 34, Town 79, Range 2. Harvey Hatton settled on the northeast quarter of Section 32, Town 79, Range 2. C. C. Dodge, Abram Stebbens, Alanson Pope and Peter Crampton settled at Pioneer Grove. Stebbins is the only one of the Pioneer Grove colony remaining in the county.

July—Robert G. Roberts, his wife and six children, settled in the neighborhood of the farm now owned by ————. Henry arrived at his present residence on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 32, Town 80, Range 2, on the 5th, having crossed the Mississippi River on the 4th. On the 7th, Aaron Porter, wife and six children, settled on the southeast quarter of Section 7, Town 79, Range 2. James Poston arrived on the 8th, and settled in Poston's Grove, in the southeast quarter of Section 1, Town 80, Range 1. William Baker settled on the northwest quarter of Section 18, Town 79, Range 2.

August—Joseph Olds settled on the northeast quarter of Section 32, Town 81, Range 3. John Jones and John Barr (his step-son) settled in the southeast quarter of Section 35, Town 81, Range 3. The Sterrett family, consisting of the mother (generally known among the settlers as "Granny" Sterrett) and three sons, Robert, William and Hector, the last two of whom were married, settled in the northeast corner of Section 22, Town 79, Range 2.

October—Richard C. Knott settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 32, Town 80, Range 2. John Roper was an unmarried man, and boarded with Knott. He located a claim on the land now covered by the farm of James T. Huddleston. David Barras, an unmarried man, came about the same time. Solomon Knott settled on the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 80, Range 3. Reuben Long settled on the southwest quarter of Section 31, Town 81, Range 3. W. A. Rigby settled in Red Oak Grove, on the farm now owned by William Dallas. James Burnside and John Burnside settled in the timber land now embraced in the estates of Joseph McCrosky and P. F. Carl. James Leverich settled in the same timber. Ira Leverich settled on the farm now owned by George Zimmermaker, Sr., near Col. Hardman's. Jacob Turner is also credited to the arrivals of this month.

November—Rev. Morten Baker made a claim in the northwest quarter of Section 18, Town 79, Range 2, in May, but did not come to occupy it with his family until about the 15th of this month. John Scott came at the same time. William M. Knott, the builder of the Goose Creek schooner, "Sally Acker," made a claim of the land now covered by the city of Tipton.

December—Robert Miller occupied as a claim the farms now owned by E. C. Chrisman and Reuben Swartzlander, in Center Township.

Joshua King came in the Fall of this year. James W. Potts, Jesse Potts and Elisha Edwards are also credited to this year, but the exact date of their arrival is unknown. The Potts family settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Town 79, Range 2. Edwards settled in the same neighborhood, and became a prominent county character. James W. Tallman, II. B. Burnup and Isaac Dickey were also among the settlers of 1836. Tallman was the first Sheriff of Cedar County.

## ARRIVALS IN 1837.

April—John Ferguson filed a claim on the south half of Section 12, Town 81, Range 3 west—Red Oak Township. He lived on that claim about twenty years, and then removed to his present residence. Charles Dallassettled in Red Oak, and commenced to improve the farm now owned by John Darcus. John Safely settled on the farm he now occupies. William Coutts settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, in the same township range. He still owns the farm, but removed to his present residence, one half mile east of Tipton, in 18—. John Chappell settled on the south half of the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 10, same town and range. He still remains a resident of the township, but the old farm is occupied by James Chappell. Charles Swetland settled in Rochester on the 3d of the month. William Mason settled on the farm now owned by the Rhodes' brothers in Linn Township, on the same day. On the same day, George Miller settled on the farm now owned by Alexander Buchanan, also in Linn Township. John Miller settled on what was known as the Moffett farm, and adjoining the Armentrout farm. Nicholas Miller commenced the farm now owned by Ed. Rate. Henry D. Brown, carpenter, settled at Rochester on the 24th. James Buchanan, and his brother Henry, settled on Section 21, Town 81, Range 4, and commenced the farm now owned by John B. Mason in Cass Township.

May—Jackomyer Baldwin and family, 2d, settled in Mason's Grove. John Kenworthy settled on the farm now owned by Edward Rate, in Cass Township; John Matie, in Mason's Grove. John W. and Phillip Wilkinson first came and made claims in January, but did not occupy them until this month. John W. settled on Section 8 and Phillip on Section 9, Township 80, Range 3. William Greene settled at Rochester and erected the first saw-mill built in the county. William Young, location unknown. Christian Holderman settled on the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 80, Range 3.

June—Benjamin Fraseur and three unmarried sons, William, Jacob and George, came on the 17th; the family settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 81, Range 3. Duncan McLaren came to Rochester on the 6th. George W. Parks settled in Mason's Grove on the 10th.

No data could be found to fix the month when the following named settlers came to east their fortunes with the Cedar County pioneers of 1836:

Charles Warfield and his wife settled at Antwerp and boarded with James W. Tallman. Warfield & Diltz were merchants and opened the first store at Antwerp. Peter Diltz came at the same time. John Blalock settled on the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 80, Range 3. Noah King in Section 7, Township 80, Range 3. William Kizer settled on the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 80, Range 3, where he remained until his death, some five years ago; his widow still occupies the old home. Abraham and Nicholas Kizer settled on the east half of Section 4, Township 80, Range 3. Richard Ransford settled on the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 8, Range 3, and commenced the farm now owned by Sem. Simmons. John G. and James Foy settled on the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 80, Range 3, now known as the "Stone Mill property," and owned by Shearer and Gray. Samuel P. Higginson settled in what is now known as Bunker's Grove, and commenced the farm now owned by Moses Bunker, Esq. Higginson is now a resident of Wilton, Muscatine County. A. L. McLaren settled on the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 80, Range 2, on the farm of Reuben Owen, and known as the Bradley farm. Samuel Yule settled in the northeast corner

of Red Oak Grove, where he continues to reside. George S. Smith commenced improving the farm now owned by Joseph Wyrick; he built a saw-mill and corn-cracker on Rock Creek, near the Widow Huber's farm. William M. Stockton and James D. Stockton were unmarried men and made their homes with Jehu Kenworthy. John C. Higginson and John S. Sheller commenced a store in the town of Centerville, on what is now known as the Agnew farm, seven miles southeast of Tipton. Moses B. Church, the first school teacher, settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 80, Range 2 west. Joseph Wilford, Sr., and Joseph Wilford, Jr., settled on the farm now owned by William Lecch, in Sugar Creek Township. John Finch settled on Section 27, Township 80, Range 2; he was killed by lightning, in Harden County, some ten or fifteen years ago. Jonathan Morgan settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 80, Range 3. William H. Bolton settled on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 80, Range 2. Daniel Hare settled on the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 79, Range 2, now known as the Edge farm. Milton Phelps settled on the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 79, Range 2, now known as the Jennings farm. Clement Squires settled on the land now known as the James Doty farm, in Iowa Township. William C. Long located on the south half of Section 33, Township 80, Range 3. Asa Young settled on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 81, Range 3. Felix Freeland settled on the northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 81, Range 3, now owned and occupied by Frank Moffett. Elias Epperson settled on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 81, Range 3, now owned by Aaron Wisener. Callahan Dwigginns settled on the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 81, Range 3, now owned and occupied by his son James.

Of the above named settlers of 1836 and 1837, many removed from the county ere many years had flown; others followed from year to year, in hopes to better their conditions in other localities; others have passed to the "shining shore" of the beautiful river; while many others still remain in the enjoyment of the homes their industry, endurance and enterprise fashioned and founded in the *beautiful land* of the Cedar.

What changes the intervening forty-two years have brought. The wild prairies of 1836 have been converted into magnificent farms—gardens of beauty, comparatively speaking. The wigwags of the Indians and log cabins of the pioneers have given place to palatial-like residences. The camping places of the Sacs, Foxes, and kindred tribes of red men, are occupied by cities, towns and villages. Zigzag trails are superseded by broad, well-kept roads; and magnificent iron bridges span the rivers, where once bark canoes served to transport squaws and papooses from side to side. In nearly every part of the county, the puffing, snorting, screeching, whistling, jerking, backing, rumbling, roaring of steam locomotives, with their long, heavily-laden trains of cars, are heard in nearly every part of the county, at almost every hour of the twenty-four. Who can tell what the next forty-two years will accomplish? The question falls echoless.

Of the seven men who first settled in the Red Oak Grove neighborhood—John Ferguson, John Safely, John Chappel, Washington A. Rigby, William Coutts, Samuel Yule and Charles Dallas—all are still living in the county, and most of them in the same neighborhood, except Mr. Dallas, who now lives in California.

Safely, Ferguson and Dallas first crossed the Mississippi River in September, 1836, and stopped in Muscatine County, on the borders of Cedar, to make



hay and other provisions for wintering their stock. Out of the whole number, all fell victims to the ague but one. The women became discouraged, as well they might, for the outlook was anything but promising. A short time after their hay was stacked, a fire swept along over the prairie, and surrounded and destroyed their hay. This added to the distress already entailed, and they retreated to Knox County, Ill., where they went into Winter quarters. The distance from their pioneer Muscatine cabin to the next shelter on their line of travel, as they fled before grim-visaged want and destitution, was *seventy miles*. The advance winds and rains of Winter followed in their wake, met them in the front and whistled around them on all sides.

It was a dreary, cold, desolate journey, enough to discourage stoutest hearts, one would now think, and almost beyond endurance. But Scotch hearts had undertaken the journey, and earnest Scotch women and Scotch men hardly ever bow down in humble, abject submission to destitution, want or suffering. They learned lessons of bravery, endurance and fortitude from Bruce; and as he learned lessons of perseverance from a spider's struggles and trials to weave a web from wall to wall, in a barn, where he had taken refuge when overtaken by defeat and seeming disaster—so these hardy countrymen and countrywomen of his, Ferguson, Safely and Dallas, looked not upon the dark side; they only sought shelter and food for the Winter, determined to return when the springtime came, a determination they kept, and are now securely sheltered and protected from all the elements of time and want. In April, 1837, they returned to the country west of the Mississippi River, and, as already stated, settled at Red Oak Grove.

#### PIONEER INCIDENTS AND HAPPENINGS.

The settlers who came in 1836 were very great sufferers. The Winter (1836-7) was terribly severe, and one for which the settlers were illy prepared. Their cabins were poor protections against the wintry blasts, and there was a great deal of suffering. Many of them lost more than one-half of their stock. The ground around the cabins and prairie stables was strewn with bones, and the prospect was anything but inviting.

One incident, as showing a woman's provident care, occurred during the Winter, that deserves to be recorded: Solomon Knott and family came in the month of October, too late to provide a sufficiency of good food for their stock. There was no corn to be had anywhere west of the Mississippi River, and little hay, except what had been made at Pioneer Grove and by Col. Hardman, that could be had for love or money. Hardman, Crawford, Roberts and the others who came with them, in June and July, had made some, but only enough for their own use. No one anticipated such a Winter as fell upon them; and, as a consequence, the pioneers and their stock were left at the mercy of the pitiless elements; and it was with the utmost care and attention that any stock was carried through until Spring came. It is related of Mrs. Solomon Knott, that she took every blanket and bedquilt that could be spared from the house, and had them wrapped around her cows, to keep them from freezing to death; and only by that means were her cows saved.

This is certainly an instance of care for poor, dumb, hungry animals, that is to the credit of Mrs. Knott, and entitles her to rank with Bergh, the Manager of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals. Most housewives would not have taken up the commonest rag carpet for such a purpose, let alone their blankets and quilts.

The seeds of Christianity, religion and church influences were planted when Martin Baker, already mentioned as settling two miles south of the present village of Rochester, in July, 1836. The very first Sunday after his cabin was completed, its one door was thrown open and the neighbors assembled there in a prayer meeting capacity—Mr. Baker conducting the exercises—which was the first meeting of the kind ever held in this part of the Cedar River country. And it is very questionable if songs of praise, prayer and thanksgiving were ever heard in any part of Iowa previous to that time.

But the seed sown by Mr. Baker in his humble log cabin in the late Fall of 1836 grew and ripened into the fullness of a plentiful harvest. Until then, the stillness of the central and western part of the Black Hawk Purchase had never been broken by the voice of prayer and praise, unless the songs the birds sang were offered as a tribute to the glory of the Great Architect, whose hand unfolded these rich prairies and reared their grove-covered hillsides. Since that meeting of a little band of praying pioneers, however, a population of about 23,000 has grown up in Cedar County, who

“——sing of God, the mighty source  
Of all things, the stupendous force  
On which all things depend;  
From whose right arm, beneath whose eyes,  
All period, power and enterprise  
Commence and reign and end.”

Soon after the prayer meeting referred to above, Mr. Baker commenced preaching at different points in the settlement, and in the latter part of 1836 preached regularly at Col. Hardman's and at Burnside's, the last named then occupying the place subsequently owned by William Ocheltree.

Those pioneers of 1836, as already shown, who were so unfortunate as to come too late in the season to provide comfortable cabins for homes or hay for their stock, encountered severe trials in meeting and buffeting the emergencies of Winter. Money was scarce, provisions of all kinds were dear, and not to be had nearer than the mouth of Pine or Rockingham,\* then small trading posts, Davenport being unknown. To make the situation and surroundings still more difficult, every little slough and creek between the settlements on Sugar Creek and the Mississippi were treacherous quagmires, in which wagons going for or returning with provisions were sure to settle with almost inextricable tenacity; and when once in the mud, there was no alternative but to leave the wagon where it “stuck” and go to the nearest settler for help, which, it is needless to say, was always readily tendered. Sometimes the assistance of two or three additional teams of oxen were unequal to the task of removing a loaded wagon. In such cases, the goods were taken from the wagon and carried by hand to the nearest elevation: then the wagon would be “hailed out,” the goods re-loaded and the journey resumed. These were the ruling circumstances of Spring and Fall travel, not only during 1836-7, but for some years thereafter.

The Winter of 1836-7 commenced early, the last of November snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches, and its depth increased as the Winter advanced. It did not melt away, as the people have seen it melt almost every Winter since, but shut in the settlers and almost completely interrupted neighborly intercourse until the middle of April. The snow melted away before the last-

\*In the Spring of 1836, Benjamin Nye built a small mill at the junction of Pine Creek and the Mississippi River, about twelve miles above Muscatine. He also opened a store, started a blacksmith shop and made some other improvements, and having city aspirations, named the place Montpelier. By common usage, however, the site came to be called Mouth of Pine. Rockingham was a trading place on the Mississippi River, four miles below the site now occupied by the city of Davenport and immediately opposite the mouth of Rock River (Illinois). Rockingham was “laid out” as early as 1835, and forty years ago was quite a village, and boasted the best hotel on the west bank of the Mississippi River.

named date, and the streams were swollen to impassable torrents, their banks were overflowed, and the lands adjoining became quagmires. Provisions became exhausted, sickness came upon many families, and the general condition of affairs was deplorable to contemplate. Stock died from sheer starvation, and the people themselves began to think that they would be forced to share the same fate.

Before the Spring suns began to melt away the snowy barrier, some of the more intrepid and self-sacrificing pioneers made journeys through two feet of crusted snow to Mouth of Pine, and Rockingham, a distance of thirty to forty miles, for provisions. These journeys were oftener undertaken on foot than with teams. They were attended with exposure, danger and peril that but few people would be willing to encounter now. On the prairies, in many places, the snow was piled up in great billowy drifts of five to seven feet in depth. To pass them with ox teams was out of the question. Provisions must be had. The only way to obtain them was for the pioneers to go on foot to the nearest trading place and carry them home on their backs. Who of the people of Cedar County, in 1878, would think of going on foot, even in the Spring, Summer or Fall season, over good roads, a distance of thirty, aye, even ten miles for a supply of family necessities? The stoutest hearts will almost quail at the thought.

In making one of these trips of love and necessity, Andrew Crawford almost lost his life. He started from Rockingham to wade home, thirty miles, through the snow, with a back load of provisions, for which he knew his family were hungering, if not suffering. When he had made about half the distance, a blinding snow storm set in, and every hour the snow drifted higher and higher. He lost his way, or, rather, the points of the compass, and guided his course by the wind. Late in the evening, he arrived at the banks of Sugar Creek, about two miles above his residence, but was so bewildered or blinded that he could not distinguish his whereabouts. Despairing to find his way home in the dark and snow drifts, he determined to walk on the ice until morning, and, although well nigh overcome with fatigue and cold, he did not dare to cease walking his lonely, snowy, icy "beat;" to do so was only to invite certain death. After a night of terrible suffering, the morning revealed to him his situation, and he started for home, but soon became almost hopeless of ever again seeing his wife and children, or of delivering to them that succor for which he knew they were almost famishing. At last, just as he had determined to lie down in despair and submit to the fate that stared him so boldly in the face, he caught sight of a disturbance in the snow, and, making a last, desperate effort, he reached a pathway that James Burnside had shoveled out to allow his cattle to get to the creek for water. That path was the means of saving his life. Dragging himself to Burnside's door, he fell there, more dead than alive. He was taken into the friendly and hospitable cabin and kindly cared for, but, while his life was saved, he was rendered a cripple for the remainder of his days. The flesh peeled from his face, his hands were badly frozen, and the ends of his feet fell off, leaving only the stumps or upper part the ankle joint. He suffered the most excruciating agony for a number of weeks, but finally so far recovered as to be able to go around with the aid of wooden helps. He was given the office of Constable of Cedar County, a position he held for a number of years previous to his death, which occurred in 1856.

Hector Sterrett had a similar trial, although it did not result so seriously. He had gone to one of the trading posts, and was returning with a load of provisions. In attempting to cross Sugar Creek on the ice, his team and wagon broke





*Wm McNeil*

DAYTON TOWNSHIP



through where the water was about six feet in depth. Taking in the situation at a glance, he unloaded his meal on the ice on either side of the wagon, and then sprang into the water to rescue his struggling oxen. After being in the water about an hour, with the thermometer below zero, he succeeded in unyoking his cattle, but they were unable to ascend the steep bank. Mr. Sterrett was obliged to go to Mr. Bratts, a quarter of a mile distant, for help. A team of oxen was yoked, and Messrs. Sterrett and Bratts returned to the relief of the almost stiffened oxen. All this consumed time, and when they reached the place of the mishap, Sterrett's oxen were standing on their hind feet against the bank. There was no remedy but to hitch a chain around the necks of each of the four suffering brutes and drag them up the bank. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the adventure, was that, as he afterward affirmed, Mr. Sterrett experienced no unpleasant consequences, neither at the time nor subsequently from the exposure incident to the occasion. He attributed this fact to his continued exertion and excitement, which kept his blood in active circulation, and also to the further fact, that upon leaving the water his clothes instantly froze stiff upon his person, thus preventing the wind from coming in contact with his body.

While many of the pioneers were often reduced to scant rations, and often suffered hunger in consequence, the family of Mr. John Finch were perhaps the greatest sufferers. Mr. Finch had but limited means when he came to the country, and he was unable to lay in a stock of provisions sufficiently large to last his family during the Winter. The family fell sick; the roads were blockaded with snow, his larder was soon exhausted, with the exception of a small quantity of frozen potatoes, upon which the family subsisted *six weeks, without even salt to season them.*

Many of the pioneer families lived for weeks at a time on corn bread and coffee; some other families were known to have been *six weeks* without the sign of bread in their houses. When they were unable to procure corn meal, which was not unfrequently the case, and could get corn or wheat, they would boil and eat it like beans. A number of families lived in cabins that were neither "chinked" nor "daubed." The whistling winds and drifting snow were kept out by quilts and blankets suspended from the joists or upper floor, if there were upper floors, which was but seldom the case. In one or two cases the settlers used hollow trees for chimneys set on end over the fire-place. Such chimneys needed constant watching to keep them from taking fire. Other settlers, instead of building cabins, made temporary dwellings by digging out a place sufficiently large to temporarily accommodate the family in the side of a hill. Here the cooking, etc., was done, while the unfinished cabins a short distance away were used as sleeping rooms. "R. L. R.," in a series of articles entitled "Outlines of the History of Cedar County," published in the *Cedar Post* in 1872, says: "One old settler informed me how he slept in a cabin over which there was only half a roof. He could reach out from his bed and put his hand in a snow drift two feet deep, and that he used to get up and run bare footed to his 'side hill' shanty (*dug out*, more strictly speaking), some fifteen or twenty rods distant to make a fire, and that he 'didn't think nothin' of it.'"

Those who had their hay burned, and had the means, bought corn meal at Rockingham upon which to winter their cattle. Corn meal was worth two dollars per bushel, and the readers of these annals will readily see that it was costly feed. Those who did not have the means to buy corn meal, and who had lost their hay by fire, lost nearly all their stock by starvation. Those were hard times—times of trial and tribulation.



## THE SPRING FRESHET OF 1837.

The deep snow of the Winter of 1836-7, with the Spring rains, caused a freshet the like of which has seldom, if ever, been equaled in the country. The banks of all the streams were overflowed, and the prairies were flooded. When occasion required the settlers to go from one cabin to another, they were obliged to cross the streams that happened to run between. If the occasion of the visit was not too pressing, it was deferred until the waters subsided. If of a pressing nature, they must either swim across or head the source of the stream by going around. The last alternative involved a jaunt of many miles. At one time, in the Spring of 1837, Washington A. Rigby and Chesman, son of James M. Oaks, with whom Rigby boarded, were engaged in cutting house logs on the opposite side of Rock Creek from the Oaks cabin. When they crossed the creek in the morning, going to work, the water was at an ordinary stage, and they had no apprehensions of a rise. Their work was some distance away from the creek, entirely out of sight of it, and they worked away until about 5 in the evening, never dreaming that Rock Creek was rapidly becoming a sea, over-spreading its banks, and completely flooding the low lands on either side. When the shades of evening began to fall, they started for home and were surprised to find themselves entirely cut off from the foot log on which they crossed to their work in the morning. The creek was a roaring, maddened torrent. There was but one alternative presented, and that was to head the stream, or at least follow it up until they could find a place sufficiently shallow to allow them to wade it. This, however, proved a long and a weary undertaking. On and on they went, in the midst of darkness and water. Rigby cut a small staff with which to feel the depth of the water as they plodded along. The night was cold, and the water began to chill and cover with mush ice. The boy became chill and numb, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Rigby could keep him moving. Artifice, persuasion and threats were used in turn. Tired, hungry, cold, discouraged, despondent, the boy dragged himself until at last they found a place where the water was so shallow they could wade across, when they turned their course and headed toward home, and reached the Oaks' cabin a little after midnight, having traveled about twenty-five miles, the most of the distance through water knee deep. Mr. Oaks was absent from home at the time, and Rigby and his boy companion appeared to Mrs. Oaks, who had not gone to bed, more like persons risen from the dead than living beings, as she had confidently believed they had been drowned. When she noticed the creek beginning to rise in the morning, she went to the bank and tried to alarm Rigby and her son, but her voice failed to reach them. The creek rose rapidly, her fears increased with the rise of the flood, and when darkness set in she gave up all hope of ever seeing them again, at least until their bodies should be found after the flood had gone down. Neither Rigby nor the boy experienced any serious consequences from their watery tramp, but it was an occasion that has never been forgotten.

The opening of the Spring of 1837 was the temporal salvation of the settlers of the year previous. To no people, in any part of the country, was the melting away of the ice and snows of Winter, the subsidence of floods, the return of birds, the blooming of flowers, and the genial smile of the sun, ever more welcome or received with greater joy than was that Spring to the pioneers who commenced the settlement of that part of Iowa whose history we are writing. When the frosted king retreated north, hope revived, and the languishing spirits of the people were reanimated. With the rigid experience of the

“reign of terror” fresh in memory, they set about preparing for the coming Winter with a zeal that plainly evinced their determination to never again be subjected to similar trials and exposures.

With the coming of the Spring and Summer months of 1837 there came a general rush of immigrants, and ere the first snows of the Winter fell the whole of the timbered sections of the county were interspersed with cabins and settlers. A large part of the lands bearing timber, and the smaller groves, were claimed, if not occupied, while the prairie, for the most part, was left untouched and unsought. The prairie land was regarded as worthless for purposes of agriculture, and considered as a useless waste. There were hundreds of men who honestly believed it would never be occupied. If any of the settlers of 1836 and 1837 had located a claim out on the prairie, he would have been regarded as extremely visionary, if not absolutely crazy. As a rule, the prairies were left undisturbed until about 1850, when they began to be occupied, and at the close of 1854 not a single acre was left as belonging to the Government. “But,” says R. L. R., in the *Cedar Post*, April, 1872, “the peopling of the county cannot be said to have been completed until quite recently; and it may be safely stated that Cedar County was thirty years in settling.”

#### BOGUS CLAIMANTS—CLAIM RINGS—PIONEER ICONOCLASTS.

“As the country began to develop and the demand for cabins began to be active, land sharks of various descriptions began to harass the people with their schemes of exorbitant rapacity and extortionate speculations. Early in the county’s history, a ring of mercenary characters, anticipating immigration, claimed all the untaken groves and wooded tracts in the county, and when an actual settler—one who wanted land for a home and immediate occupancy and settled on a portion of the land rings’ domain, he was immediately set upon by the bloodhounds, and it was demanded of him that he either abandon the claim or pay them for what they maintained was their right. If the settler expressed doubts of their having previously claimed their site, the ‘ring’ always had one or more witnesses at hand to testify to the validity of the interest they asserted. The result was nearly always the same. The settlers, more to avoid difficulty than from any other reason, would purchase their pretended right for forty, fifty or one hundred dollars, more or less, according to value, after which the ring was ready for operation in some other locality.

“When one of the number had collected fees for original possession over a considerable area, and come to be known and suspected, he would change fields of operation with a confederate at some distance, and thus guard against arousing public indignation and resentment. These outrageous impositions upon the settlers who came to find homes at last became unbearable, and the pioneers resolved they would tolerate them no longer, and mutual protection leagues were formed which effectually resisted the plans and practices of these sharks and bogus land claimants. They were enemies to the settlers and to public economy and hindered and crippled the growth and development of the country.”

Greedy, conscienceless, unscrupulous speculators and capitalists formed another combination that was only one degree removed from the bogus claim thieves and claim jumpers, that plundered and terrorized over the honest, industrious settlers. Only that they possessed money and more the garb of respectability were they different from the other class. In fact, they were the worst and most to be feared and dreaded, just as the modern savings bank manager, who, under cover of respectability and the authority and protection of law,

robs and plunders men, women and children—helpless widows and orphans—without remorse or compunctions of conscience is more to be feared, dreaded and *despised* than the highwayman, who, without any claims to respectability and outside of all law commands one to “stand and deliver.”

At the general land sales at Dubuque, in the Spring of 1840, speculators, although present in force, were awed into silence, subjection and non-interference by the presence, in large numbers of pioneer citizens, with their rifles and revolvers, and had any of the speculators presumed to bid against an actual claim occupant he would have paid the penalty with his life. The men who pioneered the way to the timbered sections and prairie slopes of Cedar County possessed courage and resolution, and, coming here to secure and found homes, they were ready to defend them at the peril of their lives. In defending their homes and driving from their midst the ring of claim thieves and defeating the purposes of the ring of capitalists who attended the Dubuque land sales, the pioneers proved themselves iconoclasts with whom it were madness to trifle. They broke the “rings,” secured their homes and their industry has made the forest and prairie wilderness blossom with the rose.

#### GOVERNMENT SURVEY—CENTERVILLE—FIRST STORE, ETC.

In the Spring of 1837, township lines were established by the Government surveyors. Soon thereafter John C. Higginson and John Sheller built a cabin on the southeast corner of the farm now belonging to the heirs of Gibson Agnew, in Sugar Creek Township, opened a store and named the place Centerville.

This was the first store opened in the county and the first opportunity offered the settlers for obtaining family supplies nearer than the trading places on the Mississippi River at Rockingham or Mouth of Pine. This firm supplied the community with the ordinary necessities of life until other trading places were commenced in more favored localities, and then Centerville's glory departed.

The old store building is owned by Mrs. Rice, and is occupied by her as a residence.

#### AN INDIAN RELIC.

A short distance south of Centerville, and not far from where the Bethel M. E. Church now stands, the first settlers found a cedar pole about twenty-five feet in length, which it is said the Indians planted there to mark the spot where a party of their warriors had raised the white flag and surrendered to the Long Knives (by which name they called the U. S. Cavalry) in the Black Hawk war of 1832. The pioneers utilized that Indian relic by cutting it down and making it into pitchfork handles.

#### SOCIETY, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

Rough and rude though their surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their social relations. It is true, as a rule, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes older and richer. If there is an absence of refinement, that absence is more than compensated for in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, courageous, industrious, enterprising and energetic. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. They are void of hypocrisy themselves and despise it in others. They hate cowardice and shams of every kind, and above all things,



falsehood and deception, and maintain and cultivate a sterling integrity and fixedness of purpose that seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to any narrow policy of imposture or artifice.

Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Cedar. Those who visited them in their cabins, in a social capacity, or settled among them as real occupants of the soil, were always welcome as long as they proved themselves true men or women. The stranger who came among them and claimed shelter, food and a place to sleep, was made as welcome as one of the household. To tender them pay in return for their hospitality, was only to insult the better feelings of their nature. If a neighbor fell sick and needed care and attention, the whole neighborhood was interested. If a cabin was to be raised, every man "turned out," and oftentimes the women, too, and while the men piled up the logs that fashioned the primitive dwelling place, the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by camp fires at the site where the cabin was building. In other cases, the meal was prepared at a cabin near by, and at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one neighbor killed a beef, a pig, or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece of it, and a welcome remembrance it often proved. One of the few remaining pioneer settlers of 1836-7 remarked: "In those days we were neighborly in a *true* sense. We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown and would not have been tolerated. What *one* had, we *all* had, and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor's shade tree, he will charge you for it. If you are poor and happen to fall sick, you may lie and suffer almost unattended or go to the poor house, and just as like as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject of county care, would charge the county for making the report." This declaration was made, not because the facts exist as he put them, but to show the contrast between the feeling and practices of the pioneers of forty years ago, and the people of the present.

#### A PREACHER IN THE WILDERNESS.

You raised these hallowed walls; the desert smiled,  
And paradise was opened in these wilds.—*Pope.*

In the latter part of June, 1837, Rev. Daniel Cartwright, a nephew of the late well-known and highly esteemed Peter Cartwright, preached the first Methodist sermon delivered in the county. The cabin of Col. Henry Hardman, on the same spot where the Colonel now lives, in Rochester Township, was improvised as a meeting house. There were not more than twenty persons present, and they were there without regard to fashion or display. The preacher occupied a place behind a common candle stand, in one corner of the room. There was neither organ nor organized choir to add vocal melody to the occasion. The preacher gave out the hymn, two lines at a time, something after the following manner:

Before Jehovah's awful throne,  
Ye nations bow with sacred joy;—

then, raising his voice, the preacher led in singing. When these two lines were rendered, he lined the next two:

Know that the Lord is God alone,  
He can create, and He destroy;—

and resuming the last measure of the tune, completed the stanza, and so on, to the end of the hymn.

At this meeting, the seeds of Methodism were planted in Cedar County; the planting, carefully and industriously cultivated, ripened into the fulness of a plentiful harvest.

A month later, a class was formed at the cabin of Col. Henry Hardman, under the direction of Rev. Chauncey Hobart, who, after Cartright's first sermon, was sent by the Rock River (Illinois) M. E. Conference to preach regularly in the neighborhood.

The following named persons made up the first Methodist class as organized at Col. Hardman's: Henry Hardman and wife, Mary, and Cynthia, their daughter; Daniel Hare and wife, and their daughter, Phoebe, and H. D. Brown—seven persons in all. Washington A. Rigby, — Forte and William Wilkinson united with the class soon after its organization, increasing the number to ten persons. H. D. Brown was the first class leader. This class was the organized beginning of Methodism in Cedar County, the influence of which grew and spread with the growth of the settlements.

The first Quarterly Meeting was held at Col. Hardman's residence, about the 1st of September, 1837—Elder Henry Summers, of Knoxville, Knox Co., Ill., officiating.

The Methodists of the county now maintain eight regular Pastors, and probably number as many thousands as they did individuals when the first class was organized, in 1837.

Of the pioneer representatives of Methodism named above, Rev. Chauncey Hobart subsequently removed to Minnesota, where he was still living at the last authentic report. Mary Hardman died September 15, 1852, universally lamented by all who enjoyed her acquaintance. Cynthia Hardman died April 12, 1867. Daniel Hare died in 1852; his wife, Sarah, died a few years later; their daughter, Phoebe, still survives, and remains a resident of the vicinity. H. D. Brown resides in Tipton. Washington A. Rigby resides at Stanwood. — Forte and William Wilkinson are both dead.

Six of that little class of ten members, organized at the cabin of Col. Hardman, in the Summer of 1837, have gone

Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet  
Their Savior and brethren transported to greet;  
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,  
And the smile of the Lord is the life of the soul.

The remaining members of that first class—Col. Henry Hardman, H. D. Brown, Washington A. Rigby and Phoebe Hare Edwards—have all passed the meridian of life, and, in the very nature of things, are nearing that bourne from which there is no turning back. But their lives have been full of usefulness, and "their works will live after them."

#### "TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA HOW TO SHOOT."

When the settlers came to the wilds of the "Forty Mile Strip," they brought with them that love of education which seems to be a part of every true American; and as early as the Fall of 1837, they made arrangements for a school for the Winter of that year. There was no school house, as a matter of course, nor school districts, nor school money. Educational affairs were in chaos—without form or organization—and the pioneer fathers were left to their own resources and management. Col. Hardman, with that liberality that has always made him conspicuous in public affairs, tendered the use of a part of his house for a school house, as he had previously given it for the use of religious meetings,

and as he afterward gave it for other public uses. A subscription paper was started in the neighborhood, and liberally signed. Moses B. Church was employed as teacher, and the school was commenced. Mr. Church possessed a classical education, being a graduate of one of the Eastern colleges, and, in an educational point of view, well qualified for the duties of teacher.

The school was attended by about twenty scholars, and was continued three months. The teacher was not very particular about the kind of books, other than as to the character of their contents; and, perhaps, even if he had been somewhat imperious and exacting in this regard, it would have been a waste of desire to arrange his scholars in classes to economize time and labor, for there is a probability that the parents had not the means to buy such books as were necessary to the formation of classes. They used such books as they had, teachers, pupils and parents bowing in submission to circumstances and exigencies that surrounded them, and glad to have a school if every individual scholar had a different book. The principal books used in that first school were the English Reader (the best reader ever used in American schools), Daboll's arithmetic, Kirkham's grammar (the author of which fell a victim to intemperance and died in a state of intoxication in a Cincinnati still house) and Webster's elementary spelling book; hence, the course of study was orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography.

Orthography was the first great principle of education, for the people in those days were of opinion that no one could ever become a good reader or a good scholar unless he were a good speller, and, as a consequence, children who were ambitious to become good scholars and noted and honorable men and women, were ambitious to become goodspellers; and no higher honor could be bestowed upon a girl or boy than to say they were the best spellers in the neighborhood. Spelling schools, or spelling matches—who of us don't remember them?—were frequent. But why distress *old foggy* minds by recalling those happy days, when they used to meet at the old log school houses, choose their captains (the best spellers), who would toss up the "master's ruler" for "first choice," and then "choose up" their lieutenants, commencing with the ones they regarded as the best spellers, and so on till all the boys and girls were arranged on benches on opposite sides of the house? Then the fun commenced. The "master" "gave out" the words from side to side. How quick a "missed" word would be caught up! Those were happy days, and days that are sacred in the memory of the gray-haired fathers and mothers who took part in their exercises. It would be a pleasing reflection to them if their children, their children's children and the children of their neighbors were permitted by the modern system of education to indulge in the same kind of old-fashioned orthographical exercises.

The school system of the spelling school period, and even up until within a few years ago, in many localities, was fully described in the backwoods vernacular of "Pete Jones," in Eggleston's Hoosier School Master, "lickin' and larnin'"—the "lickin'" being the indispensable requisite. The perfect or ideal teacher of those days was a man of strong muscular development, with an imperious frown, a sonorous voice charged with terror, punctual in bringing "hickories" into the school room, and endowed with a liberal disposition to frequently use them as *back applications*.

The first house erected for the exclusive use of school purposes was built by the people of the Hardman neighborhood, about half a mile a little north of west of Col. Hardman's residence. In the same district of country that that rude structure accommodated as a school house, there are, probably, in 1878, half a dozen neat, tasty, white frame school houses.



## THE FIRST SINGING SCHOOL.

In those days, a neighborhood covered an area of twenty miles square, and the people—men and women, young men and maidens—did not hesitate to go that far visiting, to church or to singing school. As already stated, the first sermon preached in the county was preached at Col. Hardman's residence, and the first Methodist Episcopal class was also organized there. That pioneer cabin was a kind of general center, and its "latch string" was always out, whether to visiting neighbors, the wayworn traveler or to people who came together in a public capacity—religious, political or judicial. Its owner was recognized as a *factotum*, and his services were always in demand in some capacity.

In the Fall of 1838, the young people of the neighborhood prevailed upon Col. Hardman to open a "singing school," that they might have an opportunity of cultivating their vocal abilities. He yielded to their solicitations, and turned his cabin into a music hall. The books in use at that time were known as the Missouri Harmony, and once a week the young people came from their homes in every direction to "take music lessons." This school was kept up for four years, during which time his scholars became very adept readers of "buckwheat" notes, and in the use of their voices. Neither the boys nor the girls were afraid to open their mouths, and when they undertook to render old Pisgah, New Topia, Coronation, Windham, Easter Anthem, Greenfields, or any other of the old time favorites, they awoke the forest echos, and awed or shamed into silence the birds that sang in the adjacent groves.

## A PRIMITIVE MILL.

The first mill was a curiosity, and was so unique, as well as simple, in its machinery and construction that a brief description of it will not be considered out of place. Its plan originated in the mechanical brain of Aaron Porter, and his hands fashioned and set it in motion. The pioneers of 1836, after erecting their cabins, made preparations for sowing and planting in the Spring of 1837, and during that season many of them raised corn and buckwheat sufficient to supply their families; but, without a mill, the grain was comparatively useless, and knowing and appreciating the mechanical ingenuity of Mr. Porter, the pioneers prevailed upon him to construct a mill, of some description, to supply their needs. After pondering over the situation and necessities for a time, Mr. Porter went to work. The prairies and forest furnished the material. Going to the prairie, he selected two boulders for the "upper and nether mill stones." These stones were about ten inches in diameter, the surfaces of which were dressed down to suit the purpose for which they were to be applied. One of these stones was fastened to the floor of his cabin. A hole or eye was drilled through the center of the other one, which was so adjusted as to revolve upon the other from a pivotal center. An upright shaft completed the machinery. One end of this shaft was fixed in the upper side of the upper mill stone, and the other end was fitted, gudgeon fashion, in the ceiling or joist above. The power was derived from this shaft, which was operated by two men, one using his right hand and the other his left one. With their other hands they fed the mill. It was a rude, primitive concern, but it served its purpose, and its construction was looked upon by the people whom it was intended to benefit and accommodate as a great and convenient accomplishment, and was called the "Little Savior." It did not grind very fine, but it was a little ahead of a coffee mill in speed. The meal or flour it turned out was not bolted, for Mr. Porter

did not attach a bolting apparatus. The only refining process to which the productions of Porter's mill were subjected was a wire seive, and then it was ready for bread; and many choice buckwheat cakes and many a relishable "johnny cake" was baked from flour and meal ground at Porter's "Little Savior" Mills. They were always busy, till the time came when other and better mills were erected in accessible localities. Many and many a bushel of grain was carried to them on the backs of the settlers. They generally went to mill in couples, and helped each other to grind their respective "grists." No "toll" was exacted—no charge made for the use of the mill. It was built for the accommodation of the settlers, and was an accommodation that was highly appreciated. Before it was ready for operation, common tin graters were frequently used to reduce corn to coarse meal. Sometimes a coffee mill was brought into requisition, and sometimes corn was pounded into meal. Men used to spend the evenings from the time suppers were over till bed time in grinding (in a coffee mill), grating or pounding corn into meal for the next morning's breakfast. It made coarse but wholesome food, and the fathers, mothers and children of 1837-8 were much stronger, far more active and athletic, and capable of greater physical endurance than are the people of 1878. Pioneer days in Cedar County were days of hardship, often of exposure, but their trials served to develop the true manhood and womanhood of the settlers.

The next attempt at mill building was made by Messrs. John Ferguson, Charles Dallas and William Coutts, on Rock Creek, on land then belonging to William Coutts, but now owned by William Rickard, and not far from the residence of John Ferguson. This mill was commenced and completed in the Fall of 1837, Mr. Coutts selling his interest about the time the mill was completed. The mill house was sixteen by sixteen feet, one story high, built of round logs. The projectors and builders did not have time to hew the logs. The people of the neighborhood were out of bread. Porter's hand mill could not supply the demand, and coffee mills and graters were wearing out. The mill was supplied with one run of stone, which were purchased in Louisa County. There was no machinery to handle them, and when everything was in readiness, the immediate neighbors came to together, and with strong arms and hand-spikes put them in place. In a good stage of water, the Red Oak Mill, as it was called, had a capacity of about two bushels per hour. In the Fall of 1838, and the Winter following, John Safley was the miller. When corn was ripe enough to grind, the mill was kept busy night and day. At one time, says Mr. Safley, there were settlers at the mill awaiting their "turns," from Muscatine, Johnson and what is now Linn County. During Safley's millership, a settler brought a "grist" of rather green corn to be ground, and was told by the miller that it was too green to grind, and that it would clog the stones. The man insisted on having it ground at once. His family was out of bread. At last Safley turned the corn into the hopper and started the mill. For a few minutes the meal came out through the spout pretty freely, but the stones soon began to clog, and then the meal came slower and slower. Safley immediately saw that he would be compelled to lift and cleanse the stones. His patience was being put to the test. The settler's patience was also being tried. His family were at home without bread. At last his patience gave out, and he "d—d such a mill." This vexed Safley the more, and the vehemence of his nature got the better of his early Scotch religious training, and he "d—d" back. "D—n your green corn; d—n your persistence in persuading me to attempt to grind it; d—n your stupid head, and d—n your impertinence for d—ning the only mill in the country. Now, have you got d—ning enough?" The mill was stopped. The

corn was removed from the hopper, and, with the assistance of neighbors and handspikes, the stones were raised and cleansed and put in readiness for the next "grist."

In April, 1838, a terrible freshet occurred in Rock Creek. The water rose thirteen feet in four hours. The dam was carried away, the mill foundations washed out, and the mill building was "skewed" around so that the machinery became all awry, and consequently useless until repairs could be made, which were not undertaken until "after harvest." Then the settlers volunteered and came together and set matters to rights. It was the "last chance" for their winter's bread. Everything straightened up and put in "ship shape," the mill was again started, and during that Fall and the following Winter it was kept busy, but during the Spring and Summer of 1840, it was entirely abandoned, in consequence of the almost continued repairs necessary to keep it in running order.

About the time Mr. Ferguson and his associates commenced building their mill on Rock Creek, Aaron Porter undertook to utilize the water of Crooked Creek, by building a mill on the land now owned by Andrew Wilson. Mr. Porter made stones for this mill from flint rocks found in the neighborhood. He also made the boxing for the larger shafts from the same material, and it is said they answered the purpose admirably.

These mills were the first attempts at water machinery in the county. They were devoted exclusively to grinding corn and buckwheat. They were not supplied with bolting apparatus, nor did they need any, for the settlers had not begun to raise wheat—the first of this cereal, in that immediate neighborhood, being sown by Col. Hardman in the Fall of 1837. The only refining process to which either corn meal or buckwheat flour was subjected, was a hand sieve. When the meal or flour passed through that, it was ready for bread or cakes.

When Ferguson's Red Oak Mill or Porter's Crooked Creek Mill got "crooked" and out of order, the settlers sometimes went to mill at Cascade or Canton on the Maquoketa, or to the mill at Mouth of Pine. On several occasions the mill at Cascade was out of order, and the settlers went from there to the mills on Cat Fish Creek, near Dubuque. When they went to Mouth of Pine, and found Nye's mill out of order, they crossed the Mississippi to find a mill in Illinois. At one time, Prior Scott, one of the first settlers at Pioneer Grove, went to mill at Canton, in Fulton County, Illinois, a distance of eighty miles. The trip occupied three weeks.

In the early days when mills and markets were few and far between, the settlers, when they began to have a surplus of pork, would take part of a load of grain and part of a load of pork, and start for the nearest market with a mill. Such trips were frequently made to Dubuque, Galena, and even as far as Peoria. One dollar and fifty cents per hundred was the prevailing price for pork. When \$2 per hundred could be had, the pioneers thought they were "making money."

The coming of the year 1838 signalized a new era in the history of Cedar County. From the time the first settlements were made in 1836, until the crops were harvested in the Fall of 1838, the settlers had been engaged in one continued struggle against want, in fighting the wolf from their cabin doors. Most of the pioneers brought but little means to the country with them, and as a consequence they had to depend upon their native tact and strong arms to "make both ends meet," and it was with difficulty they did even that much. But the crops of 1837 left their ground in good condition for 1838, and "mother earth" yielded handsome returns—enough to support the *old settlers*—that is,



those who came in 1836 and 1837, and some to spare to those who came in 1838. The worst was over, the "ice was broken," and the people began to find time for the discussion of political questions. Previous to this time, the pioneers were too busy providing against want to "talk politics," and, as a consequence, their friendships were not alienated because of political differences or sectional issues. The time did come, however, when questions arose that divided the people and led to estrangements that required many years to pacify. Of these estrangements and their causes, more in another chapter.

#### LEGAL JURISDICTION.

Previous to 1838, there was no judicial officer within the limits of the county. Up to that time the people were a law unto themselves. There was neither suing or being sued—the laws of honor obtaining among the pioneers in all their business transactions.

In January, 1838, while the territory of the county was still subject to Dubuque County, Henry Hardman, John Blalock and George McCoy were appointed Justices of the Peace. Henry Hardman preserved his commission, which was in the words following:

#### HENRY DODGE,

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting, *Know ye*, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Henry Hardman, I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appointed him Justice of the Peace for the county of the Cedar. And I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law. To have and to hold the said office, with all its rights, privileges thereunto belonging, for the term of three years from the date hereof, unless the Governor of the said Territory for the time being, should think proper to revoke and determine this commission.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the great seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed. Given under my hand at Burlington, this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-second.

(Signed) HENRY DODGE.

By the Governor,

W. B. SLAUGHTER, *Secretary Wisconsin Territory.*

By reason of Col. Hardman's general popularity and the central location of his residence, it is reasonable to suppose that the first judicial entries in the county were entered on his docket. Under the laws that have always prevailed in Iowa, both as a Territory and as a State, Justices' dockets are transmitted from Justice to Justice. For instance: Justice Hardman turned over his docket to his successor. That Justice, at the end of his term of service, turned over his own and his predecessor's docket to his successor, and so on, down to the present.

An effort was made by the writer to find Col. Hardman's old docket, but the effort was not crowned with success. The Colonel was of the opinion that it was in possession of James Jennings, a present Justice of Rochester Township. Mr. Jennings was visited, but the docket could not be found among the several others that belong to his office, and so the search was given up. It, no doubt, contains some matters that, transferred to these pages, would prove of interest, not only to surviving settlers of 1838, but to their descendants—those who have been born and raised in Cedar County.

When Col. Henry Hardman, John Blalock and George McCoy were appointed Justices of the Peace, in January, 1838, the settlers of Cedar County were still subject to the jurisdiction of Dubuque County. At the first session

of the first Board of County Commissioners of Cedar County, which session was commenced on the 2d day of April, 1838, the following entry was made:

Received of Robert G. Roberts the several bonds taken by him, as an officer of Dubuque County, and given by Henry Hardman, John Blalock and George McCoy, for the faithful performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace, etc.

The bonds above mentioned were ordered to be filed among the other early papers of the county; but, like many other important documents, they are now *non est*—lost or carried away—so that only this reference can be made to them. This condition of affairs renders it impossible for the writer to present as full and complete a chain of history as he desires. The fault, however, as the reader can readily see, does not rest with the authors and publishers of this book, but with the officials who were entrusted with their care and preservation.

*District Court.*—Here the writer is again confronted with an absence of records. Not the scratch of a pen can be found to show when the first term of the District Court was held, who were its officers, how long it remained in session or what cases were tried.

“R. L. R.,” from whose “*Outlines of the History of Cedar County*,” as published in the *Cedar Post*, June 19, 1872, from whom we have previously quoted, says:

In the month of November, 1838, the first court in Cedar County convened at Rochester, under the judicial control of Judge Irvin, who was appointed by the President of the United States. Judge Irvin presided at this term, and was succeeded by Hon. Judge Williams,\* whom many suppose to have been the first to exercise the judicial prerogative in our county. James W. Tallman was the Sheriff at this time, instead of E. E. Edwards, as commonly supposed, and was succeeded by Edwards.

Some doubts being expressed as to the historical accuracy of the statements contained in the above quotation, the writer visited Mr. Edwards, now living at Moscow, Muscatine County, where he is a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, in order to arrive at the facts. Mr. Edwards is now an old man, nearly 80, but possesses a clear memory of the early incidents of the county in which he has lived about one-half his lifetime. He says the first court was held in May, 1838, instead of November. He agrees with R. L. R. that Judge David Irvin was the Presiding Judge. He was present in the court room when “court was opened,” and remembers distinctly the opening remarks of Judge Irvin. He spoke of the distance he traversed to reach Rochester; of the beautiful country he traveled to reach that village; of the blooming flowers; and how his heart filled with admiration at sight of the beautiful landscape, and adoration for the ever-living God who fashioned the prairies, forests and rivers, and filled the air with the perfume of flowers. When he referred to the feelings of his heart, says Mr. Edwards, Judge Irvin placed his right hand around on his left side; and that, during his remarks, he seemed to be deeply touched with feeling and reverence. With the coming of every Spring since that time, continued Mr. Edwards, the remarks of Judge Irvin on that occasion have come vividly to my memory, as though it were but this Spring I heard them.

The same authority quotes J. W. Cummins as Sheriff, instead of James W. Tallman, as stated by R. L. R. Tallman was soon after appointed Sheriff, by Gov. Dodge, and continued to serve until October, 1838, when he was succeeded by E. E. Edwards, under appointment by Gov. Lucas, the first Territorial Governor of Iowa.

Mr. Edwards says there were no criminal cases tried at that term of the court, and but very few civil cases. During that session of the court, John

\* Judge Williams died at Fort Scott, Kan., about 1874.

Safely and John Ferguson, of Red Oak settlement, filed their intentions to become citizens of the United States, and were, therefore, the first naturalized aliens.

Two Grand Juries had been selected and were in attendance at that first term of court—one to inquire into infractions and violations of United States laws, and the other for and in behalf of the Territory of Wisconsin.

No term of the court was held in the Fall of that year, as provided by law, in consequence of the non-appearance of the Judge. The Grand and Petit Juries were held two days, and then discharged. E. E. Edwards was Sheriff at the time, but, in consequence of sickness, was unable to attend. Harvey Burnup was Coroner, and ex officio Sheriff, and discharged the duties of that office.

The second term of the court was held in the Spring of 1839, Judge Williams presiding. George McCoy was Sheriff, having succeeded Mr. Edwards. "Among the attorneys present at that term of the court," says Mr. George Frain, of Rochester, "were Stephen Witcher, R. P. Lowe and S. C. Hastings, of Muscatine, then called Bloomington. A few cases were disposed of, and some were continued, on motion or by agreement of parties. The cases were mostly of a civil nature, although there were a few arraignments for horse stealing and for selling liquor to the Indians. In most cases, the defendants to these cases were bound over."

Of the attorneys named above, Lowe is believed to be practicing his profession in Washington City. Hastings removed to California, and is now a successful banker at San Francisco, and has recently inaugurated measures to found a law school on the Pacific coast, for which purpose he subscribed \$100,000. While this history was in course of preparation, it was announced that Mr. Hastings had paid over \$60,000 of that amount, and that the undertaking was in a fair way to be completed at an early day. Witcher died in Muscatine, some fifteen or twenty years ago.

For reasons already stated, these paragraphs include all the history of the first terms of the District Court it was possible to obtain. It is gathered from different sources, but is believed to be accurate and reliable. The names of the settlers composing the Grand and Petit Juries selected for the first term of the court will be found in another chapter, where will also be found a summary of the criminal cases, especially of the murder cases, that have been tried and disposed of in the District and Circuit Courts of the county.

#### COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY AND REMOVAL.

*Rochester.*—In December, 1837, when Cedar County was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, there were not more than 150 persons in the county; of these, perhaps 100 were voters. Everything within the territorial limits of the county was in almost chaotic confusion. There were no civil officers, no townships, no towns or villages, except in name, the people of the county had no representative in either branch of the Legislature, and that body had but little, if any, definite knowledge even of the Territory or its landscape appearance, for it is not probable that a single one of the members had ever set foot upon any part of its prairies, valleys or forests. The settlers had located in different parts of the county—not in congregated settlements, but were scattered around miles apart, the bulk of the pioneers, however, being located in the Sugar Creek district.

At this time there was but one post office in the county—Rock Creek—which had been established at Rochester July 19, 1837. Above Rochester there was no established ferry. Rochester and Pioneer Grove were the pioneer set-



tlements. Rochester was laid out in August, 1836, and besides the post office and ferry, a store had been opened and the building of a mill was under consideration. These facts had been communicated to the Legislature—at least that knowledge was in possession of the House and Council—and, assuming it to be the most important town or village in the county, Rochester was designated as the seat of justice for Cedar County.

Three other towns—Centerville, Elizabethtown and Warsaw—had either been named or laid off during the Summer of 1837. Centerville, seven miles southeast of Tipton, in the edge of Sugar Creek Township, was named by John Sheller and John C. Higginson. Elizabethtown, the site of which was at the proposed Cedar River crossing of the Chicago, Clinton & Western Railroad, was laid out by Jehu Kenworthy and one of the Millers. Warsaw, now covered and occupied by the farm of James D. Wiggins, on Rock Creek, three miles west of Tipton, was laid out by James W. Stone. Each of these villages, according to the notions of their several proprietors, was *the* place above all others for a grand city—even the Territorial Capital. Land was cheap, and a “good deal of it to the acre,” to quote the words of an old settler, and the proprietors were generous in providing for the width of alleys, streets, avenues and parks, as well as in the adoption of “big” names for the same. They also made liberal use of paper, and it is said that, in some instances, “corner lots” were sold to Eastern parties at almost fabulous prices. But in a few short months their glory faded away, and all that is now left of them is the memory of their names. The stillness of their locations, instead of being disturbed by the hum and clatter of machinery, is broken by the voice of the plowman; the alleys, streets and avenues which their projectors hoped and expected to see occupied by stately business blocks and palatial-like residences are filled, instead, with long rows of corn or other grains, that find a market far away from the old-time Centerville, Elizabethtown and Warsaw, once the imagined great commercial centers of Iowa. All but Rochester are buried beneath the debris of accumulated years.

As immigration increased and settlements began to extend to different parts of the county, the people began to talk about removing the county seat to a more central location. The agitation of this proposition kindled the fires of sectional animosities, and aroused and arrayed the Rochester interests against other parts of the county; and, although more than a third of a century has passed since the strife commenced, there are still some slumbering embers—a few of the old-time adherents of the Rochester interests that are still “watching and waiting” for the time when the county seat will be returned to them, and honestly believing that the time will yet come when Rochester, Cedar Co., Iowa, will equal in proportion and commercial importance the Rochester of New York, after which the pioneer village of the “forty-mile strip” was named, by George McCoy, in 1836.

In the contest of which we are now writing, Rochester was represented, in the main, by J. Scott Richman, now of Davenport; William Green, Joseph Crane and Stephen Toney. There were others, of course, who were equally earnest in their efforts to retain the county seat at Rochester, but they lacked the qualities of leaders, and so filled up the ranks and followed in the wake of those named above. George McCoy, the original proprietor of the town site, had been an ardent advocate of Rochester, but being elected Sheriff in the fall of 1840, on what was known as the Tipton ticket,\* was looked upon with dis-

\* There were three candidates for Sheriff at that election, viz: Goodwin Taylor, who was put in nomination by the Democrats; I. S. Martin, by the Whigs and Rochester men, and George McCoy, as the Tipton candidate.

trust by the friends of Rochester, and made his permanent abode in Tipton until he removed from thence to California, where he still resides.

Tipton was represented by Samuel P. Higginson, an old sea captain; Joseph K. Snyder, John Culbertson, John P. Cook and William Cummins, as generalissimos. The friends of the respective interests arrayed themselves under the direction of their recognized and chosen leaders, and the fight commenced. The contest was fierce, and sometimes at short range, until the victory was declared to be on the side of Tipton, and measures were inaugurated to build the necessary county buildings—court house, jail, etc.

The first aggressive movement in the county seat controversy was made in November, 1829. At that time, a petition was presented to the Territorial Legislature, in session at Burlington, setting forth in a clear and concise manner, says Judge Tuthill, in a paper read at the Centennial celebration at Tipton, July 4, 1876, the reason why a change had become necessary, and asking for the passage of a law to enable the people to re-locate the seat of justice for Cedar County. That session of the Legislature convened on the 4th day of November in that year (1839), and the petition was presented on the 24th day of that month. It was referred to a committee, and on the second day after its reference the committee reported a bill answering the request of the petitioners. After various amendments, the bill was definitely acted upon and became a law.

"The friends of Rochester were highly indignant. They alleged that the petition had been recently circulated, and that they had not been apprised of its circulation, or that such a petition was in existence until after its presentation to the Legislature; that, in consequence of the secrecy observed by the friends of the removal project, the remonstrance prepared by them, and drawn up, as they believed, with argumentative force and forwarded to Burlington, failed to reach the Legislature until after the bill based upon the petition had become a law, and that, as a consequence, their remonstrance had received no consideration." The petitioners denied the "allegations" [of secrecy and surreptitiousness] and defied the allegators." The denial, however, had but little effect toward allaying the animosity of the Rochesterites, and they arrayed themselves in solid phalanx against the proposed removal of the county seat from the banks of the Cedar—the head of navigation on that stream—to any point whatever, whether central or otherwise.

Other authorities say, and with good reason, too, that the Rochester people knew full well that the petition was being circulated, and that it would be presented to the Legislature at an early day of the session, and that they were there in force to defeat its prayer. It is not reasonable to suppose that a petition of that character could be circulated secretly among the friends of the scheme of county seat removal, and all knowledge of its existence be kept from the opposite party. To entertain such a proposition would be to entertain an absurdity. It is remembered that some of the representative men of Rochester made two trips to Burlington on horseback, during the early part of the session, and it is believed by some of the "old settlers" that these same Rochester delegates were present when the bill passed.

The bill, the passage of which was secured under such circumstances, was entitled, "An act to re-locate the seat of justice in and for the county of Cedar." Its principal features, says Judge Tuthill, were embraced in the following provisions:

1. Appointing Henry W. Higgins, of Scott County; John G. McDonald, of Jackson County, and John Egan, of Johnson County, Commissioners of Re-location.
2. Prescribing their official oath to act with impartiality and for the best interests of the county.

3. Requiring them to meet first at Rochester, on the second Monday in the following March (1840), and if, upon examination, they should find that place convenient and eligible for the seat of justice, they should re-locate the same there; but if otherwise, they were directed to proceed to locate the same as near the geographical center of the county as the most eligible situation could be found, combining the advantage of health, convenience of timber, water, etc.

4. Directing them, as soon as they had determined upon the place, to give it such a name as they might think proper, and to file a copy of their proceedings, duly authorized, with the Clerk of the District Court.

A thorough examination of the papers in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts failed to find any report of the above-named Commissioners, and, as a consequence, we are unable to present even a synopsis thereof; hence, the reader's imagination must supply a missing link in the history of their county, which loss was occasioned by seeming inexcusable carelessness of early county officials.

After the passage of the law above quoted, the proprietors and friends of Centerville, Elizabethtown, Warsaw and Antwerp (the last named a new town laid out on the southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 80, Range 3, by Peter Dilts and Charles A. Warfield, in 1838, and not before mentioned in this chapter) began to push the claims of their respective town sites for county seat honors.

The present site of Tipton was an unbroken and almost undisturbed prairie wild. This quarter section was first claimed by William M. Knott, who sold his interest therein to Henry S. Chase before he commenced to make improvements.

Monday, March 9, 1840—that being the second Monday in that month—the locating Commissioners met at Rochester, as required by the law under which they were appointed, to enter upon a discharge of their duties. At that particular time, unfortunately, perhaps, for the success of that village, there was an unusual stage of water, and the town site was completely submerged. This fact, no doubt, as much as anything else, caused the Commissioners to determine that Rochester was neither “convenient nor eligible for the seat of justice.”

Commeneing on Monday, the 9th, the Commissioners spent the intervening time till Friday, the 13th, in visiting the different proposed sites and feasting and dancing at the expense of the different proprietors. After leaving Rochester, the Commissioners visited the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 80 north, Range 2 west—the exact geographical center of the county, and the site proposed by the old sea dog, Capt. Higginson, and by whom, says R. L. R., in his outline history of Cedar County, “they were entertained with unparalleled magnificence, when we consider all the circumstances.” After carefully examining the beautiful site (Higginson's), where Tipton has since been built up, the Commissioners visited Mr. Robert Dallas' home, in Red Oak, and from thence they went to visit Van Antwerp, who lived about half way between Tipton and Rochester. A banquet and a ball were tendered the Commissioners and their retinue wherever they turned in for the night. John Ferguson, of Red Oak, the first man to strike a note on any musical instrument in the county, was one of the delegation. He carried his violin, and furnished the music at each banquet and ball. Friday, the party again reached Rochester, where they were received with marked enthusiasm, the citizens supposing they had returned there to render their report in favor of that village; but their enthusiasm was illy spent. Saturday, March 15, 1840, the Commissioners turned their backs upon Rochester and their faces toward the geographical center of the county. When they arrived here, John C. Higginson, a brother of Capt. Higginson, produced a stake, the top of which was squared, which the Commissioners sunk in the ground. One of the Commissioners then





*Jacob Geiger*  
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP



took a lead pencil and wrote "Tipton" on one of the squares on the upper end of the stake. When this was done, John C. Higginson produced a bottle of champagne (some say whisky), which he broke on the top of the stake, at the same time shouting "Hurrah for Tipton!"

The new county seat was called Tipton in honor of Gen. Tipton, of Indiana, a friend of one of the Locating Commissioners. It appears that one of the Commissioners was averse to fixing the county seat at Tipton, or, as it was then, on Higginson's site. He agreed, however, not to offer any factious opposition to the decision of the other two Commissioners, providing they would permit him to name the new seat of justice, an agreement to which they readily assented.

The stake was stuck; the die was cast; and Rochester—well, if its people didn't mourn, they "howled," and were exasperated and indignant beyond measure. With Higginson and his friends, there was great rejoicing; and it is fair to presume that the hilarity of the occasion was somewhat stimulated by imbibitions from sundry black bottles, one of which was broken on the top of the stake, as just mentioned, in honor of a custom that prevails among seamen when they name a new vessel.

This decision of the Locating Commissioners did not quiet the controversy, nor allay the feelings of animosity and sectional hatred that had grown up between the adherents of Rochester and Capt. Higginson and the other parties interested in removing the county seat to a more central location. Rochester interests were as much determined to reverse the decision of the Commissioners as they had previously been to secure it in favor of Rochester; and they at once set to work to complete their plans for future action. Their first plan was to secure the passage of a law, at the next session of the Legislature, to enable the people of the county to vote on the question of removal.

The friends of the site selected by the Locating Commissioners were equally active, and they made immediate preparations to "hedge" in and protect the advantage thus far obtained.

The county seat stake was planted on Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1840. On Monday, the 16th, the County Commissioners met, in special session, at Rochester. Present: Messrs. D. Comstock, W. Miller and J. G. Foy; W. K. Whittlesey, Clerk.

"The report of the Locating Commissioners was called for, and the Clerk read the same—which report was accepted by Daniel Comstock and William Miller, and objected to by John G. Foy," when it was

*Ordered*, By John G. Foy, that it be proved the signatures to the report of the Locating Commissioners were placed there this day, the 16th March, 1840.

Moved by A. L. McCrea, seconded by William Bolton, that S. P. Higginson be sworn. Accordingly, S. P. Higginson was sworn by the Clerk, and pronounced the signatures just and true.

Moved by John G. Foy, seconded by William Miller, that S. P. Higginson be sworn in relation to the signatures to the report of the Locating Commissioners as to the date. Accordingly sworn, and pronounced the same yesterday.

The Commissioners then ordered a recess of ten minutes; and on re-assembling for business, the question being put by the Clerk, it was

*Ordered*, That the protest of John G. Foy be rejected and put on file.

The protest was accordingly placed on file.

*Ordered*, That the County Commissioners do preëempt the quarter section selected by the Locating Commissioners as the county seat.

*Ordered*, That the Board adjourn until Monday next, having due reference to the county seat, and that the Clerk advertise the same. Those having money to loan can do the same by taking an interest in the town, at the lowest rate of interest.

[Signed]

WILLIAM MILLER,  
JOHN G. FOY,  
DANIEL COMSTOCK.



The quarter-section where the Locating Commissioners planted the Tipton stake was first claimed by William M. Knott, who, before making any improvements, sold it to Henry S. Chase. Chase immediately employed Knott to erect a 16x16 foot cabin on the claim, for which he agreed to pay him \$16.00; so that when the Commissioners located the county seat on Higginson's site, the land was held in claim right by Henry S. Chase. When Chase purchased the claim from William M. Knott (who was under age), he gave him a note for \$60.00 in part payment therefor, which he gave to his father. After the Commissioners rendered their decision, Mr. Chase held that the County Commissioners ought, in justice, to pay him for his interest in the land. In the adjustment of the matter, Solomon Knott—who held the note given by Chase to his son, William M. Knott—gave up the note in consideration of whatever the County Commissioners might concede was due to Mr. Chase, be it more or less.

When the Board met, on Monday, the 23d day of March, 1840, Samuel P. Higginson submitted the following proposition:

TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CEDAR COUNTY—*Gentlemen*: I beg leave, most respectfully, to make you the following proposals for furnishing money to enter the quarter-section of land on which the county seat of this county was lately located: That I will give outright to the County Commissioner of Cedar County the sum of \$200.00, for the aforementioned purpose, on the following conditions: That the County Commissioners shall come under bonds to me to make a good and general warranty deed to twenty lots upon said quarter-section, said lots to be of a general average of the whole, as they may hereafter be laid off, and to be deeded and set off to me as soon as said quarter-section is surveyed, and before any sale of lots takes place. Said money to be furnished immediately, in Land Office funds.

[Signed]

SAMUEL P. HIGGINSON.

—— Iowa, March 22, 1840.

It was then

*Ordered*, By the Board, that any person proposing for lots in the county seat, and will advance \$200.00 in Land Office money, for the purchase of the county seat site, lately located under the name of Tipton, they shall propose on these terms: The Board of County Commissioners shall choose nine lots, and the person proposing shall take one lot; the Board shall take nineteen lots, and the person proposing shall take one lot; the Board shall then take nineteen lots, and the person proposing shall take one lot, and so on, until the proposer receives the complement he names, of twenty lots, or, in like proportion, of any number of lots laid off in said town, the entire quarter-section to be laid off in lots. We do accept of the above proposal—the letter of Samuel P. Higginson being made a part of the same.

[Signed]

WILLIAM MILLER, }  
DANIEL COMSTOCK, } *Commissioners.*  
JOHN C. HIGGINSON (Agent for S. P.  
Higginson).

ATTEST,

WM. K. WHITTLESEY.

Dated at ROCHESTER, this 23d March, A. D. 1840.

Gave bonds in the sum of \$200, payable to S. P. Higginson, to be void on the County Commissioners furnishing him with warranty deeds as per agreement.

Daniel Comstock was appointed agent to procure a pre-emption right to the county seat as located on the 16th day of March, by the Locating Commissioners, on the northwest quarter of Section 6, in Township 80 north, and Range 2 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

[Signed]

WILLIAM MILLER,  
DANIEL COMSTOCK.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is taken from the Centennial Oration of Judge Tuthill:

“On the 7th of April, the Board was again in session, when Mr. Comstock reported that he had discharged the duties entrusted to him, and filed with the Board a pre-emption certificate issued to the county from the Government Land Office at Dubuque, and also a receipt for the purchase money—\$196.44—for the quarter section selected by the Locating Commissioners for a permanent seat of justice for Cedar County.

As an instance of the economy and honesty practiced by the early county officials, it is noted that the whole amount charged by Mr. Comstock for his traveling expenses to Dubuque, and compensation for his services, was only \$12.50. For the same services now \$100 would be considered a moderate charge.

John J. Tomlinson, a surveyor, was employed by the County Commissioners to subdivide the land into town lots. The plan was completed on the 20th of May, and the plat was presented to the County Commissioners at their regular session the 1st of June, 1840, certifying it to be correct. On the same day, the plat was filed in the office of the Recorder of the county, and thus Tipton became *de jure*, as well as *de facto*, the county seat.

In the meantime, proposals had been invited (by advertisement) for the erection of a hewed log building for jail, court house, etc., the ground floor to be used as a jail and the upper part for a court house. The contract was awarded to P. M. Vicker, for the sum of \$2,475. William Green proposed to build it for \$2,700, and James Foy for \$2,500. January 4, 1841, the contract was transferred from Vicker to Joseph K. Snyder, and the building was finally completed on the 18th of July, 1843.

June 15, 1840, the first sale of town lots took place. The old records show that the following sales were made:

Lot	2, Block	10, Cummins & Co.....	\$75 00
"	4, "	10, James S. Lewis.....	55 00
"	6, "	10, J. Scott Richman.....	60 00
"	9, "	10, E. E. Edwards.....	44 50
"	11, "	10, F. D. Sunderland.....	31 56
"	5, "	11, Cummins & Co.....	57 00
"	6, "	11, ".....	68 00
"	4, "	19, John R. McCurdy.....	61 00
"	5, "	19, Preston J. Friend.....	72 00
"	6, "	19, N. Y. Walker.....	50 00
"	12, "	19, Preston J. Friend.....	50 00
"	5, "	20, Jacob Lauderman.....	27 50
"	11, "	26, James S. Lewis.....	41 00
"	12, "	26, Benjamin Frazer.....	91 00

Total of first public sale of town lots in Tipton.....\$783 50

Notwithstanding the measures thus far inaugurated, there appear to have been some apprehensions on the part of the County Commissioners as to the permanency of the county seat at Tipton, for an order was passed by the Board on the day of the sale of town lots providing that if the county seat should be removed, the money paid on lots purchased should be refunded, with 20 per cent. interest from the time of payment.

Improvements commenced. The first building erected was a log store house, for John P. Cook, in which, when completed, was opened the first store in Tipton. John Culbertson commenced the erection of a building for hotel purposes about the same time. Preston J. Friends built a dwelling house, and other buildings were undertaken by William Cummins, John R. McCurdy, Charles M. Jennings, N. Y. Walker and others. July 23, 1840, a post office was established, with Charles M. Jennings as Postmaster.

In the meantime, the friends of Rochester were not idle. Various schemes were proposed and partially carried out to overcome, or at least to neutralize, the influence at work in favor of Tipton. Among these plans was one, which if practically and successfully carried out, would no doubt have resulted disastrously to the hopes of Captain Higginson, his friends, and to Tipton, at least so far as retaining the county seat was concerned. The reader should bear in

mind that this county seat war, as it is sometimes called, was anterior to the introduction of railroads into the country. The only means of transportation to and from the Mississippi River, was by wagons, or, perchance, by an occasional keel or flat boat on Cedar River. With a spirit of enterprise highly commendable, the friends of Rochester brought an influence to bear, that introduced steamboats on Cedar River, and during the Summer of 1840, Mississippi River steamers made frequent trips to Rochester, bringing up goods, wares, merchandise, passengers, etc., and taking back such commodities as the country desired to send to an eastern or southern market. But in consequence of the uncertainty and low stages of water that were sure to come as the season advanced, the scheme was abandoned as impracticable. It was the boldest and best movement the Rochester interests ever conceived or attempted to put in practice, and it is to be regretted, the interests of the whole county considered, that the enterprise did not succeed.

"During the Summer of 1840, the Rochester people prepared and circulated a petition, which was presented to the Legislature at the session following, asking for the passage of a law to enable the people to vote upon the question of re-locating the county seat. The friends of Tipton were equal to the emergency and prepared and circulated a remonstrance against any change, or the passage of any law looking to a change. Both documents were industriously circulated, and the canvass was so thorough that in a short time the name of every legal voter in the county was enrolled on one side or the other, with but little difference in numbers. It is said there were eight more names on the petition than on the remonstrance, thus showing that Rochester really had a majority of eight. This majority, however, was overcome by the names of fifteen Scotchmen and one Englishman, of Red Oak, that were secured to a duplicate remonstrance of the same tenor as the original, to which was added the written statement that they were not legal voters by reason of foreign birth, but that they were *bona fide* settlers, on registered claims and that they had duly and legally declared their intentions to become naturalized citizens. The names of these sixteen men were John Ferguson, John Safley, Robert Dallas, Charles Dallas, Samuel Yule, John Chappel, William Coutts, Alexander Coutts, Robert Perie, Sr., Robert Perie, Jr., John Leith, John Garrow, Peter Garrow, Duncan McNee, Daniel McNee and John Goodrich."\*

The contest was a spirited one and the excitement ran high. The interest was so intense that for a time it was feared the angry and passionate discussions, criminations and recriminations would end in bloodshed, but, fortunately, the decision of the question was not with the people, but with the Territorial Legislature. Before the meeting of that body, the feeling gradually cooled off, and, by tacit, if not mutual agreement, hostilities were suspended until the Legislature should meet and pass upon the prayers of the petitioners and remonstrants.

December 8, 1840, the respective papers were presented to the Legislature at Burlington. William Green, Stephen Toney and Nelson Hastings were present as delegates, or lobby members, from Rochester and spared no efforts to press their claims upon the attention of the territorial law-makers.

Samuel P. Higginson, single-handed and alone, represented Tipton. Says Judge Tuthill: "The free, jovial and open-hearted sea-captain was something new and attractive to many of the members, who, for the first time fell in with a real salt-water sailor. Whatever might have been the cause, whether the remonstrance had sufficient intrinsic merit in itself, or whether the captain's advocacy carried with it unusual weight and power, the result was the success of Tipton.

\* These names were gathered with much difficulty and research by Judge Tuthill.



"The petition and remonstrance were referred to a Select Committee of the House, of which Herman Van Antwerp, the friend of Rochester, was Chairman, and a bill was introduced by him in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, which, being read a first and second time, and the question then being put upon a third reading, was voted down by the decisive vote of seven yeas to nineteen nays, and the bill was consequently lost. This disposed of the question until another session of the Legislature."

Thus far the victory had always been on the side of Tipton or the geographical center, and the result inspired Higginson and his friends with renewed vigor and energy. Improvements and population at the new county seat kept steadily increasing. Town lots were being sold and new buildings erected. Each recurring month added to its numerical strength, and during the Summer of 1841, the County Commissioners entered into a contract with John Finch for the erection of a Court House \* 36x42 feet, to be built in the center of the public square. Tipton was jubilant.

Beaten, but not discouraged—defeated, but not conquered, the Rochesterites determined to continue the war, and proposed that the next battle should be before the people and at the ballot box. They maintained that inasmuch as all county seat changes were determined by the Legislature, it was necessary in order to win success, to secure power and influence in that body by the election of members of the Council and House who were friendly to their interests, and with this object in view they brought all their energies to bear upon the choice of representative law makers. The first grand step was the election of a member of the House from Cedar County whom they could trust—a man known to be on the side of Rochester, and in whom there "was neither variableness or shadow of turning." This was a strategic movement and one that required consummate skill and sagacity to execute with success. The election district at that date was composed of three counties—Cedar, Linn and Jones. The district was entitled to one Councilman and two members of the House; and as the counties voted by general ticket, there was a possibility that a member might be elected who would be adverse to the Rochester interests, even if they had a majority in Cedar County. To add further difficulty to the issue, neither one of the two political parties—Whig and Democratic—had a sufficient majority in the district to ensure certainty of success to either party, for a nomination in those days was not equivalent to an election, as has been the case in later years. Cedar and Linn Counties were both Democratic by small majorities, from twenty-five to fifty votes each, while Jones was claimed for the Whigs by about the same majority. Additional complications were suggested, in the fact that the greater part of the Whigs in Cedar County lived South of Rochester, and, in consequence, had a community of interests with those who were fighting for the county seat at that village. The Democrats lived in the north and eastern parts of the county, and were, therefore, identified with the Tipton interests.

The Democrats were the first to enter the political arena. A meeting was called to assemble at Tipton to choose delegates to a District Convention to be held at Gilbert's in Linn County, at which meeting sixteen delegates were chosen, all of whom were known to be friendly to Tipton. This was an important movement, as the delegates from their respective counties were usually allowed, and rightfully too, to select their own candidates for Representatives or members of the House.

\* That Court House served until the erection and completion of the present brick structure, when it was removed to the west side of Cedar street, and between Fourth and Fifth streets. The upper part of it is now occupied by the *Conservative* printing office, and the lower part by the millinery establishment of Mrs. Rodabush, and the grocery establishment of M. J. Cosman.

Rochester entered an earnest protest against the proceedings of this county caucus, alleging it was called without authority, that no notice of the meeting or its purpose, had been given except to the friends of Tipton. The Democratic Executive Committee of the county, of which Joseph Crane, a friend of Rochester, was Chairman, entirely ignored the proceedings of the meeting, and issued a call for another caucus at Rochester, giving due publicity to the call. But even at that meeting the Rochester people were again defeated in their hopes and purposes. On the day of the meeting, the people from the northern and eastern parts of the county "came down like a wolf on the fold," invaded that quiet, but aspiring river town in solid columns and overwhelming numbers. They organized the meeting and ratified all that had been done at the Tipton meeting and carried everything their own way.

The District Convention met at Gilbert's on the 17th day of June, 1841, and one of the Cedar County delegates failing to put in an appearance, his place was filled by the appointment of Joseph Crane, of Rochester. The Tipton men presented the name of Harvey G. Whitlock as their candidate for member of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Crane presented the name of Herman Van Antwerp as a candidate for the same position. Of the further proceedings of the convention Mr. Crane gave the following graphic account :

Whitlock was called on for a speech and, of course, a pledge. Mr. Whitlock responded by saying that he was not prepared to make a speech, but if any person present had any questions to ask, he would be happy to answer them. "I arose and asked him," said Crane, "if he had ever been a *Mormon* preacher?" This question appeared to take every one by surprise. Whitlock made no answer, and seemed thunderstruck. There was an awkward suspense for a few moments when old Jo. Leverich broke the silence by crying "Out of order! Out of order!" The vote was then taken, and on the first ballot Van Antwerp was nominated—Linn and Jones going in a body for him. The Cedar County delegation, with Bissell at their head, withdrew in indignation, and it soon became known, says Judge Tuthill, that the Democratic party in "old Cedar" was pretty well demoralized.

The Whigs, as was to be expected, quickly availed themselves of the demoralized condition of the Democrats, and a primary meeting was called at Tipton to appoint delegates to a District Convention, which was to meet at Goudy's, in Linn County. To avoid the trouble that befell the Democrats, the delegates were divided equally between Tipton and Rochester. When the District Convention met, the Rochester delegates presented the name of James W. Tallman, and the Tipton delegates named the county seat war horse and sea dog, Samuel P. Higginson, as their respective candidates for Representative. The delegates from Linn and Jones were assured that the Tipton Democrats had pledged themselves to support the Whig candidate, as he could be relied on to sustain Tipton as the county seat. A decision was quickly reached, and Capt. Higginson was nominated for Representative on the first ballot. Their standard bearers thus duly chosen, the antagonistic forces of Cedar County prepared for an active and vigorous campaign.

The August election, 1841, is admitted to have been the most exciting one ever held in the county. One candidate represented Tipton, and the other one represented Rochester. The political predilections of the two candidates were entirely ignored. It was Tipton against Rochester—that was the only issue. The friends of Tipton did not stop, when they went to the polls, to inquire whether Higginson was Whig or Democrat. All they asked to know was "Is he for Tipton?" So with the Rochester candidate, "Is he for Rochester?" This question being settled satisfactorily, the voter cast his ballot accordingly, and then set to work to "electioneer" among the doubtful. The result was not long in doubt. Higginson was elected by about thirty majority, and Rochester was again vanquished and the question believed to be definitely settled. For a time, all apprehensions of a removal of the county seat seemed to be quieted, and a new impetus was given to the growth of Tipton.

In 1842, another contest came up, and was conducted with a good deal of spirit, but the energetic spirit that characterized the campaign of 1841 was

absent, the contest being more from the force of circumstances than a premeditated movement.

It is remembered that, when the Democrats were united, they had a very handsome majority in the county, but divided, from any cause, the Whigs always managed to carry off the victory. William R. Rankin, jocularly called "Teddy" Rankin, was an aspiring young lawyer, and attempted to harmonize the sectional differences that had grown out of the county seat war, and to unite them on the election of a Councilman, to be chosen that year. Rankin, as the reader has already suspected, was a candidate, and the most prominent one named. It is said that, in his zeal to secure the nomination and election, he gave assurances to the Rochester Democrats that if elected he would not consider himself pledged to Tipton, but would act in consonance with the wishes of the majority of his constituents.

A caucus meeting was held at Antwerp to appoint delegates to the District Convention. Rankin and a large number of his friends attended, and secured a majority of the delegates. The District Convention was held at Gilbert's, and, at Rankin's suggestion, it was resolved that the Councilman to be nominated should be chosen from Cedar County, while the two members for the House should be nominated from Linn and Jones Counties. This was pretty sharp practice on the part of Rankin, and was evidently intended to insure his nomination beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

O. C. Ward, of Cedar County, was also a candidate for Councilman, and, chafed at being outgeneraled by Rankin, he determined upon and put in force a counter movement. On his motion, it was resolved that, as the Councilman was the actual representative of the three counties, and each county having an equal interest in his election, the nomination should be made by their combined action and mutual consent. Van Antwerp was then put in nomination and became the nominee, thus destroying the hopes of Rankin and blasting his chances for Councilmanic honors and political preferment.

Van Antwerp was the avowed champion of Rochester, and his nomination awakened the old sectional feeling of the Tipton people, and the Whigs presented John P. Cook as their candidate and the friend of Tipton. All the old spirit of rivalry was at once awakened, and a determined fight was again waged between the friends of the two villages—Tipton and Rochester. The result was the election of Cook, and thus the victory was again declared to be with Tipton. With that election, the county seat war ended.

Among the various features and incidents of local interest during the county seat controversy were the songs written and sung by the two parties. The personal and local "hits" contained in them were generally taken in good part by both sides, and, doubtless, gave them a popularity to which they were not entitled as literary productions. The first one of these songs was written and sung by John P. Cook, Tipton's poet and vocalist. It was first sung by the author at a Christmas ball and supper, given at Tipton, on the night of the 25th of December, 1840, in honor of Tipton's first victory. It was entitled

#### THE CEDAR COUNTY SEAT.

AIR—"The Tall Young Oysterman."

Billy Green he went to Burlington, and so did Stephen Toney;  
They both rode white horses, and Hastings rode the pony.  
When they arrived at Harrison's, they put them in the stable,  
And then they paddled off on foot, as fast as they were able.



When they arrived at Burkhart's house 'twas 12 o'clock at night,  
They called for some refreshments, but couldn't get a bite ;  
They swore they wouldn't go again, whatever might betide,  
And Green was taken with a fit, which lasted till he cried.

The object of their journey was anything but mete,  
For they traveled down to Burlington to move the county seat,  
And there the greatest fun took place that ever yet was seen,  
And all the Legislature laughed at silly Billy Green.

Billy Green said the Tipton folks would ruin all the nation,  
By moving off the county seat from Cedar navigation—  
That the people of the center had surely all gone mad,  
To treat the friends of Rochester so plagued mean and bad.

He told our worthy Councilman he was held in much esteem,  
And that he must pull in harness with the Cedar County team ;  
It's true they pulled together, and made up quite a race,  
But the off horse was balky, and the leader broke a trace.

When they lost their cause at Burlington, they felt so very blue,  
They cursed the Legislature, and swore it wouldn't do ;  
Said Green, " My dearest Toney, we'll now put out for Cedar,  
And fight them for the county seat, and whip their bully leader."

And now, hurrah, my Tipton boys ! let's have a Christmas spree ;  
A cheer for every Tipton man, and for Tipton, three times three ;  
We'll rally round the Center, boys, with all our strength and might,  
And celebrate our victory, achieved without a fight.

These lines were received with great applause by the Tipton people, and were considered so appropriate to the occasion and the circumstances that they were committed to memory and sung by every man, woman and child friendly to Tipton, just as fast as they could learn the tune. But Rochester had a poet—Joseph Crane, a Justice of the Peace—and, determined not to be overshadowed by Tipton's poet and songster, he set his machine in motion and ground out on the fly-leaf of his docket (it is said) the following, which is still preserved on the sheet of paper on which it was first written, and which is in possession of Judge Tuthill. It was sung to the tune of "John Anderson, my Jo John," and was entitled

#### JOHN P. COOK.

O, John P. Cook, my Jo John, you've sung in merry strains,  
Of Hastings and of Toney, John, and also of the Cranes ;  
You've sung of Billy Green, John, and if you'll now give ear  
I'll sing a song of Tipton, John—a song you'll hate to hear.

O, John P. Cook, my Jo John, when Nature first began  
To try her cunning hands, John, her master work was man ;  
But you among them all, John, odd Nature did not know ;  
You're the work of Nature's 'prentice boy, O, John P. Cook, my Jo.

O, John P. Cook, my Jo John, your Tipton is a hoax,  
Its citizens made up, John, of many funny folks ;  
Your Commissioners and your Jennings, John, both fight with toe to toe,  
Like the famous old Kilkenny cats, O John P. Cook, my Jo.

O John P. Cook, my Jo John, your Captain is the man  
Who fought with Jo K. Snyder, John, and was legged by Sancho Pan ;  
But the Captain, ne'er affrighted, John, did scratch and bite and blow,  
Till he scared poor Sancho Panza Pan, O John P. Cook, my Jo.

O John P. Cook, my Jo John, your Snyder is a "hoss,"  
He's everything that's nice, John, and of Tipton's he the "boss ;"  
On Sabbath days he's pious, John, as all the people know,  
For he'll preach the Gospel in the church, O John P. Cook, my Jo.

O John P. Cook, my Jo John, your jail and court house, too,  
Are nought but castles in the air, as Sancho Panza knew ;  
So he left the whole caboodle, John, to the care of righteous Jo ;  
And the Devil was the architect, O John P. Cook, my Jo.

O John P. Cook, my Jo John, your jail logs have stepped out,  
And so the Devil is blamed, John, for what Jo brought about ;  
Now the Devil is your friend, John, as you full well do know,  
For he dearly loves the Tipton folks, and John P. Cook, my Jo.

O, John P. Cook, my Jo John, and Billy Miller, too,  
Your county seat must move, John, in spite of all you'll do ;  
For the people will be heard, John, or to fighting they will go,  
As their fathers did, in seventy-six, with Johnny Bull, my Jo.

O, John P. Cook, my Jo John, your Commissioners are two,  
And they are Tipton "to the hub," in everything they do ;  
So, firebrands and death, John, they scatter to the foe,  
And love and mercy to the friends of John P. Cook, my Jo.

O, John P. Cook, my Jo John, your bully Finch came down  
To get his grinding done, John, in the suburbs of our town ;  
But he couldn't hold his "clack," John, and old "Billy," never slow,  
Just tanned the dog hide, ere he left, of John Finch, my Jo.

The people they have spoken, John, attention to them pay,  
Or they will, in their might, John, take your county seat away ;  
Your town will then re-echo, John, with the sounds of grief and woe,  
And the frogs will sing the funeral dirge of John P. Cook & Co.

There were many other local ballads, but we will only quote one more, which was composed by Judge Tuthill and sung by the Tipton Minstrels at the huskings, during the Councilmanic contest between John P. Cook and Harmon Van Antwerp, in 1842. It was sung to the tune of "Teddy the Tiler," and was called

#### THE BOYS OF THE ROCHESTER PARTY.

I s'pose you've heard of Teddy O'Rann,  
Who wanted to be a Councilman,  
But his heels were tripped up by Gen. Van  
And the boys of the Rochester party.  
The plot was concocted over the slough,  
Old Sam he chuckled, and swore it would do,  
There was Bissell and Shell-head, they knew were true,  
Jack Southern, Jake Wink and the Boltons, too ;  
Then at Antwerp they met, with the "Norway rats,"  
And they got some twenty or thirty flats  
To unite the Tipton Democrats,  
With the boys of the Rochester party.

CHORUS: Success to the union, and fill the bowl ;  
We'll merrily dance round the hickory pole,  
And mix helter-skelter, and cheek by jowl,  
With the boys of the Rochester party.

Now, Teddy he said it was all in vain  
To try a Tipton ticket again ;  
He was all for Union, he told Joe Crane,  
And the boys of the Rochester party.  
So deep were his plans and so cunning his pate,  
That he managed the Sheriff quite handy and nate ;  
With the Treasurer's office he got Bradley straight,  
And hooked Bob Long with Recorder bait.  
All the Wapsipinicon precinct was keen,  
And at Pioneer Grove there were full thirteen,  
With twenty at Tomlinson's carding machine,  
Would go with the Rochester party.

The delegates met, the whole matter to fix;  
 Fifteen were from Cedar, from Jones County, six,  
 And twenty from Linn, who put in their best licks  
 For the boys of the Rochester party.  
 Then they counted the ballots 'mid clamor and noise,  
 And Teddy came out second best in the choice;  
 Both Tony and Shell-head did greatly rejoice  
 When they found out that Van had the popular voice.  
 For a speech, then, they called on Teddy by name,  
 And he got up and thanked them, he said, all the same,  
 For that, whatever happened, he never would blame  
 The boys of the Rochester party.

Success to the union, and drain the bowl,  
 Let us merrily dance round the hickory pole,  
 And mix helter-skelter, and cheek by jowl  
 With boys of the Rochester party.

The election of John P. Cook as Councilman, in 1842, was accepted as a final and decisive termination of the county seat war, at least by the greater part of the voters, although there are some few old soldiers around Rochester who still cherish, or profess to cherish, the belief that the county seat will yet be removed to and re-established at their village on Cedar River, at the "head of navigation."

In 1846-7, a scheme was undertaken, more as a pecuniary speculation than from any other motive, to create a new county, by changing the boundary lines of Jackson, Jones, Linn and Cedar Counties. The movement, however, was strongly opposed by the people of the several counties. The speculators presented their plan to the Legislature, but that body treated the measure so coolly as to "freeze it out," and consign it to perpetual and ignominious oblivion. Had the movement been favored by the Legislature, the county seat war would have been renewed between Tipton and Rochester with the fierceness of olden times, and the result *might* have been satisfactory to the Rochesterites.

Monday, March 12, 1852, the County Court being in session, William Green, of Rochester, presented a petition signed by himself and four hundred and thirty-six (436) others, praying "that the county seat of Cedar County be re-located at Rochester, and that the question be submitted to a vote at the election in April, A. D. 1852." William G. Woodward and J. Scott Richman, appeared as attorneys for the petitioners. After hearing the arguments of the attorneys in behalf of the prayer of the petitioners, and no person offering objections to the prayer of the petitioners, "it was ordered that the following question be submitted to the people of Cedar County at the election to be held on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1852, viz:

"Whether the county seat of Cedar County, Iowa, shall be removed to the town of Rochester, in said county. The vote for and against the above question may be taken by the words 'For removal,' or 'Against removal,' being written or printed on the ballots."

In securing this hearing before the people, the victory was with the Rochester petitioners, but the tally sheets of the election showed that a majority of the people were averse to the prayer of the petition. No certified returns of the election are to be found, so we have not the means of showing the number of votes cast "for removal" or the majority "against removal." That poll book and the hopes of the Rochester people, brave to the last, are lost together. The county seat war cry disturbs the people no more, and "everything is quiet on the Cedar."



## CEDAR COUNTY FREEBOOTERS.

## PREFATORY.

About the confines of American civilization, there has always hovered, like scouts before the march of an invading army, a swarm of bold, enterprising, adventurous criminals. The broad, untrodden prairies, the trackless forests, the rivers, unbroken by the keels of commerce, furnished admirable refuge for those whose crimes drove them from companionship with the honest and law-abiding. Hovering there, where courts and civil processes could afford but a weak bulwark of protection against their evil and dishonest purposes and practices, the temptation to prey upon the comparatively unprotected sons of toil, rather than to gain a livelihood by the slow process of honest industry, has proved too strong to be resisted. Some of these reckless characters sought the outskirts of advancing settlements for the express purpose of theft and robbery; some, because they dare not remain within reach of efficient laws; others, of limited means, but ambitious to secure homes of their own, and with honesty of purpose, exchanged the comforts and protection of law afforded by the old, settled and populous districts for life on the frontiers, and not finding all that their fancy painted, were tempted into crime by apparent immunity from punishment. In all new countries, the proportion of the dishonest and criminal has been greater than in the older and better regulated communities where courts are permanently established and the avenues of escape from punishment for wrong-doing more securely guarded.

When white people first began to enter upon and possess the Cedar River country, there were but two counties organized west of the Mississippi River, even to the Pacific Ocean, if we except the counties of Missouri. These two counties were Dubuque and Des Moines. They extended from the flag staff at Fort Armstrong back into the country forty miles, and from the Missouri State line northward to a line running westward from Prairie du Chien. It was a vast scope of country, and afforded secure hiding places for outlaws and desperadoes. When the rich prairies, beautiful forests and magnificent valleys began to attract honest immigration, human vultures followed in the rear or settled down in the midst of the industrious, toiling pioneers to prey upon their substance, well knowing that, by reason of the unorganized condition of society, there would be comparative freedom and immunity from detection and punishment.

In 1837, the country began to be flooded with counterfeit money—in fact, says our informant, there was more counterfeit money than there was of good. Occasionally, and the occasions were rather more frequent than angel's visits, a horse would be stolen. No one could tell where the counterfeit money came from, nor where the stolen horse was hidden. At last horse stealing became so general and was so successfully prosecuted that when a farmer missed a horse from his stable or his pasture, he never hunted for him beyond a half mile from his premises. It was useless, the gang was so well organized, and had such a perfect system of stations, agents, signs and signals.

Early in 1837 or 1838, a number of persons settled in Cedar County, whose habits and practices gave rise to the suspicion that they belonged to a regularly organized gang of law breakers, horse thieves and counterfeiters. They had no visible means of support, and were almost constantly coming and going, wore good clothes—that is to say, they dressed better than the honest, toiling farm makers—had plenty of money, and were ready at all times and on

all occasions to pay their way. When the young men and women—the sons and daughters of the settlers—got up a ball, these suspected parties, at least the unmarried portion of them, sought to “run things” according to their own notions, and at last became so overbearing and dictatorial that, as a measure of self-protection, the scions of the pioneers found it necessary to choose as managers of their Terpsichorean entertainments the strongest and most athletic of their number to do the fighting—the “knocking down and dragging out” of the domineering young pirates, who generally carried their revolvers wherever they went.

These people were shrewd, cunning and secret in their business maneuvers. To their immediate neighbors they were obliging, kind and charitable, where charity was needed. They wore an outward garb of respectability, and so hedged themselves as to escape detection and exposure for many years.

#### PERSONALE OF THE FREEBOOTERS.

Among the representative men of these bold plunderers were Squires, Conlogue, James Stoutenburg *alias* James Case and Christian Gove. Squires lived in Iowa Township. Conlogue first settled at Gower's (Cedar Bluffs) Ferry, but subsequently moved across the county line and settled in Johnson County, near what is now Morse Station. Stoutenburg *alias* Case was an unmarried man, and divided his time between the houses of Squires and Conlogue as best suited his convenience and the purposes of those with whom he was connected and associated. Gove was also an unmarried man, and, while Conlogue managed Gower's Ferry, worked for and made his home with him. Besides these men, there were a number of others of equally suspicious character. Some of them lived in Cedar County, and others lived in the borders of the adjoining counties.

Besides those above named, there was a man named McBroom—a keen, shrewd, cunning fellow, with some knowledge of law—who was always present to defend such members of the gang as found themselves in the “clutches” of the law. McBroom came here from Illinois, and was regarded as a very dangerous character, and a “member in good standing” with the unworthy fraternity.

John Brodie and his four sons—John, Stephen, William and Hugh—came to the country in 1839, and were among the first settlers in Linn County. They were natives of Ohio, and commenced their career of villiany in that State as much as fifty years ago. Somewhere about 1830 or 1832, they were driven from the Clear Fork of the Mohican River, in Richland (now Ashland) County, and sought refuge in Steuben County, Ind., for two or three years, where they became so notorious as to arouse the entire country against them, and in 1835, they were forced to quit that country and flee westward. In the year last named, they found their way to the Rock River (Illinois) country, and settled at what came to be known as Brodie's Grove, in Dement Township, Ogle County. At that time, that region of country was completely under the power and dominion of outlaws and desperadoes, and there, for a time, they found congenial companionship and associations.

At last, however, the honest people organized themselves as Vigilantes or Regulators, as a measure of self-protection; and, in 1839, the Brodie brood was bought out, and warned to leave the country. They accordingly left there at once, and came to Linn County, where their houses became refuges and hiding-places for their accomplices in crime and villiany. For a number of years after the Brodies came to Linn County, there was scarcely a term of the court in which some of the family were not arraigned for trial, on the charge of horse stealing.

Sam Literel and Joe Leverich were said to be members of the gang; and, if not actively engaged in horse stealing, their homes and houses were resorted to by those who were.

This gang operated over a large scope of country, and with so many members located in Cedar County, such secure hiding places, and so many of the gang coming and going, it is but little wonder that the people came to live in constant fear and dread. But the villains worked so cautiously and secretly as to be almost past finding out. Horse stealing became so common that a man who owned a good horse never presumed to leave him over night in an unlocked stable, and, in many instances, farmers and horse owners slept in their stables with their rifles by their sides. The time came, however, when the gang planned and undertook the perpetration of a robbery that aroused honest people throughout the country, and caused the immediate organization of a protective association, and the visitation of quick and summary punishment upon several of the Cedar River Buccaneers.

#### THE GOUDY ROBBERY.

In 1839, John Goudy, a married son and a son-in-law, Thomas McElheny, settled just over the Cedar County line in Linn, being equally well known and respected among the people of both counties. The senior Goudy was a man of considerable means, and, among the majority of the settlers of the country, was reported to be very wealthy. In April, 1840, it was noised about that he had about nine thousand dollars in his house, which report at once aroused the cupidity and avarice of the gang, and they determined to possess themselves of the treasure. As a preliminary measure, Henry E. Switzer, who lived on a claim about seven miles southeast of Tipton, was sent on a visit to Goudy's home, about the 1st of April, 1840, under the pretense of wanting to borrow some money to pay for his land. The real object, however, was to acquaint himself with the arrangement of the premises where the money was kept, in case he succeeded in making the loan, and taking such other observations as would facilitate the thieves in their work of robbery. Either because Mr. Goudy did not have the money, or for want of confidence in Switzer's honesty and ability to pay, the loan was declined. In other respects, Switzer learned enough to enable him to report the situation to his accomplices, and on the 14th of April the gang started from Conlogue's on their plundering and murderous mission. They passed up the west side of Cedar River to a point above Goudy's, and then crossed over and started leisurely in the direction of Goudy's. Between the point where they crossed the river and their point of destination, they were met by a settler who recognized Conlogue and had some conversation with him, when the different parties went their respective ways. From the fact that Conlogue was not with the gang when they entered Goudy's residence, and that he afterward showed his whereabouts on that night, it is believed that he left his companions in villainy, after being recognized, and went to Gower's Ferry, where he remained over night, for the express purpose of being able to prove an *alibi*, and thus avoid identification as a participant in a robbery, the proceeds of which he afterward admitted he shared. At the hour of 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th of April, the doors of the Goudy cabin were forced open, and the inmates awoke to find themselves in the presence and power of five desperadoes. The cabin had only one room and a shed-kitchen at the side from the road. In the main room were two beds. One of these was occupied by Mr. Goudy and his wife, and the other one by the son-in-law, McElheny, and his wife. One of the robbers covered Mr. Goudy with his rifle, another one stood



guard over McElheny and his wife, and a third one stopped the clock. The wife of Judge Shane, a daughter of Goudy, was a girl then, but remembers the circumstances with remarkable precision, and to her the reader is indebted for the most of these details. The man who stood over her father demanded his money, threatening that if its whereabouts were not revealed, they would kill the entire household. Mr. Goudy replied that he had but little, only \$40, which he had saved to buy some hogs, and that they would find that in his vest pocket. The vest was searched, and the amount found. They insisted that he had more, and demanded it. The old man protested that it was every dollar he had, or that there was about the house. The leader of the gang then ordered the house to be searched, and directed the occupants of the beds to cover their heads at once, so as, it is supposed, to prevent the family from recognizing any of their number—especially Switzer, who had been there only a few days before under the pretext of wanting to borrow money with which to enter his land. In the excitement, the girl Hannah had got out of her own sleeping place (probably a trundle bed), and crawled under the bed occupied by her sister. Paying no attention to the order to “cover up,” Hannah sought to climb into bed with her sister, and, in doing so, climbed over the knees of one of the ruffians who was sitting by the side of the McElheny bed. By this time, a brighter light had been raised, and as the girl got upon her sister’s bed, the clothes were so raised that Mrs. McElheny could see the faces of the villains, and she recognized Switzer, and whispered to her husband: “That is Switzer, the man who was here the other day to borrow money.” The husband admonished her to be still, or they would all be killed. “Why, it is Switzer, and that other fellow is ———,” who was also known to the family.

The search commenced. Boxes, barrels, trunks, drawers and pockets were ransacked, but with little success. At last, a flour barrel was upset and its contents scattered out on the floor, and with it a purse containing \$120, belonging to the girl Hannah, who had saved it from the change given her by her father from time to time. An old leather belt, which Mr. Goudy had used to carry his money around his person, was also found, but not very carefully examined, or the robbers would have added a hundred dollar bill, which was concealed within it, to their other booty. Fortunately, they overlooked this “nest egg,” and it was spared to the family.

Maddened at their failure to find more money—the \$9,000 Mr. Goudy was reported to have in the house—they heaped all sorts of curses upon the family and left them to reflect in sadness upon the ways of the wicked and the ungodly.

Capt. Thomas Goudy, the married son, lived near by the cabin of his father. He had been captain of a militia company in Ohio, and his uniform, etc., were hanging up against the wall, on seeing which they remarked, “he’s been a military officer and must be a rich man.” His money was demanded, but the demand was not rewarded with success. After rumaging the house pretty thoroughly, and finding nothing for their trouble but some provision, they left Captain Goudy’s and went to the house of William F. Gilbert, not far distant, who was a prominent man in the neighborhood, and who was believed to keep considerable money by him. At this particular time, three men were stopping over night with Mr. Gilbert—the Dubuque and Iowa City mail carrier and two other men. Gilbert’s house, like old man Goudy’s, only had one room and two beds. Mrs. Gilbert and the children occupied one bed; the two strangers occupied the other, and Gilbert and the mail carrier were sleeping on a bed made down on the floor before the fire. The entrance of the robbers was so

sudden and noiseless, that before the occupants of the cabin knew what was going on, they were covered with guns and clubs, and Gilbert's money demanded. In attempting to rally to the defense of the house, Gilbert and the mail carrier were both knocked down, and the cheek bone on one side of the mail carrier's face mashed completely in by a blow from a club wielded by one of the thieves. The house was completely searched, and in the drawer of a secretary—which was opened and closed by a secret spring, supposed to be known to no one but the older members of the family—a fifty-dollar bill and some thirty or forty dollars in change was found and taken. Only three of the gang were engaged in this robbery, and Mr. Gilbert's little son, while the work of plunder was going on, rose up in his bed and recognized a neighbor, one Goodrich, who lived but half a mile distant, as one of the robbers. This neighbor had hitherto been unsuspected, but he opened the private drawer in the secretary as quickly as Mr. Gilbert could have done, showing very conclusively that he had some knowledge of the premises. He had no doubt often seen the secretary and its private drawer opened, and had watched every movement of its opening and every part of its construction. The amount of change taken from Mr. Gilbert was not definitely known, but it was estimated at from \$30.00 to \$40.00. Estimating it at \$30.00, and adding that amount to the amount taken from Mr. Goudy, and the robbers had \$240 as a reward for one night's work.

#### ARRESTS, FLOGGINGS AND CONFESSIONS.

News of these outrages spread like wild-fire. The whole country was aroused. Capt. Thomas Goudy and some others started in pursuit of a man named Wallace, who was believed to be implicated. Old man Goudy went to J. W. Tallman, at Antwerp, and Col. Prior Scott, at Pioneer Grove, for advice and counsel. It was agreed that nothing ought to be done of an aggressive nature until Wallace should be found, arrested and brought back. Col. Scott went among the people and inaugurated measures for the organization of a mutual protective association. The settlers hunted up their old rifles, shot guns, and every other kind of weapon they could find. The organization was perfected and the *vigilantes* were ready to commence the work. Wallace was captured at Illinois City, ten miles above Muscatine, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, by a citizen named Coleman, and turned over to Capt. Thomas Goudy and his party. Coleman was not above suspicion. He was suspected of belonging to the outlaws, but an estrangement had come between him and Wallace, and hence Wallace's easy capture. A warrant was taken out for the arrest of Switzer, and when Wallace was returned, Switzer was arrested and a preliminary examination held before a Justice of the Peace (John G. Cole, probably), of the precinct where the robbery was committed. Both of them were held to bail, and their cases came on for trial at Tipton at the October term (1841) of the District Court.

Switzer was a powerfully built man, and his size and strength was feared by a majority of men, and trouble was feared when his arrest should be undertaken. The warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of James W. Tallman, as Constable. At that time Tallman lived at Antwerp, where he called two or three of his neighbors to his assistance, and late in the night started for Holderman's mill to complete his *posse*. They arrived at Holderman's mill at 12 o'clock at night, and seeing a light within, opened the door without ceremony and surprised William Fraseur, who was there "sitting up" with Charlotte

Baker, his present wife. Fraseur's joys of courtship were interrupted for the time being, and he and Christian Holderman, William McNaughten and J. McCartney were summoned as additions to the *posse*, when the party moved forward to the point of attack. The *posse* reached Switzer's about 2 o'clock in the morning, and hitching their horses a short distance from his cabin, they approached and surrounded the house and demanded admission and the surrender of Switzer. The latter refused to open the door until morning, claiming that he did not know but what they had come to rob him and those who were there with him. He cursed Tallman, and declared in language most profane that he could not and would not be taken. "If you had come like men," said he, after Tallman had told him for what he was being arrested, "in daylight, I would have given myself up without hesitation, as I have no fear of the consequences." When daylight came, the door was opened, and Switzer was taken in custody. There were three or four strapping fellows in the house when the *posse* entered, and the appearance indicated that it was more of an arsenal than an honest settler's cabin. Guns, pistols and ugly knives were scattered all around. As soon as Switzer surrendered, the *posse* started back, and reached Holderman's for breakfast. After breakfast, a part of the *posse* crossed the river for another suspected party, already referred to, but who, upon preliminary examination, proved an *alibi*. As already stated, Switzer and Wallace were held to bail, and subsequently tried in the District Court at Tipton.

About the time Switzer and Wallace were arrested, James Stoutenberg, *alias* James Case, was arrested at Conlogue's, by other parties, as accessory to the Goudy robbery, and as an accomplice and member of the gang. He was taken to the woods near Conlogue's, and examined in the court of *Judge Lynch*, and in the effort to extort a confession from him, was finally stripped to his waist, tied to a tree and severely flogged. After that event he was never again seen in the country, and it is believed by some that the same parties carried him to Cedar River, tied him to a *stone raft* and left him to his fate.

Conlogue was also arrested as accessory to the Goudy robbery, but at the preliminary examination he established an *alibi*. Being satisfied that he was guilty of helping to plan the robbery, the indignant settlers took him to the brush, where he was tried by rules not recognized by courts of law. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. A motion was made to change the sentence to whipping. The motion prevailed and was carried into effect, and it was ordered that each of the citizens should give him five lashes on the bare back, until the panel was exhausted. If that failed to extort a confession as to the particulars of the robbery, and the extent and names of the gang, then the "application was to be repeated, until he was *whipped to death*." Conlogue soon fell on his hands and knees, almost completely exhausted. Blows continued to fall upon his quivering, bleeding back. At last he imploringly raised his hand, and in agonized whispers, begged for mercy, and promised to reveal all that he knew of the operations of the freebooters. The execution of the sentence was suspended, and the bleeding, suffering wretch kept his promise. He admitted his complicity in the Goudy robbery, and that he received \$25.00 as his share of the plunder. He told them that he had the particulars of the night's work from Wallace, who was the leader on that occasion, and that Switzer was another one of the five men who perpetrated the robbery. The sentence was then fully remitted. An embrocation of salt was used upon his lacerated flesh, which was followed by an application of slippery elm bark, and he was allowed to depart for his home.





*Joe Penning*  
ROCHESTER TOWNSHIP



At the time of this occurrence, Conlogue was under indictment, in Johnson County, for assaulting, with intent to rob, a man named Brown. For this offense he was subsequently tried, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Goodrich, Gilbert's neighbor, who was recognized by the little son of the latter while he was ransacking Gilbert's house and secretory, was tried in the same court, and on the same day that Conlogue received such a terrible castigation, and was sentenced to a similar punishment. The sentence was carried into execution by a man named Murdoch, of Iowa City. Goodrich was terribly cut and gashed, but the flagellation failed to elicit from him anything that would criminate himself. He removed from the county soon afterward, and has never been seen or heard of since.

The revelations made by Conlogue clearly implicated McBroom, previously mentioned as the general attorney of the gang, and he was also arrested and tried by the "court in the brush," and sentenced to be whipped. He was taken into Big Creek bottom, near Scott's mill, stripped to the waist, tied to a small burr oak tree and whipped within an inch of his life. Like Goodrich, he soon after left the country.

Some years ago, William Stretch, one of the early settlers in the neighborhood where the above occurrences transpired, made a trip down the Mississippi River as far as New Orleans, and met and recognized McBroom at some of the Southern cities—Nashville, Memphis or New Orleans—our informant does not remember which. The recognition was mutual, and McBroom begged that Stretch would say nothing there of his life, associations and disgrace in the Cedar River country. He assured Stretch that he was a different man there to what he had been here. He still keenly felt the disgrace that had been brought upon him by his complicity with the Cedar County freebooters. Upon inquiry, Stretch learned that McBroom *was* leading an honest life, and had accumulated a fortune estimated at \$40,000.

#### THE SWITZER TRIAL.

This trial came on at the October term (1841) of the Cedar County District Court—to which it was brought, by change of venue, from Linn County, where he had been indicted for burglary, in May, 1840—Judge Joseph Williams presiding. George McCoy was Sheriff, and William M. Knott was Deputy Sheriff. The following named citizens composed the jury:

Christopher Cline, William Morgan, Abraham Kiser, Elias Epperson, Porter McKinstry, Philip Wilkinson, James S. Lewis, John Lewis, William H. Bolton, William Denny, Samuel Gilliland and Peter Diltz.

The trial was an exciting one. The feeling against Switzer and his associates in crime and villainy was intense, and it is a subject of surprise that he was not taken from the custody of the law officers and hanged to a limb of the first convenient tree. Besides the employment of as able counsel as could be secured in the country, Switzer and his friends imported from Illinois a bully known by the name of Christ. Burns\*—a man of 240 pounds, very muscular and without a pound of surplus flesh. He was all sinew and strength, and as active as a cat. Of this character, more anon.

When the trial commenced, Switzer showed an uneasy, restless disposition entirely foreign to a man who knew he was innocent, and gave unmistakable signs of fearing the verdict. As the trial of the case progressed, Switzer was

\*Burns was killed at a shooting match in Upper Missouri, about 1845, by being shot by a neighbor with whom he had a quarrel.



clearly and unmistakably identified as one of the Goudy robbers by Mrs. McElheny and other members of the family, who were in the house the night the robbery was committed. Switzer tried to prove an *alibi*, but the evidence of identification was such that the efforts of himself and counsel in that direction signally failed. When the trial was concluded and the case given to the jury and the jury had retired, Switzer tried a new argument—one that his counsel had not introduced. He approached Deputy Sheriff Knott, and said, "Knott, you and I have always been on friendly terms. If the jury find me guilty, when you are returning with them to the court room, let the end of your handkerchief hang out of the side pocket of your coat." Knott replied, "Switzer, you got into this scrape without my help, and you must get out of it the same way." The jury was out two days and two nights, but failed to agree, there being eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. During the trial, one of the jurymen went out home and stayed over night with one of Switzer's most intimate friends. Burns and several others, known friends of Switzer, stayed at the same place, and it would not be strange if the trial was talked about by them and the verdict predicted.

Each day, during the trial, a large gray horse was brought and hitched immediately in front of the building used as a court house for that term of court. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day they were out, the jury were returned to the court house to report their inability to agree upon a verdict. Switzer and his friends were on the watch. When the jury were leaving the room in which they had deliberated, one of them, either by accident or agreement, left the end of his handkerchief protruding from the side pocket of his coat. Switzer saw and recognized the signal. He was standing close to the gray horse, and as soon as he saw the signal, he unhitched the animal, mounted his back with the nimbleness of a squirrel and darted away like the wind. Knowing the proposition Switzer had made to Knott, there was reason to think that either Switzer or some of his friends had corrupted one of the jurymen, and that the handkerchief signal had been agreed upon in case of the finding of a verdict of "guilty," and that, in the excitement of the hour, the jurymen had, in mistake, given the signal. After the jury reported to the court their inability to agree, and were discharged, Switzer's friends started out to find and convey to him the result, but did not succeed in their mission until the next day, when they found him concealed in the woods along Sugar Creek.

A warrant was issued for Switzer's re-arrest and placed in the hands of Sheriff McCoy, but from some cause that officer did not undertake to serve it, and Switzer, taking advantage of the delay, made arrangements to leave the country, and soon afterward emigrated to the West. In 1852, when William Knott went to California, he met Switzer at Carson River, in Nevada Territory, and had a long talk with him. Among others, Switzer spoke of one of the jurymen, and requested Knott to convey to him his kindest regards and remembrances. "Tell him," said Switzer "that, as he stuck to me when I was in a d—d tight place, I'll stick to him and remember him as my best friend as long as I live." Mr. Knott says his morals had not improved any, whatever his practices may have been.

In 1874, Judge Shane and his wife visited California, and, upon inquiring at Vallejo, learned of Switzer's whereabouts, and that he had accumulated a fortune estimated at \$40,000; also, that he was accounted a very dissolute reckless and dishonest man, and that he was almost universally feared and despised. His children were "chips of the old block," and were following in the footsteps of their father. One of the sons had but recently killed a man at

an agricultural fair at Vallejo, Sonora County, for which offense he was under arrest and awaiting trial.

Soon after Switzer was arrested for the Goudy robbery, a civil suit was also commenced against him for the recovery of the money, and a judgment obtained against him. Judge Shane consulted an attorney there in regard to Switzer's career here and the indictment and judgment that were unsatisfied. Arrangements were made to send a transcript of the proceedings to California with a view to recovering the judgment (then amounting to \$3,000 at least). When Judge Shane returned here and came to examine the records, he found them *non est*, and no further action was taken. Switzer died at his home near Vallejo some time during the year 1877.

#### CHRIST BURNS.

This ruffian and bully was imported by Switzer and his friends to overawe the court and court officers, as well as the spectators in the event of a verdict of guilty. He was present when that term of the court commenced, and swaggered around through the court room with the air of a braggart and a desperado. He dressed for the convenience of the occasion and the purpose for which he had been imported. His pantaloons were of blue jeans, held in place by his suspenders tied around his waist. The legs were stuffed in the tops of his boots. His shirt was made of some kind of coarse stuff—red flannel, it is believed. He wore neither coat nor vest—only a gentleman's cloak of the old style—thrown loosely over his shoulders. When the time for battle came, all that was necessary was to throw the cloak from his shoulders, and thus freed from restraint, and making a bold dash among a miscellaneous gathering of men, and taking them by surprise, he would have been more than a match for twenty ordinary men. And that was his programme. It was unmasked, however, soon after the trial commenced, and measures inaugurated to defeat the bully. Some of the old pioneers—men of nerve and muscle—prepared themselves to meet and beat the bully at his first attempt. They warned the officers of Burns' purposes and intentions. The Sheriff and his deputies armed themselves and used every possible precaution to maintain the dignity of the court and enforce its mandates. The disagreement of the jury and the flight of Switzer, probably saved a bloody scene in the Cedar County Court House, for it is certain that if the jury had returned a verdict of guilty, Burns would have attempted to rescue Switzer from the officers. And, maddened as the pioneers were over the repeated outrages of Switzer and his accomplices, there is no reason to doubt that short work would have been made of Burns and his co-workers in iniquity.

The punishment visited upon Conlogue, Case, Goodrich, McBroom and others by the *vigilantes*, by whipping, and the arrest of Switzer and his subsequent flight from the country, did not entirely free the settlers from the presence of outlaws and plunderers. The snake was not killed—only scotched. If the *vigilantes* did not follow up their scourging of suspected parties, they kept a close watch upon their movements. Knowing they were under the espionage of a community they had repeatedly outraged, they were very cautious and guarded in their movements. From 1841 to 1855, the settlers in the county were left comparatively free from the operations of horse thieves, although good horses were not considered the safest kind of property.

## CHARLES CLUTE.

Among the settlers of this county in the Spring of 1855, was Charles Clute, a carpenter, who located in the Denson House neighborhood, about nine miles northeast of Tipton. He was first employed to build a house for William Cessford, and afterward to build a house for Mrs. Denson, who had been engaged in keeping public house since the date of her settlement there, with her husband, Joseph D. Denson, in 1839. During his occupation on Mrs. Denson's house, Clute paid court to Anna C. Denson, the acquaintance dating from June, 1855, and resulting in the marriage of the parties shortly thereafter. Mr. Denson was one of the first California gold-seekers, going to the Pacific coast in 1850, and dying there in February, 1851. Clute became, by virtue of his marriage, practically the manager of the Widow Denson's farm, taking supervision of the tavern in the event of the absence of the proprietress. By this means, Clute became widely known throughout this section, the Denson House ranking among the favorably regarded places of entertainment. He prepared, in the Winter of 1855-6, to improve the prairie farm owned by Mrs. Denson. One day in the season above mentioned, while Clute and Mrs. Denson were in Davenport on business, a stranger named Johnson, ostensibly a peddler, arrived at the tavern, with a one-horse peddling wagon, and engaged accommodations. He was compelled to remain for several days, because of a severe snow storm which blocked the roads. As soon as he was able to travel, he took his departure, riding a gray mare, and leaving his wagon on the Denson premises. After an absence of ten days or two weeks, Johnson returned to the Denson House, this time bringing a team of horses, and engaging as a teamster and day laborer in the neighborhood. He remained until February, when he proposed to Clute to enter jointly into the work of breaking land. He claimed to have a farm in a northern county which required his attention at this time and proceeded northward, remaining away until March, when he again returned to the Denson House, bringing with him but *one* of the horses which he had driven away in February. Soon after this, Clute, J. A. Warner (now Mrs. Denson's husband) and Johnson went to Davenport with a load of wheat, intending to carry back with them necessary household goods and provisions. Johnson did not return with the party, but when he next put in an appearance at Denson's, he brought with him a pair of brown mares.

In a day or two after this, Johnson went away on foot, leaving the mares in Clute's possession, with instructions to sell them for \$225, and to apply the proceeds on the purchase of a breaking team. A day or two after Johnson's departure, Clute took the mares and started to Tipton to find a purchaser. Warner accompanied him, driving a team belonging to Mrs. Denson, to bring some family supplies and to afford Clute a conveyance home in case he sold the mares. The needed purchases were made, and Warner returned home, leaving Clute in Tipton. He remained away over night and returned home the next day, bringing with him two yokes of cattle, and reported that he had sold one of the mares to Peter W. Neiman for ready money, and that he had traded the other to Jacob Davis for the cattle, paying the difference in money received from Neiman. Soon after this, Warner went over to Scott County to work at his trade—that of a carpenter—and remained away until harvest, when he came home to help Clute take care of the grain growing on the Denson place.

Having secured a team, Clute began the work of breaking prairie. In the meanwhile, Johnson had been arrested at Massillon on a charge of stealing



horses from Wisconsin. At a preliminary examination, sufficient evidence was found against him to remand him to the Wisconsin authorities, and he was taken back to that State (Grant County) and lodged in jail. At that examination, he made some allusions to his business connection with Clute. Whatever that reference was, it was enough to direct suspicion against Clute; and while he was at work breaking prairie for H. C. Piatt, he was arrested on a charge of harboring horse thieves and taken before Justice Finch for examination. No evidence was found against him and he was discharged. The result of the examination before Esquire Finch did not prove satisfactory to some of the citizens of the county, and one night, toward the last of June, Clute was visited at his house by parties who pretended to have a warrant for his arrest. Against the earnest protestations of his wife, he surrendered to the pretended officers, and was taken some distance from his house, tied to a tree and severely whipped. After the whipping, he was untied and permitted to return home.

About the beginning of harvest, as already stated, Warner returned home from Scott County to help Clute through harvest. The next day after he came back to the Denson place, Clute and Warner went to Tipton to buy a grain cradle. As they neared Tipton, they were met by the Sheriff of Cedar County, who was accompanied by the Sheriff of Grant County, Wisconsin. Clute was addressed by these officers, who told him they desired to see him. He answered them by inviting them to go back to town with him, where he would hear anything they had to say. When they arrived in Tipton, they went to Piatt's law office, where Clute was taken into custody as an accessory to stealing horses from Wisconsin. A preliminary examination was had before Justice Robert Long, and Clute was held to answer. Alonzo Shaw became his bondsman and Clute was released from custody. At the suggestion of his counsel, Clute soon after (if not immediately) went away to avoid the unpleasant conduct of neighboring citizens, and under the belief that, in his absence, the excitement and feeling against him would die out. He secured employment at Rock Island, but returned to Cedar County to attend the Fall Term of the court, when he expected to be tried. In coming home to attend this term of court, Clute made a mistake as to the time, and came home some ten days too early. On learning his mistake, he immediately returned to Rock Island. Learning of his presence at home, Charles Williams and eighteen other men visited the Denson House and demanded Clute. Mrs. Denson was up stairs, spinning, at the time, and she was invited down, a request with which she declined to comply, stating that if they wanted to see her they must come up stairs. Williams and another man went up, and, in reply to Mrs. Denson's interrogatory as to what they wanted with Clute, Williams said they wanted to "run him out of the country and put an end to his harboring horse thieves." Mrs. D. then asked the further question, "Do you know anything wrong of me or of any of my family?" Williams made answer that he did not, except as to Clute; that he was a horse thief before he came to the country, and that she knew it. This was more than Mrs. Denson's Kentucky blood could stand; and, already at fever heat, she made a spring at Williams, and seizing him by the coat collar, kept a piece of it as a trophy. Williams "got" down stairs on the double quick and, with his posse, soon after quit the premises. Clute had previously gone back to Rock Island and thus avoided a second "unpleasantness."

At the proper time, Clute returned; but his case was not reached, and he went back to Rock Island. At the second term of the court after Clute's examination before Esquire Long, the case was again continued, and Shaw asked to be released from his obligation as bondsman, which request was granted, and

Robert Barnes was accepted in his place. At the third term of the court, the case was called three times, and, the complainants failing to answer, the case was dismissed.

Mrs. Denson married Jacob A. Warner on the 29th of January, 1857, and Clute decided to remove to Rock Island. After his dismissal from arrest, he repaired to Rock Island to perfect arrangements for removal.

When he had come over to attend the term of court at which his case was dismissed, he left his wife at the residence of her uncle, Robert Barnes, in Scott County, and when he went to take her home, he was suddenly taken sick and remained there some weeks, under the care of Dr. Neimeise. When he was able to be removed, he was taken back to the Denson House by Mr. Warner. At this time, Mr. Warner was engaged in building a house and barn for a man named Dunn, in Scott County, and when Clute got able to work he was given employment by Warner as a journeyman carpenter.

Just at daylight on the morning of the third day after Clute had gone to work there, the house was alarmed by the appearance of a number of men, the leader of whom said they had a warrant for the arrest of Warner and Clute, which purported warrant commanded them to appear forthwith before Justice Gates, at Big Rock. The men were taken in custody and started, as they supposed, for the office of Justice Gates. But there was no Justice Gates at Big Rock, and the party kept on in the direction of Clinton County, crossing the Wapsipinicon River at Clam Shell Ford. No halt was made until the party reached the residence of old man Warren, in Clinton County, who was under the ban of suspicion. Warren was also arrested, and, after some sort of a trial, was hanged till he was dead. A jury of twelve men were selected from the band, and Warner was tried. No evidence was found against him, and he was acquitted on the condition that he would not bring suit in the courts against them, but was warned to leave the country within ninety days. Clute was next arraigned and tried in like manner, and almost unanimously acquitted—eleven of the jury voting for acquittal and one for conviction. Clute was given thirty days to quit the country.

After these proceedings, the "court returned to Big Rock, where Clute and Warner were kept over night at Goddard's tavern. The next morning they were allowed to depart unmolested, and returned to Dunn's, where Warner threw up the contract on which he was engaged. Clute had decided that it was unsafe for him to remain in the country, and determined to leave and find a home in some other locality. Warner gave him a set of bench tools to help start him in the world, and the two men separated, Warner to return to the Denson place, and Clute to go out somewhere in the world to commence anew life's battle. Since that separation, the wife and family of Clute have never had any tidings from him. The tools that Warner gave him when they parted were found in Van Tyle's store in Davenport, but how they came there is not explained. It is the belief of Clute's relatives that he never got out of the country alive—that he was followed and murdered, and his body consigned to Wapsipinicon River, or concealed in some other undiscoverable place. Others, and among them the best citizens of the county, believe that Clute's intended departure from the country was not hindered in any way, but that wherever he went he assumed a new name, and that purposely he has concealed his whereabouts from wife, kindred and friends. It was said that after his departure from Dunn's, he was seen in Keithsburg, Mercer County, Illinois, and that he told parties there he was going South. There is a deep mystery, however, about the total disappearance of Clute, which naturally excites comment. Whether he

voluntarily abandoned his family, or was murdered and his body concealed, will probably never be known until the last day. The jury which tried him gave him thirty days' time in which to leave the country, and the speedy acceptance of the terms by him favors the supposition that he was not foully dealt with; but his silence and his neglect of his family, to whom he appeared to be strongly attached, puts an additional tinge to the darker colorings of the story.

To complete the story, and present some explanations offered by Clute's friends: After the harvest following the whipping administered to Clute in June, Mrs. Denson, Jacob A. Warner and Robert Barnes, of Scott County, went up to Grant County, Wisconsin, to visit Johnson, who was there in jail on a charge of stealing the brown mares heretofore mentioned, to learn from him, if possible, if Clute had any connection with him in horse stealing. He assured his visitors that Clute was innocent of all complicity with him; that he alone had stolen them and taken them to Clute, and left them with him, and gave him instructions to sell them, and that Clute did not even know they were stolen. Clute's friends say, also, that the same night he was taken out and whipped, the peddler's wagon that Johnson had brought and left at the Denson place was hauled away by Clute's captors, and that they saw and identified it in Wisconsin, when they visited Johnson in the Grant County jail. The mare that Clute sold to Nieman was claimed and taken by Wisconsin parties. Neiman came back on Clute to recover the money he had paid for her. Clute did not have the money, but turned over to him, in settlement of the demand, one yoke of the cattle obtained from Davis in exchange for the other mare.

When Johnson first came to the Denson place with his peddling wagon, he asked the privilege of taking what few goods were left, into the house, which request was granted. It was only a remnant stock, and did not exceed \$15 in value, and consisted of pins, needles, thread, tobacco, cigars, matches, etc., which accounts for the finding of the "peddler's" goods in the Denson House.

Mr. Warner did not obey the commands of the *vigilantes* who arrested him and Clute, at Dunn's, to leave the county within ninety days, but removed his family to Tipton. They remained there over one year, and then returned to the Denson place, to which, by his industry, Mr. Warner has added several hundred acres, and where he still remains, bearing a name for honesty and fair dealing that is above reproach.

#### GLEASON AND SOPER.

Alonzo Gleason and Edward Soper were the next victims of a long suffering and wonderfully outraged people. Soper lived three miles southeast of Tipton, on the Muscatine road. Gleason stayed wherever it suited his convenience.

One night in the early Spring of 1857, Edward Soper, Alonzo Gleason and three other equally bad characters, invaded the premises of Charles Pennygrot, a German, who lived two and a half miles southeast of Loudon, on a horse-stealing mission. Pennygrot was the owner of only two horses of serviceable age, one of which was a superb animal, and which the thieves had previously "spotted" as "suited to their fancy." The five unrighteous wretches had gone out in the neighborhood in a two-horse wagon, and, as night came on, they drove out in the rear of Pennygrot's fields to await a suitable hour to perfect their plans. Sometime about midnight, three of them went to the stable and house to complete the programme. The old man had been sleeping in the barn, but the night being cold, he was forced to go to the house to warm. While he was in the house, one of the thieves approached and stood by the door with a club in his hand to knock the old man down in case he came out before the work was



completed. Pennygrot also owned a fierce and almost unmanageable dog, and to secure themselves against his alarm and attack, the thieves resorted to an expedient that showed conclusively their cunning and aptitude in artifice. Somewhere on the route they found and secured a slut in *estuation* and carried her with them to the near vicinity of the barn. This artifice had the effect to divert the watch dog's attention from them and prevent his alarming his owner, thus enabling them to finish their work without molestation from that quarter.

After the coveted horse was secured, a signal was given to the sentinel at the door, and the trio started to join their companions in crime at the wagon. Previous to starting out on this mission, these night raiders had stolen a horse from a Bohemian, living near Solon, Johnson County, but had managed to keep themselves so concealed as to escape detection.

In their hurry to get away from Pennygrot's barn, the thieves forgot to fasten in the stable the old horse, mate of the stolen one, and he followed after them. As soon as they arrived at the wagon, they started toward the Mississippi River. When day began to light the eastern horizon, they sought shelter and concealment in the timber along the Wapsipinicon River. Just as they entered the timber, they discovered the old horse close in the rear, and to prevent him from following them any farther, one of the malignant fiends went to the affectionate brute and severed his ham strings, thus rendering him completely helpless. During the day, the mutilated beast commenced to neigh as if in hunger and distress, and fearing that the calling after his mate would attract the attention of some one passing along the road, Gleason, demon and devil that he was, left his hiding place long enough to go out where the helpless old horse was lying and cut his throat, thus ending his agony and their apprehensions together. While the act may have been a humane one in one sense of the word, the motives that prompted it were as far removed from pity as the sun is from the earth.

When darkness came on, the villains again took up their journey, and by night stages and unfrequented by-roads, reached and crossed the Mississippi into Illinois, and finally sold the stolen animals somewhere on the Illinois river, in the vicinity of Peru or Peoria, where they were subsequently found, identified and recovered by their respective owners.

After they had disposed of their stolen horses, the thieves returned to Cedar County, and, emboldened by their late success, attempted to carry on their nefarious business on an enlarged scale; but success seems to have deserted them. They made several attempts to steal valuable animals belonging to Henry Fulwider, James Gay and others, but were always defeated.

At last their maneuvers became so bold as to attract attention and suspicion, and the people—the *vigilantes*—on the 2d day of July, 1857, aided the authorities in placing them under arrest. Ed. Soper was arrested at a house on the farm now owned by Martin Busier, and Gleason was found concealed in a hazel copse bordering on a slough a short distance from the house. After their arrest, Sheriff John Birely, placed them in the court room—occupying the entire ground floor of the old frame court house—under a guard of about twenty men. About midnight, the *vigilantes*, to the number of about forty men, *overpowered* (!) the guards—a large number of whom, as was more than suspected, needed very little compulsion—seized the prisoners and carried them to a grove on the farm of Martin Henry, about one and a half miles south of Loudon, and prepared to try them according to the rules and regulations of the Protective Association. The crowd continued to augment in numbers, until fully two hundred *men* were present. (Boys were carefully and rigidly excluded and guarded away from the ground.)

After all necessary preliminary arrangements were made, a jury of twelve good and true men were selected, and the trial was commenced. The prisoners were told they were allowed to challenge any one on the jury, and to reject any one of them they might believe to be unduly prejudiced against them. They were given every reasonable latitude, and allowed every privilege that would have been accorded them in an organized court of law. The people, to the number of two hundred or more, in the midst of whom the trembling wretches stood in awed subjection, were cool, calm and deliberate, yet resolute and determined. The captives saw and appreciated the situation and the consequences, and made full confession of all their crimes, giving full particulars of the stealing of the Bohemian's horse, near Solon, the stealing of Pennygrot's horse, the artifice they used to quiet his dog, how William Denny, Jr., had stood at his door, club in hand, ready to kill the "old Dutchman" if he came out of the house before they got away with his mare, the killing of the old horse, where the stolen mares were sold, and where they could be found, together with many other things not necessary to mention in these pages.

After the "evidence was all in," the jury was asked for their verdict.

"GUILTY!" was the response.

A motion was then made and submitted to the assembled two hundred that the trembling wretches—self-confessed horse thieves—should be hanged to death at once. Only four of that number voted against the motion. Ropes were procured and adjusted to the necks of the condemned men. A wagon was drawn up under a projecting limb of a white oak tree under which they had been tried and condemned, and the men were made to get up on it. The loose end of the rope was thrown over the limb and securely fastened, the wagon was pulled out from under them, and about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 3, A. D. 1857, the bodies of Edward Soper and Alonzo Gleason were hung between the heavens and the earth upon their own confession.

When life was extinct their bodies were cut down, and a rude grave dug beneath their gallows, and unwashed and uncoffined, their remains were rolled into the hole and covered with mother earth.

When the rope was placed around their necks, Gleason said to his executioners: "Boys, I hope I'll meet you all in hell!" and making a leap, jumped from the wagon and landed in eternity. It is said by some that Gleason told Soper to stand up and die like a man—"to jump off the wagon, and not allow himself to be strangled to death like a dog."

In a day or two after the tragical affair, the friends of Soper exhumed his remains and prepared to give them a decent, if not a truly Christian, burial. The following Sunday, his corpse was brought to the Court House yard in Tipton. The coffin was opened and his face exposed to view. It was a sickening and repulsive sight—all blackened with the advanced stages of decomposition and putrefaction. After the coffin was closed, a few friends formed in procession and followed all that remained of Edward Soper to the old grave yard at Tipton, where he was re-buried.

It would be strange, indeed, if there were not some people who censured and condemned the manner of his sudden and disgraceful taking off, or a sympathy awakened for him and his relatives and friends, even if the punishment of death was justly merited. Such a sympathy was awakened and found expression in more voices than one. The action of the *vigilantes* was seriously and earnestly condemned, and at one time it was feared that the sympathy and condemnation would overleap the bounds of reason and prudence, and take the form of retributive action not altogether creditable to law-abiding people. But happily and

fortunately for the peace, welfare and good name of the community, the ruffled element of public sentiment settled down into a peaceful calm, and other than an attempt to get the matter before the grand jury, no action has ever been taken. At the first session of the Court after the hanging, Judge Tuthill, presiding, said in his charge to the grand jury, that "where a number of persons are assembled together to do an unlawful act, all who are present when the offense is committed are, in presumption of law, participants; for it is a well known principle of criminal jurisprudence that all who openly aid and abet the commission of a felony participate in the crime, and in riotous and tumultuous assemblies all who are present and do not endeavor in some manner to prevent, restrain or discountenance the breach of the peace are *prima facie* participants therein." While the grand jury was in session, a large number of those who were engaged in the Soper-Gleason tragedy were in town, and when witnesses were seen approaching the grand jury room, the *vigilantes* or their friends used means to either persuade or frighten them away, so that no indictments were ever lodged against them. Witnesses who had been summoned, subsequently reported that when they were nearing Tipton to go before the grand jury to testify, they were met by men whom they did not know, and told to go back home and attend to their own business; that if they went before the grand jury, they were only inviting their own deaths. Whether this is true or not, only those who were interested have the means of knowing.

A large majority of those interested in the Soper-Gleason affair still remain in the county. Many of them are among the wealthiest, and consequently most influential, citizens of the community, highly respected and generally useful, reliable and strictly law-abiding.

#### HI. ROBERTS.

Only one more tale of lynching remains to be told, and that tale will be brief in consequence of the affair having occurred in the adjoining county of Jones. It is only mentioned here because the victim was arrested in Cedar County by Cedar County men, and taken by them into Jones County to be tried and executed.

Hiram Roberts, of Indiana, was the owner of a farm in Jones County, and frequently visited there to look after his interests. On these visits, his associations were with that class of men who were under the ban of suspicion as horse-thieves and counterfeiters. He frequently came over into Cedar County, and made protracted visits among people who were almost known outlaws. His most frequent stopping place was at James W. Hanlin's, four miles northwest of Tipton.

About the last of October, or first of November, 1857, Roberts was on one of his visits to the country, and having heard that he had been pretty severely threatened by the members of the Protective Association, he sent word to the leaders of the Association where he was stopping, together with an invitation for them to come and take him. His invitation was accepted. Word was sent around among the people, and Roberts was arrested at Hanlin's. He was taken across the county line into Jones County to the barn of Geo. Saum. When they arrived within the barn, Roberts was left in charge of a part of those concerned in his arrest, while the other part, a majority, perhaps, went a little distance outside to consult. One of this number was a young man in the employ of a citizen who has always been prominently identified with the affairs of Cedar County, and who had been sent by his employer to represent him, because of other pressing engagements. It may be said too, that the employer was a Justice



of the Peace at the time, and this may have had something to do with his non-attendance. When this young man learned the desperate resolve of the men by whom he was surrounded, he turned away and started to the barn to get his horse and leave the scene. As he opened the barn-door he was horror-stricken to find that Roberts had already been tried, condemned, sentenced and hanged to a beam overhead, and that he was even then writhing in the agonies of death. After life was extinct, the body of Roberts was taken down, carried out and re-hanged to the limb of a tree, and left there to await the *order* of his friends.

It is said by some of those who participated in the Roberts lynching, that before he was hanged, he confessed that he had been engaged in counterfeiting and associated with counterfeiters for a good many years, and that he had put in circulation more than \$100,000 of spurious money.

The Coroner of Jones County was notified of the hanging of Roberts and an inquest was held on his remains, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts, as far as the facts could be ascertained. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Charles Williams, Benjamin Freeman, Moses Bunker, William Dallas, George Saum and William M. Knott, charging them with the offense. The Jones County Sheriff and his Deputy came over to arrest the parties named. No resistance was offered, and by agreement and on recommendation of Judge Tut-hill, then District Judge, they entered into bonds for their appearance before a Jones County Justice of the Peace, on a certain day named (within two weeks), for a preliminary examination. At the appointed time, Williams, Freeman, Bunker and the others mentioned, accompanied by about two hundred Cedar County citizens, appeared as per agreement, with Judge Bissell as their attorney. They waived an examination, and entered into bonds for their appearance at the next term of the District Court for that county. Their bonds were signed by not less than one hundred of the best citizens of Cedar and Jones Counties. At the Spring term (1858) of the Jones County District Court, the parties under bond accompanied by nearly two hundred Cedar and Jones County citizens, appeared in Anamosa to answer to any indictment that might be found against them; but no indictment was returned against them for want of sufficient testimony. In addition to the fact that the *vigilantes* had taken good care to get important witnesses for the people out of the way; one of the grand jury was in full sympathy and accord with the movement to free the country from the presence of dishonest characters. Besides that one jurymen, there were several others who were indifferent as to the prosecution of the case, and it is fair to presume that they did not worry themselves very much about finding an indictment. Since then the affair has almost died out of memory, and the country has maintained a quiet and obedience to law that has made for Cedar County people a praiseworthy reputation. Charles Williams, one of the arrested parties, subsequently removed to Texas; Freeman died in Jones County about ten years ago; George Saum now lives in Davenport; Moses Bunker, William Dallas and William M. Knott have maintained a continuous residence in the county, and are useful, respected citizens.

#### MURDER OF ATWOOD BY THE INDIANS.

The present reader, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of a civilized and cultured society, can scarcely comprehend the hardships and dangers suffered by those pioneers who bravely entered the new land where the barbarous practices of savage tribes were the only known law and power, and transformed it by their life's labor into the fair country of to-day.

The murder of Oliver Atwood, an inoffensive minister, by the Musquaquee branch of the Sac and Fox Indians, as related from personal recollection, by Asa Gregg, an old resident of Wapsieonoc Township, Muscatine County, will be interesting in this connection, not only to the residents of the southern part of this county, but to all readers:

In the Winter of 1837-38, a party of Indians were encamped near Moscow, some three or four of whom were in the village one evening, at a low drinking house or grocery, kept by a man named Ross, who, in company with some half dozen other white men, got the Indians to perform a war dance, and in order to make the occasion one of general hilarity, frequent recourse was made to a barrel marked "old whisky," called by the Indians *Schutah oppo*, or "fire water." All became drunk, and Ross and his friends concluded to put the Indians out of the shanty. In the scuffle which ensued, Ross struck a brother of the Chief Powesheik (named "Little Bear") with a heavy stick of wood, rendering him senseless. The other Indians ran away, and Ross dragged the fallen brave out of doors and deliberately broke his skull with a rail. The Indians were much exasperated by this outrage, were determined on revenge, and were often seen by the settlers with their faces painted in token of their displeasure, but were kept quiet by the assurance that Ross would be punished by the laws of the white man. He was indicted for the murder, but owing to some trifling defect in the indictment, escaped punishment.

The Indians, however, could not understand why a man whom every one acknowledged was guilty of a brutal murder, should be permitted to escape the just punishment of his crime in consequence of the omission of a word or two in a manuscript paper which they could neither read nor understand. They determined to seek redress in their own way, and with the utmost contempt for the inefficient laws of the white man, the avenger of blood was put upon the trail of the bloody-handed Ross, who knew full well that if he did not flee the country his doom was sealed. He therefore left as quietly as possible.

The Indians being thus foiled in their attempts upon the life of the real aggressor, quietly awaited an opportunity to avenge their wrongs upon one of the same hated race; and it so happened that their victim was a Protestant Methodist minister, whose name was Oliver Atwood.

Atwood, his wife and child, came to this country in the Summer of 1837, from the Northern part of Ohio. He was very destitute, but apparently willing to do any kind of work to support his family, and did work faithfully through the week, and on the Sabbath would preach for the pioneers. He was not very brilliant as an orator, or prepossessing in his appearance as a minister, but very quiet and harmless in his deportment; and, in justice, I must say that his sermons, viewed from a Methodist stand-point, had the merit of being extremely orthodox, for they were generally the identical sermons preached by the great Wesley himself, many years before.

He and his family, and myself and family, occupied the same cabin nearly all of one Winter. He had moved on a claim of his own in the Spring, but having no improvement, he was unable to support his family by his labor at home, and consequently he had to seek employment elsewhere.

The Indian traders were about that time engaged in building a new trading post further up the Iowa river, and he hired with them to assist in the work, and spent most of the Summer away from home; but in September, after notifying his wife of the time that he should return, started from the new trading post and arrived in safety at the old one, four miles south of where Iowa City now is.

There he purchased some articles of clothing for his family, and a ham of meat, and started for home—a home he was destined never to reach alive.

After waiting several days, the wife grew anxious, applied to the neighbors, and a messenger was sent to the old trading house to inquire after him, but he soon returned with the information that Atwood had left for home a week before. The settlement was then aroused and a general search was made, which resulted in finding the remains of Mr. Atwood where he had fallen, scalped. The location, as near as can be ascertained, was near Downey, Cedar County.

The question may be asked, "How is it known that he was killed by Indians?" To a frontiersman this could not long remain in doubt. There are many ways of judging of such things that would be utterly unintelligible to a less practiced eye. But in this case, not only the signs at the place where he lay were perfectly intelligible to a hunter, but many other circumstances led to a certainty, not only that he was killed by the Indians, but pointed out the identical actors in the tragedy.

It was well known that on the day that Atwood left the trading post, five Indians passed through the settlement and went to Moscow, and while there one of them said to a friend of Ross, "Ross may come back now;" and being urged to explain his reason, refused to do so.

The tragical event above related, of course, cast a gloom over our infant settlement. As has been said before, this had been an unusually unhealthy season, the men had all been sick, and were in a convalescent state—but little better, physically, than downright sickness, and in no condition to make a successful defense of themselves and families should the Indians contemplate a more thorough vengeance, and of their intentions we could have no means of knowing, as they kept entirely aloof for some time.

There was never, so far as the writer is aware, any systematic attempt made by the whites to bring the perpetrators to justice. It is true that at the first land sale in the Territory, held in Dubuque in the November following the murder, the citizens of this region met and appointed a committee to report the case to the Governor of the Territory, which committee made out a report of the case, with appropriate resolutions to accompany it, and forwarded the same, but so far as is now remembered, it was never heard of in a more public way. The great difficulty was, no doubt, in getting at the facts with sufficient accuracy to make a good case before the courts.

#### JOHN BROWN.

As some of the scenes of this noble and courageous man's career were enacted in Cedar County, its history would be incomplete without their mention.

John Brown was born May 9, 1800, at Torrington, Litchfield County, Connecticut; moved to Ohio in 1805; learned the tanner and currier's trade; married in 1820, and settled in Hudson, Ohio. From 1826 to 1835, he lived at Richmond, Crawford County, Penn.; after which he returned to Ohio, and settled in Portage County. He was a man of stern, unflinching, religious and moral character, that marked him as an earnest, conscientious leader, with no sordid desire for personal gain or glory.

As early as 1836, he formed a general plan for war against slavery, and as his sons grew up, his teachings enlisted them in the cause of Freedom. He was twice married; had six sons and one daughter by his first wife, and seven sons and six daughters by his second wife. In 1840, he moved to Hudson, Ohio, where he engaged in the wool trade; to Richfield, Ohio, in 1842; to Akron, Ohio, in 1844; to Springfield, Mass., in 1846, where he engaged in wool speculations. He assisted in a futile scheme of Gerrit Smith to start a Freedmen's colony in the Adirondack wilderness, in the northeast part of the State of New York, in 1845.

In 1854 and 1855, five of Brown's eldest sons settled on Pottawatomie Creek, in what is now Miami County, Kansas, about eight miles from Ossawatimie.\*

This State was just being settled with men from all parts of the Union, but the majority were of pro-slavery principles and made the most bitter threats against all Abolitionists. Laws were enacted fixing a penalty of death for any attempt at freeing slaves, and a penalty of not less than two years' imprisonment at hard labor for any person to deny the right of slavery.

Early in 1855, Brown's sons reported to him the condition of affairs in Kansas, and urged him to send them arms for protection. Brown responded in person the same Fall. He thought that a war of words would never break the fetters of the slaves, and that if the evil was suppressed, it must be by the efforts of the slaves themselves, stimulated and guided by some strong arm. He said that "gradual emancipation would not free five slaves in a hundred years," and that so great an evil could only be washed away in blood. Like all great reformers, he was called a monomaniac, but, it has been argued, is it not singular that a few years later a whole nation, "with a million in the field," should be seized with the same monomania!

Lawrence, Kansas, was composed of citizens of anti-slavery principles; it had its Free State Hotel and papers devoted to those principles. In November, 1855, a destruction of the city was attempted by a company of Missourians. John Brown ("Ossawatimie Brown," as he was called), with his sons, proceeded to Lawrence to help defend it. From that time there was no peace in Kansas for the Browns, and their unfaltering bravery became widely known. Several

\*Within the last two years a very handsome monument has been erected at Ossawatimie, in memory of the hero of this sketch.



of the sons were arrested and cruelly treated; their homes were burned and several of them were wounded; one son, Frederick, was killed. In the Fall of 1856, John Brown, with four sons, left for the East, by way of Nebraska, stopping at Tabor, Fremont County, Iowa. Thence he traveled in company with one son, riding a mule and leading a horse. In this way he first entered the "Quaker" settlement of Cedar County. Wherever a settlement of Friends was to be found, there John Brown was sure of kind treatment. Springdale was one station of the noted "underground railroad." He stopped at the "Traveler's Rest," the only tavern in West Branch, kept by James Townsend, probably in December, and dismounting, astonished the genial landlord by asking: "Have you ever heard of John Brown, of Kansas?" Without replying, Mr. Townsend took a piece of chalk from his vest pocket and, taking Brown's hat, marked thereon a large X; replaced the hat; deliberately marked Brown on the back thus, "XX"; then placed a broad X on the back of the mule, and said, "Just put the animal into that stable and walk right into the house; thou art surely welcome." Such was the first reception of the hero of Harper's Ferry, in Cedar County. There, at the "Traveler's Rest," John Brown ever after found a home, without price, as often and as long as he chose to remain, for he was always a welcome guest. The old house still stands, though the sign of the "Traveler's Rest" has long since disappeared, and Mr. Townsend still lives at the old homestead.

John Brown went East, visited the principal cities and employed his time until November, 1857, in raising assistance for his beloved cause.

In February, at Collinsville, Conn., he contracted for 1,000 pikes—steel knives, eight inches long, to be attached to poles six feet long, for the use of slaves. In April, he arranged with Col. Hugh Forbes, author of a military text book, to instruct his young men at Tabor, Iowa. Col. Forbes went to Tabor in June, 1857, but as he and Mr. Brown could not well agree, he returned. Mr. Brown gathered recruits from Kansas and started East from Tabor to attend military school. At Springdale, Cedar County, they stopped, and as they could not sell their horses, according to plan, and continue the trip by rail, they remained in that vicinity during the Winter.

Two hundred Sharpe's rifles, two hundred revolvers and other stores were shipped from West Liberty, Muscatine County, to Ohio, thence to Chambersburg, Pa., thence to Harper's Ferry. The company then consisted of Capt. John Brown, Owen Brown, A. D. Stephens, *alias* Whipple, Charles Moffit, C. P. Tidd, Richard Robertson, Col. Richard Realf, L. F. Parsons, William Leeman and — Cook; Edwin and Barclay Coppoc, sons of Mrs. Ann Raley, of Springdale, and J. H. Kagi joined the company. They stopped with William Maxson near Pedee, where they pursued a course of military studies with A. D. Stephens as Drill Master. The people of the neighborhood were generally in sympathy with the work, and an old store room at Springdale was used as a store house. About the middle of April, they left for Chatham, Canada, via Chicago and Detroit.

At Chatham, a convention for the purpose of organization was called: Capt. John Brown was elected Commander-in-chief; J. H. Kagi, Secretary of War; Richard Realf, Secretary of State; Treasurer, Owen Brown; Secretary of Treasury, George B. Gill (brother of Dr. Gill of Springdale); Members of Congress, Alfred M. Ellsworth, Osborn Anderson.

This little band were next heard from at Harper's Ferry, and the whole civilized world knows the result.

A great price was offered for the capture of the "out-laws." During the stay of John Brown's men at Springdale, a band of Iowa City men determined

to make a raid upon them. As the secret leaked out, William P. Wolf, then in Iowa City, and Jerome N. Duncan, of the *Iowa City Republican*, secured a box car on the railroad, and ordered it left at West Liberty, subject to John Brown's orders, intending to have Brown's men "shipped" before the assault by the Iowa City men, and thus avoid a bloody conflict. Mr. Wolf then started to inform Mr. Brown, and met *en route* a man (who proved to be J. H. Kagi) of whom he inquired if John Brown was at Springdale. After ascertaining that Mr. Wolf was a "friend," Kagi told him that John Brown had just passed them on a peddler's wagon. They turned about and overtook Mr. Brown, who, on being informed of the condition of affairs, went on to Iowa City and watched the proceedings from a room opposite the headquarters.

Word being spread through Springdale the next morning of the projected raid, every man who could muster a gun was marshaled, together with Brown's men and placed in battle array on the premises near the fort. Soon a number of covered wagons were seen coming in sight, and the conflict was supposed to be near at hand, when Squire James says to Emor Rood, "let's go home."

One after another, the citizens suddenly thought of important business at home, and hurried away.

The wagons proved to be those of movers who were innocent of any intent to attack Brown's men.

Brown spread a report in Iowa City of the large numbers and determined spirit of his party, so that when the time for departure came, there were not enough warriors to be found to fill a wagon.

This is the only war of which we have an account in Cedar County, though Ed. Morrison and Charles Ball were afterward killed while ferrying negroes in Missouri.

Edwin Coppoc, of Cedar County, was hung with others at Harper's Ferry. Barclay Coppoc reached home after a narrow escape and a long tramp in the mountains. In spite of the solicitations of friends, and in defiance of Virginia officers, he continued to remain at Springdale, braving the dangers of arrest. At times he would engage in organizing Union Leagues, and then he would disappear for a time, sometimes in one direction and again in another. When a suitable requisition was finally obtained, the Sheriff of Cedar County (Jesse Bradshaw) was ordered to go to Springdale and make the arrest. To Springdale he went, as in duty bound, and *innocently* asked everybody he met if they had seen a young man named Barclay Coppoc, adding that he had authority to arrest him and would be *much obliged* if some one would tell him where to find him. He went from place to place, peeped into sheds, turned over dry goods boxes, etc., and finally made a return of the papers with the entry indorsed thereon that he had "made diligent search and the party could not be found." Then Virginia sent a special detective to Muscatine, who offered any one \$50 to go and arrest Coppoc, whereupon he was requested to try himself. After seeking in vain to induce a *posse* of men to go and make the arrest, he finally ventured to Springdale alone. Coppoc and Dr. H. C. Gill were walking leisurely along the street talking, and as the Virginian approached, Coppoc recognized him and wanted to shoot him right then and there, but Dr. Gill prevented it, and a bloody tragedy was avoided. A few minutes afterward, they met him again, but no attempt was made to make the arrest, and had there been, the detective officer would doubtless have paid the penalty with his life. In fact, from his return until all danger was past, Barclay Coppoc never carried less than four revolvers, and never allowed any stranger to approach him without cocking and holding one in each hand in his pocket.

In the Fall of 1861, he enlisted a squad of men to join the company of W. R. Allen, of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, for Lane's Brigade, in Kansas. While on the way with his men, and while passing over the railroad between Hannibal and St. Joseph, Missouri, he was killed by the falling timbers of a bridge, which had been nearly sawed in two at night by the bushwhacking rebels of Missouri.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

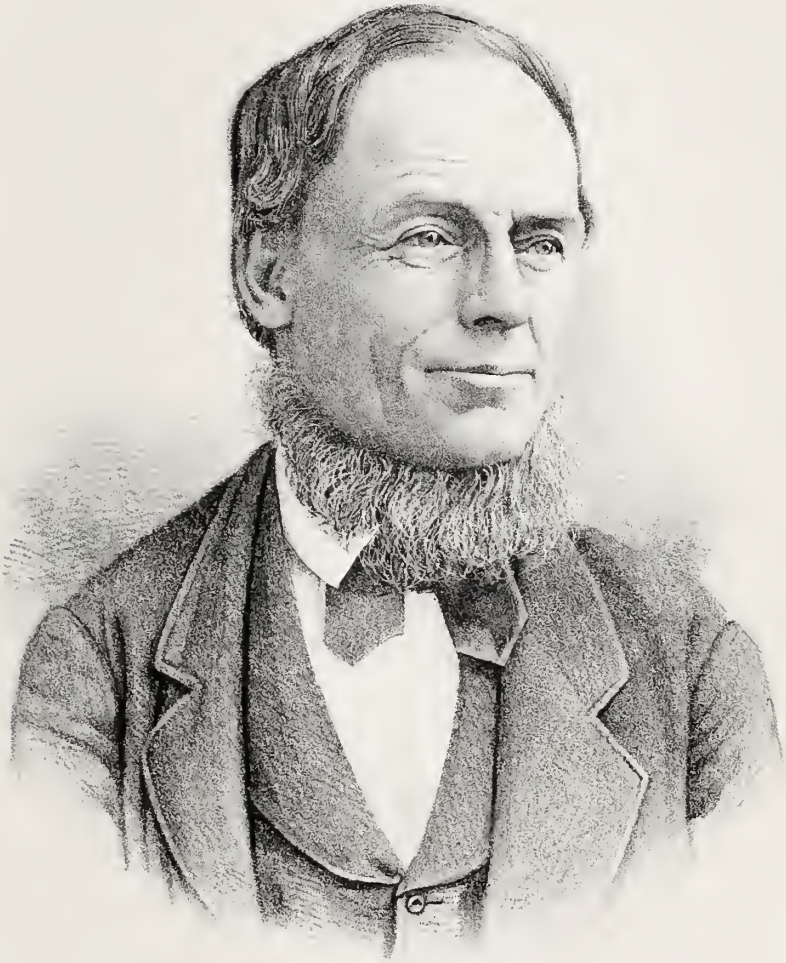
It is now necessary to go back a little, in order to bring up the political history of the Territory of which Cedar County forms a part. In the Fall of 1837, the question of a separate Territorial organization for Iowa began to be agitated. A convention was called to meet at Burlington on the 1st of November, to devise "ways and means" to secure that end. The Wisconsin Legislature, then in session, joined in the scheme, and united in a petition to Congress looking to that purpose. At that time, Gen. Geo. W. Jones, of Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin, was the Territorial Delegate to Congress, and through his agency the petition was presented to Congress. A bill was prepared in answer to the prayer of the petitioners, which, on the 12th of June, 1838, became a law, and went into effect on the 3d day of July following. The Legislature of Wisconsin Territory had convened in Burlington in June, 1838, but the passage of the law creating the new Territory, rendered their functions obsolete and void so far as related to Iowa, and they adjourned *sine die* on the 3d day of July. On the next day, the 4th, Robert Lucas, formerly Governor of Ohio, assumed the functions of Governor of the new Territory, under appointment from President Van Buren. William B. Conway was appointed Secretary; Charles Mason, Chief Justice, and Joseph Williams and Thomas S. Wilson, Judges. Burlington was designated as the temporary seat of Government. The population had increased to 22,860, since the census of 1836.

Soon after assuming the duties to which he had been appointed, Gov. Lucas issued a proclamation for an election of members of the first Legislative Assembly, and dividing the Territory into suitable districts for that purpose. The Assembly was composed of a Council of thirteen members, and a House of Representatives, composed of twenty-six members. The election was held on the 10th day of September, 1838, and on the 1st day of November following, the first Territorial Legislature of Iowa met in session at Burlington. Cyrus S. Jacobs, of Des Moines County, duly elected and returned as a member from Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter in Burlington before the Legislature met. George H. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy. Samuel R. Murray, of Comanche, Clinton County, was returned as elected from the district composed of the counties of Scott and Clinton, but his election was successfully contested by J. A. Burchard, of Scott County. With these exceptions, the members returned elected and proclaimed so by Gov. Lucas, held their seats during the session. Robert G. Roberts was chosen as Representative from Cedar County and Charles Whittlesey was elected Councilman. Mr. Whittlesey, it is said, made a most excellent, useful and influential member.

#### EXPLANATORY.

From the organization of the county in the Spring of 1838, to August, 1851, the management of county affairs was vested in a board of three Commissioners, chosen by the people, and were recognized and known as a Board of County Commissioners. This system of county management originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand,





*Moses Bunker*

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP

PROPRIETOR OF BUNKER HILL STOCK FARM



the voters being thinly distributed over a great area. The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was, moreover, consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834, eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States, unless we except the nearly similar division into "districts" in South Carolina, and that into "parishes" in Louisiana, from the French laws.

In 1851, a County Court was created (see Code of Iowa, 1851, chap. 15). The act creating that Court gave the County Judge jurisdiction of Probate affairs and clothed him with all the powers previously exercised by the Board of County Commissioners. In short, it legislated the Commissioners out of existence.

*The Township System.*—On the 22d of March, 1860, the State Legislature passed an act entitled an act creating a Board of Supervisors and defining their duties (see Revision of Iowa, page 48.) This law went into effect July 4, 1860, and provided for the election of one Supervisor from each civil township. When assembled together for the transaction of county business, these town representatives were known as the Board of County Supervisors. The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635. The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas, "particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town," therefore, "the freemen of every or the major part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said towns, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the General Court." They might also impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and "choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways, and the like." Evidently this enactment relieved the \* General Court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the powers of that body in controlling general measures of public policy. Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt, for the control of their own home concerns.

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization became universal throughout New England, and came westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and other Western States, including the northern part of Illinois; and there being a large New England element among the population of Iowa, it is fair to presume that their influence secured the adoption of this system in Iowa, as created in the act already quoted. One objection urged against the county system was that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the Commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system, equal and exact justice to all parts of the county could not be secured.

It seems, however, that the township system did not find general favor with the people of the State, for in 1871, the system was almost entirely abrogated. At least, the law was so far repealed or modified that the Board of County Supervisors was reduced from one member from each civil township, to three members (see Code of Iowa, chapter 2.) From the time this law went into effect in 1871, until after the regular election in 1873, county officers were under the management of a County Board of three Supervisors, with the County Auditor as their clerk.

Section 299 of the same act provided, however, that the Board of Supervisors of any county might, when petitioned to do so by one-fourth of the electors, submit to the qualified voters of the county at any regular election, the question, "Shall the members of Supervisors be increased to five" or "seven," as the Board might elect.

In 1873, agreeable to the provisions of this act, one-fourth of the qualified voters of the county petitioned the Board of three to order an election on the question of increasing the number to five. The result showed 1,603 votes in favor of the increase, and 482 against the increase, a majority of 1,211 in favor of the proposition. So the county is now, 1878, under the management of a County Board of five Supervisors.

#### RESUME.

The first session of the County Commissioners commenced at Rochester, then recognized as the county seat, on the 2d day of April, 1838. A record of their proceedings was commenced on a single quire of uncovered foolscap paper,

\*The New England colonies were first governed by a "General Court," or Legislature, composed of a Governor and small Council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders. They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.



stitched together, which is still preserved in the Auditor's office, and from which the following transcript is made :

ROCHESTER, 2d April, 1838.

This day the County Commissioners of Cedar County, Wisconsin Territory, came together, and after being duly organized, proceeded to business.

1. Appointed Moses B. Church for Clerk.
2. Appointed Richard Runsford for their Chairman.
3. Received of Robert G. Roberts the several bonds taken by him as an officer of Dubuque County, and given by Henry Hardman, John Blalock and George McCoy, for the faithful performance of the duties of Justice of the Peace by each of the above named individuals; and likewise, a bond given by James W. Tallman, for the faithful performance of the duties of a Sheriff, which bonds were approved and filed in the office of the Clerk.
4. Received a petition praying for a ferry across Cedar River, at the town of Rochester, to be kept by George W. McCoy, which was laid over for further consideration.
5. Received a petition praying for a county road from Elizabethtown by Tallman's and Centreville, in the direction of Montpelier, which was laid over for further consideration.
6. Received a petition praying for a road from the northwest end of Pioneer Grove, through Red Oak Grove and Centreville, by Freeman's mill, in the direction of Bloomington (Muscatine), which was laid over for further consideration.
7. Received a petition praying for a road from the eastern boundary in the direction of Gilbert's on the Iowa, which was laid over for further consideration.

This ended the business of the first day of the first session of the Board of Commissioners of Cedar County.

3d April, 1838.

The Board ordered that the county be divided into four districts.

9. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Commissioners of the County of Cedar, that the four northeast townships shall constitute the District No. 1. The four northwest townships shall constitute the District No. 2. The four southwest townships shall constitute the District No. 3, and the four southeast townships shall constitute the District No. 4.

SEC. 2. The First District shall be attached to the Second District for district purposes.

SEC. 3. There shall be three election precincts in the county, viz.: One at Linn Grove, in District No. 2, at the house of Elias Eperson; one at Rochester, in District No. 3, at the house of Stephen Toney, and one at Centreville, in District No. 4, at the house of Moses B. Church.

SEC. 4. William Mason, Alanson Pope and Elias Eperson are appointed Judges of Election for one year in District No. 2; William Green, Jonathan Morgan and Jehu Kenworthy in District No. 3; William Miller, David W. Walton and Charles Whittlesey in District No. 4.

10. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Commissioners of the County of Cedar, that a permission be given to George McCoy, to keep a ferry over Cedar River, at the town of Rochester, until the first Monday of next July, and the place of landing shall be opposite to Van Buren street.

SEC. 2. The rate of ferriage shall be as follows: For a wagon, 25 cents; each span of horses or yoke of cattle, 25 cents; man and horse, 25 cents; a footman, 12½ cents; loose cattle per head, 6½ cents; hogs and sheep per head, 4 cents.

11. SEC. 1. The Board of Commissioners selected the following persons to serve as grand jurors, to wit: Alanson Pope, Martin Baker, John Kenworthy, John Jones, Robert G. Roberts, David W. Walton, Charles Whittlesey, Solomon Knott, William Mason, Harvey B. Burnap, Jonathan Morgan, Henry Hardman, William Miller.

Of the above named grand jurymen, Alanson Pope, Martin Baker, John Jones, Robert G. Roberts, David W. Walton, Solomon Knott, William Mason, Jonathan Morgan and William Miller died in Cedar County. Jehu Kenworthy removed from the county about 1848 or 1850, and is supposed to be dead. Charles Whittlesey returned East some thirty or thirty-five years ago, became insane, was sent to a private insane asylum in the State of New York, where he died several years ago. Harvey B. Burnap removed from the county at an early day, and all knowledge of him was lost. Henry Hardman is the only one of the first grand jury selected known to be alive. He still resides in the county.

SEC. 2. The following persons were selected as petit jurors, to wit: Benjamin Frazer, John Scott, Charles W. Moberly, Prior Scott, Washington A. Rigby, Walter Freeman, Felix Freeland, James Buchanan, Elias Eperson, Richard Knott, Daniel Hare, Abraham Nix, George Miller, Jr.

[Of these first petit jurymen, Benjamin Frazer died in Tipton in the Spring of 1874; Daniel Hare died in Cedar county; John Scott removed to Linn

County at an early day, and remained there until his death; Charles W. Moberly died in Missouri in 1868; Felix Freeland now living in Rock Island, Ill.; Prior Scott and Washington A. Rigby still reside in the county; Walter Freeman removed to Oregon in 1852, where he was still living at the date of this writing, April 15, 1878; Elias Eperson removed to Mills County, Iowa, some time between 1845 and 1848, where he died as much as twenty years ago; Richard Knott removed to Harvey County, Kansas, about 1874 or 1875, where he still resides; Abraham Nix and Geo. Miller, Jr., removed from the county in 1839, since when the gentleman (William M. Knott) from whom these facts are obtained, has lost all knowledge of him; James Buchanan deceased.

12. Received from the hands of the Sheriff the returns of the election held on the 5th of March last, which were put on file.

The result of that election, as copied from the record, was as follows:

*County Commissioners.*—Richard Ransford had 55 votes; Joseph Wilford, Jr., 46; Jonas M. Oaks, 47; Stephen Toney, 31; Elisha E. Edwards, 26; Charles Whittlesey, 1.

*Coroner.*—Harvey B. Burnap had 31 votes; Jonathan Morgan, 24; Martin Baker, 22.

*Treasurer.*—Christian Holderman had 72 votes.

*Register.*—Robert G. Roberts had 31 votes; Moses B. Church, 24; Jehu Kenworthy, 20.

13. Appointed James W. Tallman the Assessor of Cedar County for the present year.

14. Adjourned till to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

April 4. Met according to adjournment.

15. Received of George McCoy, Jr., a bond for the faithful performance of the duties of a ferryman, which was put on file.

16. This order related to the adoption of a seal, which was a plain circle about one inch in diameter. In the upper part of the circle were the letters "C O M S." and in the center below C. C.

17. Received and put on file the claims of Henry Abraham Nix and George McCoy.

18. Adjourned for the space of one hour.

19. Met according to adjournment.

20. Gave to James W. Tallman the following instructions:

"You are hereby commanded, by the authority of the Board of Commissioners of the county of Cedar, to take an assessment of all the property in this county, and in all the counties attached to this county for judicial purposes, on the *ad valorem* system, naming the different kinds of property possessed by each individual, viz.: All horses, oxen, cows, hogs, sheep, household and farming utensils, clocks, watches, moneys on hand, notes due and on interest; noting all horses and cattle which are under three years of age, and all horses which are blind, and to make due return thereon on or before the Thursday next preceding the fourth Monday of next May, to the Commissioners of Cedar County."

The above instructions were signed and sealed by the Commissioners, and attested by the Clerk. The Assessor was also directed to take a list of the names of all persons in the county or counties subject to pay a poll tax.

21. Received of Christian Holderman a bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Treasurer of Cedar County, which was put on file.

Order 22 related to claims against the county, as follows:

The County of Cedar, Dr.,

APRIL 4, 1838.

To Richard Ransford, for three days' service as Commissioner.....	\$9 00
To Jonas M. Oaks, for three days' service as Commissioner, \$9; for paper, .25.....	9 25
To Joseph Wilford, Jr., for three days' service as Commissioner.....	9 00
To Moses B. Church, for three days' service as Clerk of Commissioners.....	6 75
To J. W. Tallman, Sheriff, for three days' attendance on the Commissioners.....	4 50

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Total cost of starting the county machinery.....\$38 45

Of that amount, twenty-five cents was for furnishing one quire of paper—foolscap—fastened together with white tape, on which to keep a record of the proceedings of the Commissioners, and this single quire of paper served to keep a complete record of the Commissioners' transactions from the beginning of the first session, April 2, 1838, until the 23d of March, 1840. The record, brown

and musty with age, is carefully preserved in the Auditor's office, and is an interesting relic of half a century ago. The records were made in a clerical hand, and, with the exception of the two first pages, the ink seems to have blackened with time. The suggestion may be out of place, but it occurs to the writer that it would be well for the authorities to have it bound. A hundred years hence, it will be far more valuable than it is now. On Cedar County's centennial day, April 2, 1938, nothing would be of more interest to the people who will live and exercise dominion then, than the old record that has added so largely to the interest of these pages.

23. Adjourned till 9 A. M., on the first Thursday next preceding the fourth Monday in next May.

Each order or entry made by order of the Commissioners, was numbered in regular numerical order, and have been so far copied *verbatim et literatim*, to show the younger generation of Cedar County people how their fathers did business. As a rule, their orders were short, solid and sharp. They did not encourage the use of unnecessary or meaningless words, but left a record which their descendants can easily understand, and of which they need not be ashamed.

At their May session, the Commissioners "agreed with Stephen Toney, that he should furnish and prepare a room in his house for the accommodation of the District Court during its first session in this county." The old house is still standing at the ferry landing at Rochester.

At this session, the Commissioners accepted the bond of James W. Tallman as Assessor, and also enacted "that District No. 1 be no longer attached to District No. 2 for district purposes;" also, "that the election precinct in District No. 1 shall be at the house of Porter McKinstry, and that John Nesbitt, Peter Taylor and Porter McKinstry should serve as Judges of Election in District No. 1.

The following named citizens were selected to serve as grand jurors, in addition to those chosen at their April session: Henry Buchanan, William Green, Abraham Kizer, J. W. Wilkinson, John Blalock, James Setford, George S. Smith, John Finch, William Morgan and Jaekomyer Baldwin.

Henry Buchanan died in Cedar County about thirty years ago. William Green also died in Cedar County. Abraham Kizer is a citizen of Linn County. J. W. Wilkinson removed to California about 1852, where he was still living at last accounts. John Blalock remained in the county until about 1868, when he removed to Keokuk County, where it is rumored he died a few years since. James Setford returned to Indiana (from which State he came to Iowa) about 1840, where he died about 1848. George S. Smith emigrated to California in 1849. Report came back that in attempting to cross the South Fork of the American River, his canoe capsized and that he was drowned. John Finch was killed by lightning in Hardin County where he was visiting, about the year 1862. Finch was a very profane man, and had often been heard to swear that nothing could kill him but lightning, and it seems a little singular that his death should have come that way. William Morgan removed to the south part of the State about 1852, and it is not known whether he is dead or still living. Jockomyer Baldwin died in Cedar County in 1876.

The following additions were made to the petit jury so selected at the April session: James W. Potts, Nicholas Kizer, Hector Starrett, Conrad Sweitzer, John S. Higginson, Stephen Toney, William Starrett, William Watson, Henry D. Morgan and Robert Miller.

On the 25th of May the Board took up the several road petitions and proceeded to pass upon them. They "enacted that Viewers be appointed on the



roads requested in Petition No. 5, and also on the road requested in Petition 2, from its commencement to the first point mentioned in the Petition." Prior Scott, Robert G. Roberts and James Buchanan were appointed Viewers "on the above roads," and directed to make their report on the first Monday in July.

Section one of order No. 33, enacted that Viewers be appointed on the road requested in Petitions Nos. 4 and 6. The same order appointed William Miller, Thomas Lingle and Christian Holderman as Viewers. The last clause of the section

*Ordered* the Sheriff of Cedar County, Wisconsin Territory, to notify the Viewers above named of their appointment, and to procure a Surveyor to attend them.

The Board then passed upon their respective claims for services at that session, and also the claim of James W. Tallman, as Sheriff in attendance, and then adjourned till 9 o'clock on Monday the 28th of May.

Monday, May 28th, the Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, and "enacted that Johnson County be the fifth election District, and that the election precinct be at Napoleon, at the house of John Mafford," and that Henry Felkner, Phillip Clarke and James Marcey should be the Judges of Election in District No. 5.

Section 1, of order No. 40, enacted that a license to keep a tavern in the town of Rochester, be given to Stephen Toney for the term of one year for the sum of five dollars. A tavern license in those days included the privilege or right to keep and retail spirituous liquors, such as whisky, etc., and no tavern was considered a tavern that did not keep a full supply of the ardent.

The remainder of the session was taken up in the examination of claims and road petitions, the appointment of Road Viewers, etc., when the Board adjourned until the first Monday in July, which was the 2d day of that month.

The July session of the Board was principally taken up with road matters. Order No. 50 enacted that the "County of Cedar be divided into road districts as follows:

Centerville District No. 1, includes the southeast township and the township west of it.

Rochester District No. 2, includes the two southwest townships, viz.: west of the centre line of the county, and south of the range line 79 north, with the addition of the south half of township 80 north, and 3 west.

Rock Creek District No. 3, includes township 80 north, and 4 west, and the north half of township 80 north, and 3 west, and that part of township 81 north, and 3 west, which is west of Rock Creek and South of Linn Grove.

Washington District No. 4, includes township 81 north, and 4 west, with the addition of Linn Grove settlement.

Pioneer District No. 5, includes township 82 north, and 3 and 4 west.

Red Oak District No. 6, includes the Red Oak settlement and the west half of township 81 north, and 2 west, with the addition of Jones and Knott.

Crooked Creek District No. 7, includes township 80 north, and 1 and 2 west, with the exception of Poston Grove settlement.

Yankee Run District No. 8, includes Poston Grove settlement, and townships 81 and 82 north, and 1 west.

The following named settlers were appointed Road Supervisors:

David W. Walton, Centerville District; Stephen Toney, Rochester District; John W. Wilkinson, Rock Creek District; James Buchanan, Washington District; John Scott, Pioneer District; Solomon Knott, Red Oak District; John Finch, Crooked Creek District; Porter McKinstry, Yankee Run District.

51. Be it enacted by the Board of Commissioners that they adopt as their seal, an impression made by the eagle side of a five cent piece.

52. Issued a writ, to bring before this body Orrin Lewis and child, which was committed to the Sheriff of the county.

This was the last order passed by the Board, subject to the jurisdiction of Wisconsin Territory.

July 3, 1838, the law creating the Territory of Iowa became operative, and the county of Cedar was no longer subject to the jurisdiction of Wisconsin Territory. July 4, 1838, for the first time, the Commissioners, strictly speaking, assumed to transact business under the Territorial laws of Iowa. The change or transition to the new order of things did not affect their business transactions, but everything went along as smoothly as if the "Beautiful Land" had not taken the initiatory step toward the functions of a great State.

The first order made by the Board, subject to the jurisdiction of Iowa Territory, related to the writ referred to in order No. 52, and recited that "the writ issued against Orrin Lewis was returned with the body of Lewis and his child.

Order No. 54 renewed or extended the ferry license of George McCoy until the 4th of April, 1839, "according to the tenor of the permit granted him on the 4th of last April, for which he is to pay the sum of five dollars." Order No. 55 directed the custody of Lewis' child to be given to James W. Tallman, as agent for the Board of Commissioners, and instructing him (Tallman) to provide for the said child until the next annual session of the Board.

From the best sources of information accessible, it appears that Lewis had so neglected his child as to allow it to become an object of solicitude among the people who knew the circumstances. Some of them made complaint to the Commissioners, when the writ was issued as mentioned in Order No. 52. For many months the little charge was known as "Tallman's baby." "Tallman-how's your baby?" was the salutation that greeted him when he met any of his acquaintances, as long as he kept it in his care.

The first County Orders issued bore date July 6, 1838. They were issued, to the parties, and for the amounts, named below:

No. 1, Henry Hardman, \$13.92½; 2, Robert G. Roberts, \$17; 3, Abraham Nix, \$1; 4, William Mason, \$6; 5, Jesse Toney, \$2.50; 6, Martin Baker, \$2.50; 7, Harvey B. Burnap, \$1.70; 8, George Foster, \$1; 9, John Jones, \$1; 10, George McCoy, \$2; 11, Henry D. Brown, \$1.25; 12, Milton Phelps, \$1.25; 13, Ross McLoud, \$7; 14, Solomon Knott, \$1.80; 15, Washington A. Rigby, \$1; 16, Prior Scott, \$31.50; 17, Israel Mitchell, \$27; 18, James Buchanan, \$22. Total amount of first issue of County Orders, \$131.42½.

July 7, the Board "received notification that the family of Matthew Turner were in a suffering condition," and agreed to "meet at his house to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, to make provision for their relief." This, if the child of Orrin Lewis be excepted, was the first instance where the Board of Commissioners of Cedar County were called upon to afford relief to the destitute and suffering, and was the beginning of that guardianship and charity for the poor for which the county has become noted.

The same day, the Board directed the issue of the following County Orders;

No. 19, Henry Hardman, \$1.25; No. 20, Daniel Carle, \$1.25; No. 21, Richard Knott, \$1.25; No. 22, Arthur Dillon, \$4.00; No. 23, Washington Rigby, \$4.00; No. 24, Ross McLoud, \$6.00; No. 25, James W. Tallman, \$145.68½; No. 26, Moses B. Church, \$33.87½. Total amount of second issue of County Orders, \$197.31; add total of first issue, \$131.42½; total amount issued to date (July, 7, 1838), \$328.73½.

Road matters claimed a good deal of the attention and time of the Commissioners in early days, in the management of which they exercised a great deal of care and wisdom. Order 63, passed at the July session, 1838, declared that all roads should be sixty-six feet in width, and in Order 64, the clerk was directed to transmit to the several Supervisors the following instructions.

That in the first place, they make the necessary bridges and expend the remainder of their time in removing the logs and underbrush in the timber lands, and in opening the roads, so that they may be passable, and that whatever logs they remove shall be removed beyond the established limits of the roads, which roads are sixty-six feet in width.

August 13, 1838, the County Commissioners

October 15, 1838, the tax for road purposes was reduced to five mills on the dollar, when it was

January 18, 1840, the records show the following settlements to have been made with E. E. Edwards, County Treasurer, and George McCoy, Sheriff:

Settlement made with G. McCoy, Sheriff.

The following statement shows the financial condition of the county Saturday, January 18, 1840 :

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.		Dr.
To amount of Orders issued by former Board.....		\$429 88 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
“ “ “ “ “ “ this “ .....		384 52 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> —\$814 41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
CONTRA.		Cr.
By amount of taxes and fines on record previous to this Board...		\$ 99 17
“ Treasurer’s account.....		463 58 —\$562 75
Rochester, January 18, 1840.		\$251 66 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>



The next session of the County Commissioners was held on the 16th of March, 1840, when the report of the Commissioners to re-locate the county seat of Cedar County, was received and considered, a detailed account of which will be found in the history of the county seat war, commencing on page 335.

When Cedar and the other counties were set off from Dubuque County by act of the Territorial Legislature, at the session of 1837-38, the debt of Dubuque County amounted to \$2,850. On Monday, the 23d day of December, 1839, the County Commissioners of Dubuque County apportioned the amount of that indebtedness among the several new counties, assessing the amount against Cedar County at \$133. February 12, 1840, George W. Ames was appointed by the Dubuque County Commissioners to visit Cedar County and present the claim for settlement. Monday, March 23, 1840, the Commissioners of Cedar County being in session, Mr. Ames appeared and presented the claim, and requested action thereon. The account was received and placed "on file to obtain advice from the District Attorney," and agreed to report their conclusions at the next meeting of the Board. April 6th, the Commissioners

*Ordered*, That the account presented by Dubuque County at last meeting of the Board be not accepted, and that the Clerk return the same by mail.

May 18, 1840, the Clerk of the Dubuque Board was directed to address a communication to the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Cedar County, requesting a specified statement of the objections held against the payment of the claim. Saturday, August 1st, the Commissioners

*Ordered*, That the Clerk address the Board of Commissioners of Dubuque County in reply to their letter of the 6th of June, agreeable to the tenor of a letter from S. Wheeler to this Board, and the relation of Muscatine County in regard to Dubuque County at the time of division.

This is the last reference to this matter to be found on the records in the Cedar County Auditor's office—at least it was the last trace of it the writer could find. Whether the demand was ever paid is a question we will not undertake to answer. But the Commissioners of Dubuque County were not disposed to relinquish their claim, for the records in the Auditor's office in that county show that on the 14th of September, 1840, I. A. Bradford was appointed by the Dubuque Commissioners as agent to settle with Cedar and the other counties against which similar assessments had been made.

April 25th, the Commissioners directed the Clerk to advertise the first sale of Town lots in Tipton for the third Monday (the 15th) of June, and that the advertisements be published in the *Territorial Gazette*, at Burlington, *Iowan*, at Davenport, and *Iowa News*, at Dubuque, until the 7th of June, the terms of the sale—one-fourth cash on the day of sale, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, and one-fourth in eighteen months—to be mentioned in the advertisement. Failure to meet either of the deferred payments involved the forfeiture of money paid. At the same meeting of the Board it was

*Ordered*, That sealed proposals be received until Saturday, the 19th day of May, for the building of a jail. Proposals will be received for furnishing timber at so much per square foot, and building said jail, plans to be seen on application to the Clerk.

It was also

*Ordered*, That the Clerk give notice of an election for township officers, agreeable to Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 37, of the laws of Iowa, 1839-40, and that those in favor of such organization shall write "organization," and those to the contrary shall write "no organization" on their tickets, and that a separate ballot box shall be kept for the same.

On the 1st of June, proposals for building the jail were received from James Fay at \$2,500; William Green, \$2,700; P. McVicker, \$2,475. The plan submitted to the consideration of the Board at the last meeting by J. J. Tomlinson was

adopted, and the proposal of P. McVicker was accepted as the lowest and best. The plan of Tipton, as made by J. J. Tomlinson, Surveyor, was also submitted, duly acknowledged by the County Commissioners and placed in the Recorder's office for record. McVicker entered into contract with the Board for the erection of the jail, giving bond in the sum of \$3,000, with Joseph K. Snyder and Charles M. Jennings as security. The Commissioners also gave bond in the sum of \$3,000 for faithful payment, according to the terms of the contract.

August 1st, the Commissioners changed their place of meeting to the house of Charles M. Jennings, he having agreed to lease them the use of a room in his house for the Clerk's office free of charge. The Board also ordered that the October election should be held at the same place, and that the next term of the District Court should be held therein, at \$2.00 per day for the time the Court remained in session.

From the time of the adjournment of the August session of the Board of County Commissioners until January 1, 1841, there was but little business of an important nature to claim the attention of the Commissioners or render long or frequent sessions necessary. On the 10th of January, the Board ordered that all that district of country west of Cedar River, and within the limits of the County, "shall be known as Township No. 1, and that it shall be called Iowa Township; that all east of Cedar River shall be known as Township No. 2, and called Freeman Township; that all east of Cedar River, Township 80, and the two southern tier of sections in Township 81, Range 2 west, be known as Township No. 3, and called Center Township; that Townships 81 and 82 north, Range 1, and the four northern tier of sections in Township 81, of Range 4, be known as Township No. 4, and called Wapsipinicon Township, and that Townships 81 and 82, Range 3, and Townships 81 and 82, Range 4, be known as Township No. 5, and called Linn Township."

The Commissioners then issued an order for an election for township officers, to be held in the several townships thus established on the first Monday in April. They directed that in Iowa Township the election should be held at the house of Elisha Henry; in Freeman Township, at the house of Stephen Toney, in Rochester; in Center Township, at the house of John Culbertson; in Wapsipinicon Township, at the house of Porter McKinstry, and in Linn Township, at the house of William Mason.

At their next meeting, Friday, February 12, the Clerk of the Board was directed to write to the District Attorney, giving him extracts from the District Court records, and request him to prosecute or not, as in his judgment might seem best, the case of the U. S. *vs.* H. E. Switzer, for assault against an officer of the court. Switzer was one of the so-called outlaws of the county, and in attempting to serve a process against him, the officer was assaulted and resisted, and hence this order.

On the 24th of February, a contract was made with John Culbertson for the erection of a house for county purposes. The building here referred to was erected on the lot now occupied by the City Hall building. The upper part of this building was used for the Fall term (1841) of the District Court, and as a court room until the jail was completed. The Culbertson building was subsequently used as a hotel, and was known as the Beatty House. It was destroyed by fire in April, 1870.

May 20th, ordered that the northern tier of sections in Township No. 80, Range 1 west, be added to Wapsipinicon Township, and that the name of the said township be called Springfield.

July 6th, the resignation of James W. Tallman, as Probate Judge, was accepted, and the Clerk was directed to give notice that an election would be held on the first Monday in August to fill the vacancy.

#### THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

July 7th, the Commissioners appointed John P. Cook, Esq., as their "true" and lawful attorney, to contract for the erection of a county Court House in the town of Tipton, near the center of the public square; the same to be a frame building, the cost not to exceed four thousand dollars. The order making this appointment, stipulated that Cook should not bind the Commissioners for the payment of any money out of the county treasury, arising from the sale of town lots, that would interfere with the payments for the erection of the jail, but was authorized to pay the contractor or contractors for the erection of the Court House out of the first money in the treasury of Cedar County arising from the sale of town lots in the town of Tipton after the contractor for the county jail should be paid. Cook was also made a "true and lawful agent" for the sale of any of the unsold lots in Tipton to the contractor or contractors for the erection of the court house, at such prices as in his judgment he might think best. The order making this appointment, concludes thus:

Giving and granting unto our said attorney by these presents, full power and authority, in and about the premises, to have, use and take all lawful ways and means in our name, for the purposes aforesaid, and generally to do all other acts and things in the law whatsoever needful and necessary to be done in and about the premises above specified for us, and in our names, to do and execute and perform, as fully and to all intents and purposes, as we ourselves might or could do, by order of this Board, hereby delegating to our said attorney all the powers of this Board of Commissioners, as fully as they themselves could act for the purposes and objects heretofore specified in this order.

The plans adopted for the Court House here mentioned, provided for a building 36x42 feet, of two stories; the lower story to be divided into two rooms and the upper story into four rooms. The lower story to be eight feet and the upper story ten feet in the clear.

The last session of the Board of Commissioners for the year 1841, was held on the 19th day of October.

In 1842, the following entry appears of record under date of January 6th.

#### STATEMENT OF COUNTY ORDERS RECEIVED AND ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1841.

Amount of County Orders issued.....	\$1,519 54	
" received over amount issued.....	220 56—	\$1,740 10
" of County Orders received.....		1,749 10
" of Town Orders issued.....		954 96
" of Town Orders received.....	763 22	
Deficiency of receipts.....	191 74—	954 96

July 7th, John P. Cook was allowed \$100.00 out of the town funds for services as agent for the sale of lots in Tipton and letting contract for the erection of a Court House, and superintending the building of the same, from June 1, 1841, to June 1, 1842. Mr. Cook's compensation, as agent for the sale of town lots, was fixed at the sum of \$100.00 per annum, to be paid out of the funds arising from the sale of town lots. Bonds in the sum of \$500.00 were required of Mr. Cook, with good and sufficient security.

The several sessions of the Commissioners during the remainder of 1842, were devoted to ordinary county business, examining road petitions, granting road views, etc. In those days, there was not so much business to demand attention as at present. Compared with the present, the population was light;



the country was not nearly one-fourth occupied. In the establishment of roads, bridges were necessary across some of the larger streams, but these bridges were of the simplest kind of construction, although strong. No one thought of building the commonest bridge without heavy sills and other heavy timbers, two-inch mortises and tenons, and everything else correspondingly strong. Now, great railroad bridges are built across the mightiest rivers, of small timbers and without mortises or tenons. So much for the advancement of science and the mechanic arts.

July 18th, 1843, the Commissioners accepted the jail from the contractors, and settled with them in full for the erection of the same. A balance of \$900.98 was found to be due the contractors, and the Clerk was ordered to issue an order to them in payment thereof.

In 1844, at their first session in January, the Commissioners fixed a minimum price on all the unsold lots in Tipton—the highest price being \$35.00, and the lowest price \$5.00. A price was also fixed on blocks 8, 21, 22, 35, 36, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42 and 23. The minimum price of blocks, where whole blocks were sold, was established at \$50.00. Block — was ordered to be sold for a burying ground, and that the minimum price be \$25.00. A price was also fixed on sundry other lots and blocks. The object of the Commissioners was to fix the price of lots within the reach of every one who wanted a home. The policy was unquestionably a wise one, and many of the early settlers of Tipton, no doubt, owe their first ownership of real estate to the liberality of the County Commissioners—P. J. Conklin, W. A. Rigby and J. P. Crane.

July 2d, the Clerk was directed to levy a tax of one cent on the dollar of the assessment for county purposes, one-half cent on the dollar for Territorial purposes, and ten cents on the dollar for road purposes.

January 6th, 1845, it was "Ordered that the two northern tiers of sections of Iowa Township be thereafter attached to Linn Township for election purposes, and detached from Iowa Township."

January 8th, William H. Tuthill was appointed an agent for the sale of town lots until the July session of the Board.

July 9th, the records show the following to have been the financial condition of the county:

Total receipts for 1844.....	\$2,056 99
Total expenditures.....	1,673 32
Total receipts over expenditures.....	\$ 383 67

The work on the Court House does not seem to have been progressing very satisfactorily, for on the 4th of February it was—

*Ordered*, That John Leith do cease from all further work on the Court House, and that the Commissioners take possession of the same, he having forfeited his contract for building said Court House, and that the Clerk do notify said Leith to proceed no further under said contract.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do advertise by written notices for proposals to finish the Court House agreeable to the plan of the original contract, the proposals to be received until the first Monday in April next, when they will be opened by the Commissioners, and the contract let to the lowest bidder—the bids to be at the minimum price of Tipton lots, and at the price in county orders, the option to be with the Commissioners—each bid to be accompanied with security for the faithful performance of the proposition.

April 7th, the following entry was made: "This being the day established by law for the Clerk to proportion the number of jurors to the several townships or precincts, they are proportioned as follows, viz.:

Center Township having	135	voters is entitled to	59	jurors.
Rochester "	"	130	"	50 "
Linn "	"	55	"	21 "
Iowa "	"	27	"	11 "
Springfield "	"	24	"	9 "
		<u>389</u>		<u>150</u> "

So that, in April, 1845, there were only 389 voters in Cedar County. The ratio of population was not as large then as it is at present, from the fact that there were a goodly number of old bachelors among the settlers. Five persons, including men, women and children, are usually reckoned to one vote. In 1845, there were not more than three. Accepting this estimate as correct, the entire population of that time would not exceed 1,167.

April 28, at a special session, the following entry was made:

That the statement of P. J. Friend, of taxes for 1843 and 1844, as follows, be accepted:

Amount of Assessment Roll, county and poll tax.....	\$2,361 90
Amount of property assessed by Collector.....	21 95
	<u>\$2,383 85</u>
Amount paid by Collector in January.....	\$1,943 09
Amount paid by Collector this day.....	339 56
Amount of delinquent list.....	101 20
	<u>\$2,383 85</u>

*Ordered*, That the bill of P. J. Friend, Treasurer, at 5 per cent. on \$339.56 collected by him' balance of tax of 1843 and 1844, for \$16.97, and for one quire of paper, 50 cents—\$17.47—be allowed.

On the same day it was "Ordered, that a license to keep a ferry across Cedar River, at the town of Rochester, for the term of 1 year from the 1st day of May next, be granted to John T. Dillon, on his paying into the treasury the sum of \$5.00, and that the rates of ferriage be as follows, to wit:

For each wagon and two horses.....	25 cents.
For each wagon and four horses.....	40 cents.
For each wagon and one horse.....	25 cents.
For each man and horse.....	12½ cents.
For each footman.....	6¼ cents.
For each head of loose cattle or horses.....	6¼ cents.
For each head of sheep or hogs.....	3 cents."

It was also "Ordered by the Board that the above license be further extended two years from the expiration of the first year, upon the said John F. Dillon paying into the County Treasury five dollars per annum, and shall keep at said town of Rochester a good rope and chain ferry."

April 29th, "That the contract for finishing the Court House in Tipton, be let to Daniel Davis for the sum of nineteen hundred and forty-nine dollars, as particularly specified in a written contract this day entered into by the Board of County Commissioners and said Daniel Davis, and that said contract be deposited with A. G. Gillett."

July 7th, it was "Ordered that a tier of sections be taken from the west side of Springfield Township and attached to Linn Township," in answer to the prayer of Ebzy H. Carr. On the same day, the two southern tiers of sections in Township 81, lying east of Cedar River, were attached to Center Township, for township and school purposes.

Joseph D. Denson was licensed to keep a ferry across the Wapsipinicon at his residence for one year, subject to the same rates as the Rochester Ferry. James H. Gower was also licensed to keep a ferry across Cedar River at Gower's Ferry, now Cedar Bluff.

July 8th, the Clerk was directed to levy a tax on the value of property returned by the Township Assessors as follows: County tax, 5 mills on the dollar, and 50 cents on each poll; Territorial tax, one-half mill on the dollar; road tax, 15 cents on the dollar.

On the same day, William H. Tuthill was re-appointed County Agent for the sale of town lots, for the term of one year.

In 1846, "R. M. Long, Treasurer and Collector to this day" (January 6th), presented his report, which was accepted:

Received Denson Ferry license, \$2; Gower do \$5.....	\$	7	00
"    on town lots in Tipton.....		317	55
"    on taxes.....		1,110	35
		<hr/>	
			\$1,434 90
Cr. by amount paid paid County Commissioners.....	\$1,36	326	
"    "    Treasurer's commission.....	7	164	1,434 90
		<hr/>	
Amount of delinquent tax list returned.....	\$	441	19
"    "    taxes collected by R. M. R.....		1,108	35
		<hr/>	
Amount of original tax list, 1845.....	\$	1,549	54

The receipts and expenditures for 1845, were as follows:

Amount of receipts to this date (Jan. 7, 1846).....	\$2,126	78
"    "    expenditures, do.....		1,748 89
		<hr/>
Excess of receipts over expenditures.....	\$	377 89

February 16th, it was "Ordered that Henry Hardman be Assessor of this county until his successor is elected and qualified, on his giving bonds and security." Solomon Aldrich and Joseph K. Snyder became Mr. Hardman's bondsmen.

April 14th, it was "Ordered that the portion of Cedar County lying west of the eastern boundary of Sections 29 and 32, in Township 80, Range 2, and of Sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32, in Township 79, Range 2, and east of Cedar River, be hereafter Rochester Township; and that that portion of Township 79, lying between the eastern boundary of Cedar County, be hereafter Sugar Creek Township." This order was so amended at a May session of the Commissioners as to include both townships in one, to be called Rochester.

May 18th, it was "Ordered that the Court House be received from the contractor, upon his making the roof, where the same joins the chimneys or flues, so as to exclude water."

On the same day, it was "Ordered that the court room be appropriated to Samuel P. Higginson, John Culbertson, Lockwood Smith and P. Fleming to make preparations for a public celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of July next."

The first floor of the Court House was appropriated to the use of the District Clerk, County Commissioners, Clerk and Recorder. The room in the northwest corner of the second story was ordered to be rented to the Cedar Lodge for the term of six months, for the sum of \$20.00, payable quarterly. The room in the southwest corner of the second story was appropriated to the use of the Treasurer, Surveyor and Sheriff, and to be used as a jury room during the sitting of courts.



The first benches used in the Court House were made by Samuel Thompson, who was employed on the 8th of July, "to make nine long benches and three short benches for the court room, and a circular railing between the posts in the same. The nine long and one of the short benches to be made with backs, the whole to be finished previous to the first Monday in September next." The contract price for this work was \$40.00, payable on completion of the undertaking, as per verbal contract.

The first session of the District Court held in the new Court House was in the Fall of 1846.

October 6th, it was "Ordered that on the 20th instant, the Sheriff take possession of the jail and procure a padlock to fasten the lower part until a more suitable lock is procured; also, to lock the upper story of the same and keep the same closed unless he can rent it to a responsible person for sufficient to keep it in as good repair as it now is."

This was the last meeting of the Board of County Commissioners held under Territorial jurisdiction, and a few facts relating to the change from Territorial to State Government are now in order:

On the 16th day of February, 1842, an act of the Legislature was passed providing for a convention and taking the necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government. The convention was to consist of eighty-two members, and to meet on the first Monday in the following November, but before the act became a law, it was to be submitted to and ratified by a vote of the people. It was so submitted at the next election and voted down.

February 12, 1844, another act was passed by the Territorial Legislature on the subject, which provided that at the next April election, the Judges of the Election should ask each qualified voter whether he was "for" or "against" a convention to form a State Constitution, and if a majority was found for a convention, then, at the next August election, the delegates should be chosen, of whom there were to be seventy members—afterward changed to seventy-two—and the convention to meet at Iowa City on the first Monday in the following October and form a constitution which was to be submitted to the people at the next April election. A majority was found in favor of State organization, and the convention assembled at Iowa City at the time appointed. Shepherd Leffler was chosen President of the convention, and what has been called the "Iron Bound" Constitution, was drafted. It provided that no private corporation should exist for more than twenty years, and that all the private property of the shareholders should be liable for the debts of the incorporation; and also, that no property of the inhabitants of the new State should ever be taken or used by any corporation without the consent of the owners. It further provided that no banks should be created unless the law creating them should first be submitted to and approved by the people.

The Convention did not wait to submit the result of their work to the people, but immediately sent the Constitution to Congress, with an application to be admitted as a State immediately.

On the 3d of March, 1845, Congress passed an act admitting Florida and Iowa into the Union, but with the boundaries of Iowa, as defined in the constitution framed by the Convention, materially changed and curtailed. The question being submitted to the people of Iowa at the next election, it was voted down by a large majority.

At the May session, 1855, of the Legislature, an act was passed providing that the Constitution, with the boundaries adopted by the Convention, should be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election. It was submitted and voted

down by a larger majority than at the previous election. In 1846, Congress proposed the present boundary lines and another Constitutional Convention was held at Iowa City, in May, of that year, meeting on the 4th. A session fifteen days resulted in framing a Constitution which was ratified by the people at an election held on the 3d of August, 1846. At that election, 9,492 votes were cast "for" the constitution and 9,036 "against" it. This action of the people was re-affirmed by Congress, and on the 28th day of December, 1846, Iowa was admitted to the Union as an independent and sovereign State.

The first session of the Board of County Commissioners, under State organization, commenced on the 12th of April, 1847. At that meeting, the Clerk of the Board returned the report of votes given in Cedar County, on the 5th day April, for "a license" or "no license," showing a majority of eight votes "against licensing the sale of spirituous liquors." This was the first "fight" between the license and anti-license parties in the county, but the result quoted above did not settle the question. On the second day of the session, the Commissioners had under consideration the subject of granting license to retail dealers, and "ordered, that, there being a difference of opinion between the Board, as regards their authority to grant license for retailing spirituous liquors, that all applications for license be continued until the next regular meeting of the Board." From the fact that the question was not called up at the "next regular session of the Board," nor at any time during the Summer, it would appear that the Commissioners were *afraid* to tackle the question, notwithstanding the voters, by a majority of eight, had declared against license.

April 24th, R. M. Long, as Treasurer of the county, presented his report to date, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file. The report was in the words and figures following, to wit :

Amount of delinquent tax list, 1846.....	\$419 30
"    deducted from tax of G. Bolton.....	\$1 60
"    "    "    "    A. Kizer.....	3 20
"    "    "    "    R. M. Long.....	1 60
"    "    "    "    — Ocheltree.....	60
"    of County Orders sold by Treasurer for jail lock.....	7 00
"    " delinquent tax list, 1845 .....	30 00
Commission of R. M. Long on \$2,152.15.....	99 96
Amount paid Commissioners, July 7, 1846.....	107 60
"    "    "    this day (April 24, 1847).....	21 00
	2,044 55
	<u>2,065 55</u>
	\$2,729 41
CONTRA.	
By amount of tax list 1846.....	\$2,610 20
"    "    Dillon ferry license, \$10.00; Gower do, \$5.00.....	15 00
"    "    received from Conklin, over-paid commissions.....	6 00
"    "    Coffey judgment, \$66.73; Hardman do., \$31.48.....	98 21
	<u>\$2,729 41</u>

Thus far, the political economy of the county has been carefully and closely traced. Nine years have passed since the first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held. From small beginnings—almost nothing when the first assessment of personal property was made—the county has been steadily growing in wealth and is now on the highway to prosperity. To say that the early authorities were careful, prudent, honest and economical public servants, is not saying too much, as the interested reader will see by an examination of the several exhibits we have copied from the Commissioners' journal. Here we leave the general details of county management, and will only note a

few of the more important events, such as the building of the present jail and Court House, the railroad enterprises, poor farm, war record, iron bridges, etc.

The first jail, as already stated, was completed and accepted by the Board of County Commissioners in July, 1843. It was a square log structure, and was erected on the east end of the lot now occupied by the residence of E. Ryder, and stood almost opposite the site now occupied by the blacksmith shop of Messrs. Murray & Elliott, on Fourth street. As described on the original town plat, it was on lot numbered —, block 17. That building served its purpose until the present structure was erected, when its timbers were sold and removed to the country.

In the Fall of 1855, measures were inaugurated for the erection of a new and stronger county prison, and on the 2d day of October, Joseph Lee and William Parker entered into a contract to furnish the stone for the present building. And on the 6th of the same month, S. A. Moffett and J. W. Lee contracted for the erection of the walls, etc. The prison and jailer's residence are included under one roof. The front, or residence part of the structure is of brick and the prison part is of stone. The brick work was sub-let by Moffett & Lee to John Godden and A. Wentz. The building was completed in the Fall of 1856, and cost from \$8,000 to \$10,000. It is situated on lots numbered 9 and 10, block number 65, in what is known as Starr's Addition, platted from the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 80, Range 3.

#### THE COURT HOUSE.

May 18th, 1846, the County Commissioners accepted from the contractors the first Court House erected in Cedar County. It was a wooden structure, and occupied the center of the public square. As soon as fitted up, it was occupied by the several county officers, as previously mentioned, and the Fall term of Court (1846) was held in its main room, Judge Williams presiding.

In 1856, the people of the county commenced to agitate the building of a new and better local temple of justice—one that would be in keeping with the character and importance of the county. Wells Spicer, Esq., was County Judge at this time, and in October, 1857, upon the eve of the expiration of his term of service, he entered into a contract for the erection of the present structure. The contract for the cut stone, brick and plastering work was awarded to Mr. Ed. Godden, at \$14,800. The carpenter work was awarded to Samuel Tomlinson, at something over \$10,000 (the exact figures could not be obtained). W. L. Carroll, of Davenport, was the architect and Superintendent. The galvanized iron work was furnished by C. Buckmuller & Co., of Davenport. Godden commenced operations soon after being awarded the contract, and the construction of the new Court House was pushed forward as rapidly as time and the elements would permit. It was fully completed in July, 1859, and the court room was first occupied in the Fall of that year, Judge Miller presiding. Its net cost is set down at \$45,000.

Tomlinson's eleventh and last estimate for carpenter work, amounting to \$1,030.23, was ordered paid December 30, 1859. The court house square was first fenced in 1849, by J. C. Betts, at a cost of \$100. It was re-fenced in 1859, by Charles Swetland.

It is but an act of simple justice to Wells Spicer, who is now in Utah, to record the fact that he is not responsible for placing the Court House on the outer edge of the west part of the public square. The next day after he let the contract, Mr. Spicer was succeeded in office by George Smith, who selected the site on which it now stands. When the selection was announced, the people





*C. P. Sheldon,*  
TIPTON



petitioned "His Honor" to "reverse his decision," and build it in the center of the public square, on the site of the old one. The excavations had been commenced, and the petitioners even offered to make the excavations in the center of the square at their own expense, if he would change the site. But he refused to heed the prayer of the petitioners, and ordered the excavations for the foundation walls to be continued where the structure is erected. The petitioners had no choice but to submit, for the powers of injunctions and writs of restrainer were not so well understood in those days as they are now; were not so frequently applied, or Judge Smith, from whose decision the people were allowed no appeal, might have been interposed with a writ of *compeller*, and instead of being set out on the street, their Court House might have graced the center of a most beautiful public square. There is left them this consolation, however: before another national centennial day, a new, larger, grander and more extensive temple of justice will have become a necessity. The center of the square will be in waiting to receive it.

The old Court House was removed to the west side of Cedar street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and is now occupied by the *Conservative* printing office, in the second story, and the lower story by Matt. J. Cossman, grocer, and Mrs. Rodabush, milliner. The building is owned by H. C. Piatt and Charles Hammond. The Hammond part of it is occupied by Mrs. Rodabush and the Piatt part by Cossman.

#### CEDAR RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY—IRON BRIDGES.

From the date of the first settlement of the county, in May, 1836, until January, 1874, that part of Cedar River which flows through Cedar County, remained unobstructed by bridges. And even now there is but one bridge over that stream, and that is at Cedar Bluff. When the first settlers came, Indian canoes were used to convey them from one side of the river to the other. This kind of ferriage continued in use until the settlements so increased as to demand larger and stronger means of crossing, and in 1838, Abner Arrowsmith constructed a rough ferry boat which was operated by a rope, and was of the kind known as a rope or chain ferry.

About the year 1851-2-3, Robert Gower, the first settler at Gower's Ferry, (Cedar Bluff), and others, conceived the idea of erecting a toll bridge at that point, and petitioned the County Judge for license to carry out their proposed enterprise. On the 3d day of January, the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the following entry ordered to be entered of record:

*Whereas*, It has been satisfactorily presented to me that the Cedar River Bridge Company, who have petitioned for a license to construct a toll bridge at or near Cedar Bluff, in Cedar County, have given the requisite notice, as provided by law, of their intention to apply for such license, and that both extremes of such proposed bridge are in said county, and that the land adjoining thereto is in part owned by said company, and that the members of said company are competent and proper persons to construct said bridge, and that the obstruction by said river calls for the establishment of such a bridge; and whereas, the expenditures involved in the erection of such a bridge would be greater than can be met without serious inconvenience to the revenues of said county, therefore, it is this day

*Ordered and decreed*, That the said Cedar River Bridge Company, in pursuance of said notice, and by virtue of the code in such cases made and provided, be and the same is hereby licensed and empowered with all the privileges and franchises necessary to erect, construct and complete a toll bridge across the Cedar River at or near Cedar Bluff, in said county, and that such license or authority as is herein given to construct and maintain such bridge be extended for fifty years from the date hereof, and to have the exclusive privilege thereto for the distance of one mile on both sides of said bridge, up and down said river, and that said company be empowered and



authorized to receive and exact from all persons crossing said bridge, the following rates of toll :

4 horses or oxen and wagon or other vehicle.....	40 cents
2 " mules, oxen and wagon or other vehicle.....	25 "
1 horse or mule and wagon.....	25 "
1 " and man.....	15 "
1 footman.....	5 "
Each head of sheep or swine.....	2½ "

for the term of ten years after the date hereof, and, thereafter, such rates of toll as may be allowed by the County Court of the county of Cedar; *Provided*, always, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to grant to said Cedar River Bridge Company a right to obstruct the navigation of said Cedar River; and it is hereby ordered, that said company shall be required to keep up, repair and maintain said bridge in good order and condition for crossing safely and without danger; and also, that they shall keep or attend to the same, by some person, at all suitable and proper times.

"Only this, and nothing more." The bridge, for several reasons, was never built; no preparations, further than above quoted, were ever made to carry out the enterprise, and the "old ferry" boat continued in use until the present Pratt truss iron bridge was completed in January, 1877.

At the June (1865) meeting of the Board of Supervisors, Robert Gower; then, as for many years previous a member of the Board, introduced the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That, as there appears great anxiety by some individuals for bridging Cedar and Wapsipinicon Rivers, that we will attempt to aid in constructing one toll bridge across each within Cedar County, to the amount of one-half the necessary stock; provided, individuals shall pay or secure the other half on the following conditions, viz.: That those citizens desirous for said bridges shall furnish complete survey and estimates of the cost thereof embracing all particulars of various sites.

Says Mr. Longley in the *Advertiser*, January 25, 1877: "This was the first of the many vain efforts to build a bridge without money, price or responsibility. The resolution was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Bassett, Garrison and Mason, who reported in favor of appointing Messrs. W. A. Rigby, J. E. L. Carey and W. S. Chase, as a Committee to examine the Cedar, with bridging intentions, and report at the next meeting. As to the Wapsie part of the resolution, it passes out of sight so far as the records of the Board are concerned, but we will pause here to say that Loudon appointed a committee of her citizens, who reported in favor of Massillon, and a wooden bridge was erected there, one-half being paid by local subscription, the other half falling to the county being authorized by a vote of the people hereinafter referred to. It was a toll bridge for some years, but long since was made free. Thos. Shearer, we think, was the moving spirit in that enterprise.

At the September meeting (1865) the Cedar River Committee made a long and excellent report. They gave full statistics regarding Rochester, Gray's Ford, Gaskill's Ferry (at the proposed crossing of the Southwestern Railroad, on Section 11, Town 80, Range 4), and Gower's Ferry, concluding that Gower's Ferry offered much the best natural site for a bridge, but that, as in their opinion, the first object of a bridge was the accommodation of the greatest number of citizens, they must recommend Gray's Ford as the proper site. As a preface to this conclusion, the Committee adverted to the disadvantage under which it had labored in a paragraph altogether too neat to be lost, as follows :

"According to the resolution your Committee did not feel authorized to employ a surveyor or engineer, and have been obliged to gather what we could from observation, and what we believe to be reliable information. Willing to do all we could without exceeding our authority, we have waded, swam and rowed across Cedar River, innumerable times; we have climbed, examined and tumbled over her bluffs, and chained across her width with linn bark, again and again—in short, making use of all the *cheap* means at our disposal."

“ \* \* \* The Board adopted the report and at once ordered a popular vote to decide between the two points, Gray's Ford and Gower's Ferry. The vote took place in October and resulted : for the Ferry, 595 ; for the Ford, 862 ; total vote, 1,457. At the same election was submitted the proposition, for or against a bridge over the Wapsie, and the 'fors' had it by 578 to 556.

“ So the first conflict between localities went in favor of Gray's Ford, and there the question of a bridge at that point seems to have rested for a good while. Indeed, one of the 'hefty' arguments against that locality in the last contest, was the assertion, that the citizens there had always 'sat down' on their own bridge project just so soon as they had secured its triumph over that of some other point.”

Defeated, but not conquered, Mr. Gower did not give up the contest. At the January (1866) term he presented a resolution providing for an appropriation of \$8,000 by the county in aid of the construction of a bridge at Gower's Ferry, provided individuals should subscribe an equal amount. This proposition involved another vote by the people, and in October, a vote thereon was taken, with the following result : for a bridge at Gower's Ferry, 786 ; against a bridge at Gower's Ferry, 1,808 ; total vote, 2,594.

Again defeated, but not discouraged, Mr. Gower determined to “pick the flint and try again,” and at the next January (1867) term, he presented another resolution looking to another election on the same proposition. The resolution was adopted by a vote of eight to seven, and the question was ordered to be voted on by the people at the October election. The proposition was defeated by a majority of 1,374, out of a total vote of 2,496, as follows : for the bridge, 561 ; against the bridge, 1,935.

“ From October, 1867 to 1870, Mr. Gower permitted the matter to remain in abeyance, but in the year last named,” continues Mr. Longley, “at Mr. Gower's personal request, another committee, consisting of Van Ness, Sharp and Downing, was sent to the Ferry, and reported to the Board that it was a site ‘entirely suitable and practicable.’ Then the scheme of raising stock, in which the county should hold one-half, was again pushed forward, until the County Attorney filed an opinion that the county could not legally take stock in a toll bridge. In 1874, the matter was again before the public, and the Board deciding this time in favor of Gray's Ford, a vote was ordered for or against a bridge at that point. Result: 780 votes for, and 1,762 votes against the proposition.”

No further action was taken in regard to the enterprise until the Spring of 1876, although it is not reasonable to suppose that one who had always been as plucky as Mr. Robert Gower, had been idle or indifferent during these two years. On the other hand, it is fair to presume that he was wide awake and quietly working to compass his ends and secure a bridge at his ferry.

On the 4th day of April, 1876, a petition, signed by 621 voters and taxpayers, was presented to the Board of Supervisors, asking for an appropriation of \$15,000,\* for bridge purposes at Cedar Bluff. On motion, the consideration of the petition was deferred until the next day, the 5th.

At the appointed time, the bridge petition was called up, when C. P. Sheldon offered the following, and moved its adoption :

*Resolved*, By the Board of Supervisors, that we take immediate steps toward ascertaining the cost of bridging the Cedar River, at Cedar Bluff, or Gower's Ferry, by appointing a committee to examine and report, or otherwise, with a view of building a bridge at that point, *provided*, a good and substantial bridge can be built by an appropriation of \$15,000.

\*When the petition asking for an appropriation of \$15,000 was drawn and signed, it was generally understood and believed that this amount was the legal limit. The Legislature that had recently adjourned, had, however, increased the limit to \$25,000.

The motion to adopt was seconded by E. N. Smith, when D. T. Hedge offered the following as a substitute, and moved its adoption :

*Resolved*, That the Auditor be authorized to correspond with bridge companies for iron bridges of different lengths, from 400 feet to 600 feet, and also with masons for building abutments and piers, for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of building a bridge across Cedar River.

The motion to adopt was seconded by E. N. Smith, the yeas and nays were called, and the substitute was lost. The original resolution was then adopted. O. H. Helmer, C. P. Sheldon and H. G. Coe were appointed a Committee to ascertain the width of the river, etc., at Cedar Bluff.

At the June session, a petition signed by 1,584 persons, tax-payers and voters, was presented to the Board, praying for an appropriation of money to build a bridge at or near Gray's Ford, or, in the language of the petition, "within one mile of a point where a line drawn from Tipton to the southeast corner of the county crosses Cedar River." The petition was presented, and its request strongly advocated by D. Morrison, Elwood Macey, H. C. Gill, Thomas James, E. A. Gray and others. Beyond the reception of the petition and listening to the arguments in its favor, the Supervisors took no action in regard to it.

After the presentation of this petition, the Committee of Examination, appointed in April, submitted their report, as follows :

Your Committee, appointed under a resolution adopted at the April meeting to visit and examine the site at Gower's Ferry, with a view of bridging the Cedar River at that point, would respectfully report that we have complied with that part of the resolution, and found an excellent site for building a bridge, with a solid stone bottom extending up the bank, so that at the depth of two or three feet a solid stone foundation for abutments, with good approaches, can be obtained; and that we have further corresponded with all the reliable bridge companies in the State, and have received some estimates, but nothing definite.

The report was adopted.

Supervisor Coe then offered the following preamble and resolution :

WHEREAS, Believing that two bridges over Cedar River, in this county, will best subserve the interests of the citizens of the county, and also believing that a place on Cedar River, called Cedar Bluff or Gower's Ferry, is the most suitable point for the erection of said bridge; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Board of Supervisors, before the final adjournment of this session, take the necessary measures for the building of a bridge at the point above named; *provided*, that there is sufficient guaranty given to the Board of Supervisors that the west abutment and the approaches to said bridge shall be built without expense to the county, and built according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board.

The resolution was then put upon its passage, and the yeas and nays being called, the vote stood—

*Yeas*—O. H. Helmer, H. G. Coe, C. P. Sheldon—3; *Nays*—D. T. Hedges, E. N. Smith—2.

The resolution was adopted.

*The Guaranty*.—At the April session, Sewall Gower, representing the interest of his father (then deceased), Robert Gower, presented the following guaranty, as required in a resolution already quoted :

The undersigned agree to pay Cedar County twelve hundred dollars, in full payment of all accounts and demands of every character, and final settlement of charges growing out of building the west abutment of the Cedar River bridge, said money to be paid on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1877.

(Signed) SEWALL GOWER,  
S. C. GUNSOLUS,  
ED. SEITZINGER.

Below this instrument is the following :

"On motion, the foregoing was accepted when it is signed by Ed Seitzinger."

June 8 (1876), the Auditor was directed to advertise for proposals to be received until Thursday, July 6, 1876, for bids for the erection of the bridge. Of this determination to build a bridge, Mr. Longley, editor of the *Advertiser*, said: "Whatever any of us may think as to the wisdom of the decision upon its site, all will no doubt applaud the determination of the Board to use its



newly acquired authority\* and construct a bridge *somewhere* without longer fooling or delay."

According to advertisement, the letting of the contract occurred on the 6th of July, 1876, referring to which the *Engineering News* (a paper devoted to civil engineering interests), of July 22, said:

"The site selected is at a narrow gorge in the river, just below where the channel is hemmed in by perpendicular walls of magnesian limestone, forty feet high. The channel here is about 460 feet wide, and has a solid rock bottom, and the water at its lowest stage is about two and a half feet deep. The stone for the piers and abutments will be taken from the magnesian beds in the vicinity; the haulage will probably not exceed one-half a mile. The stone used has very regular beds and stratification, so that the work of cutting is small.

"The specifications adopted by the County Board of Supervisors were as follows:

"Extreme length of bridge, 540 feet; width of roadway, 16 feet; floor plank and floor joists to be of hard pine, the plank three inches thick; the bridge, if not of iron, to be with or without iron floor beams; moving load to be 80 pounds per square foot.

"No iron to be strained over 15,000 pounds per square inch in tension, 8,000 pounds per square inch in shearing, and 9,000 pounds per square inch in compression, by Gordon's formula for strains of material.

"Substructure to be completed by October 1, 1876, and superstructure by December 1, 1876.

"At the letting, the following bids were received. Trusses all iron. The bids by the lineal foot:

" Howe truss,	\$22 85	Clinton, Smith Bridge Company.
" Pratt truss,	20 25	Z. King,
" Pratt truss,	21 40	Missouri Valley "
" Pratt truss,	20 75	Canton, Ohio, "
" Whipple truss,	23 50	Cincinnati "

"Combination wood and iron trusses, top chord and posts wood:

" Pratt truss,	\$14 49	Raymond & Campbell.
" Pratt truss,	14 40	Missouri Valley.
" Pratt truss,	16 75	Z. King.
" Howe truss.	16 28	Clinton, Smith.
" Pratt truss,	14 75	King, of Kansas.

"Arch girders, all iron:

" Arch.	\$20 00	Canton, Ohio, Bridge Company.
" Arch.	21 00	King, "
" Arch.	17 80	Missouri Valley "

"The second truss of the above list was awarded the contract at \$20 25 per lineal foot. The specifications are as follows:

"Extreme length of span, 135 feet; center to center, 133 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet; rise of trusses, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet; from center to center, 20 feet; width of roadway, 16 feet; rolling load per lineal foot, 1,280 pounds; dead load per lineal foot, 520 pounds; factor of safety, 4, and strains as per specifications of the Board.

"By the strain sheet submitted, the greatest strain upon the top chords was 100,000 pounds—section, 14 square inches; greatest strain upon the bottom chord, 92,000 pounds—section 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  square inches; greatest strain upon posts, 64,000 pounds—section 13 square inches.

"The substructure requires 866 cubic yards of masonry, the bids upon which were as follows:

CONTRACTORS.	MASONRY pr. cu. yd.	RIPRAP pr. cu. yd.	EXCAVAT'N pr. cu. yd.
O'Hanlon & O'Harra.....	\$9 00	.....	.....
Bealer & Co.....	7 50	75	50
E. S. Gulick.....	7 75	1 00	.....
D. Armstrong.....	8 70	.....	.....
W. Lancaster (piers).....	9 25	.....	.....
W. Lancaster (abutments).....	8 00	.....	.....
Z. King.....	8 50	80	.....
Clinton Smith Bridge Company.....	7 87	.....	.....
Missouri Valley Bridge Company.....	8 00	.....	.....
Cincinnati Bridge Company (piers).....	8 90	.....	.....
Cincinnati Bridge Company (abutments).....	6 95	40	25

"The substructure was let to O'Hanlon & O'Harra, at \$9.00 per cubic yard, they to do all excavation needed and furnish all riprap required, free of charge to the county."

\* Referring to a recent act of the General Assembly by which the amount which a County Board was permitted to appropriate for a single bridge, without submitting to a popular vote, was largely increased.

The price agreed upon brought the entire cost of the bridge up to about \$21,000. At the same session of the Board at which the contract was awarded, the appropriation was increased from \$15,000 to \$16,500. To this add \$1,200 guaranteed by the Gower interest, and the whole amount provided was \$17,700, leaving \$3,300 unprovided for. This deficiency was paid as any ordinary account against the county—the bills for the same being audited and ordered paid from the treasury without making an appropriation for that specific purpose. The bridge was finally examined, tested and accepted by the Board of Supervisors, on the 24th of January, 1877. And so, “ten years later,” says Mr. Longley, “than becomes a county with the prosperity and population of Cedar (and about two years after her second bridge should have been completed), we had the pleasure, last Monday, of crossing the handsome and substantial structure which now connects her East with her West beyond the caprice of an uncertain river. \* \* \* The structure stands twenty-three feet above low water mark, and if skill and care can be depended upon, it will continue to stand there whether the water be high or low.”

The Board of Supervisors, when they determined to “quit fooling” about building a bridge, and to build one, and selected the site for it at Cedar Bluff, were made the subject of pretty severe criticism. C. P. Sheldon, especially, was singled out by some of the opposing interests, and pretty severely handled by them for his action in the premises, he being favorable to the Cedar Bluff site. It was charged by some, that he had allowed himself to be over persuaded in favor of that site, when his convictions and better judgment were really with the Gray’s Ford site, in favor of which a large number of tax-payers and voters had petitioned. Mr. Sheldon’s standing and reputation among his immediate neighbors raises him too high to justify any such charges, and after two years have passed away and the passions of the people have had time to cool off, his actions in the premises are seen in a different light. Justice is sometimes slow, but it is always sure; and time and its developments have thoroughly vindicated him as an honorable, straight-forward, faithful public servant, and entitled to the respectful consideration of his fellow citizens.

The erection of another iron bridge across Cedar River, either at Rochester or Gray’s Ferry, a few miles above Rochester, is under consideration, and there is no reason to doubt that within the next two years another bridge will be made to span Cedar River within the limits of Cedar County.

*Other Bridges.*—In 1868, a bridge was built across the Wapsipinicon, at Massillon, 1,100 feet in length, costing about \$4,000. One-half the cost of this bridge was borne by the county, and the other half by citizens’ subscriptions.

In 1877, four other small iron bridges were erected in different parts of the county. Their several locations, length, cost, etc., are as follows:

- Springdale, over Wapsienonoc, 40 feet, cost \$1,414.
- Pioneer Township, over Clear Creek, 24 feet, cost \$372.
- Fairfield Township, over Sugar Creek, 26 feet, cost \$633.
- Springfield Township, over Yankee Run, 30 feet, cost \$535.

These bridges were built by the Missouri Valley (Iowa) Bridge Company.

#### CARE OF COUNTY POOR.

Ever since the organization of the county, the unfortunate, the infirm and the poor have been generously and humanely cared for by the county authorities. July 2, 1850, the following order was made, which shows the method of securing care and attention for the poor in early times:

*Ordered,* That the Clerk give notice of the time and place, and proceed to make inquiry at public outcry, who will keep William Brown for the least sum per week for the next three

months, and that the person who will keep the said William Brown, shall have him and shall have the benefit of his labor.

Under the management and direction of the County Commissioners and County Judge, the care and sustenance of the unfortunate was secured by appropriations. Those having the care of the poor would present their accounts, and they would be audited and ordered paid. When the management of county affairs passed under the direction of a Board of Supervisors, a change in the care of the county poor was inaugurated.

April 4, 1871, a farm of 160 acres, being the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 82, Range 3 west, was purchased by the county from E. C. Smith and Mary E. Smith, his wife, at \$40 per acre, amounting in all to \$6,400.

At a session of the Board of Supervisors, April 3, 1871, a resolution was passed declaring that County Bonds be issued to the amount of \$10,000, bearing ten per cent. interest, the interest payable semi-annually, to cancel the debt contracted in the purchase of the above farm, the purchase of farming implements, etc., providing also that the bonds should not be sold for less than par value and accrued interest on said bonds, payable on or before five years from date.

Proposals were invited for the erection of a suitable building, and the contract was awarded to J. E. Coudry, of Stanwood, for \$1,750. A barn and other outbuildings have been built since.

#### STATEMENT OF THE PURCHASE OF THE POOR FARM.

E. C. SMITH, Dr.	
To Cash.....	\$2,023 75
Bonds to E. Smith.....	2,500 00
Bonds to E. C. Smith.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,023 75
CONTRA, Cr.	
By 160 acres of land, \$40 per acre.....	\$6,400 00
By interest on same for 19 days.....	33 75
	<hr/>
	\$6,433 75
Cedar School Fund Mortgage.....	410 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,023 75

There are at present 14 persons on the county farm, which is in charge of Walter Jeffries.

The following is an official list of the county officers, as nearly perfect as it is possible to compile it. Some of the early records are missing, so that it was impossible for Mr. Carroll, the County Auditor, to make it entirely full and complete:

#### COUNTY OFFICERS PAST AND PRESENT.

*Senators*—J. J. Matthews, 1855; J. W. Cattell, 1856-58; J. M. Kent, 1859-63; Henry Wharton, 1864-67; W. P. Wolf, 1868-71; J. C. Chambers, 1872-75; H. C. Carr, 1876-78.

*Representatives*—Amos Witter, 1852-53; A. D. Graham, 1854-55; Ed. Wright, 1856-57; Ed. Wright and Wm. Lundy, 1858-59; Ed. Wright, 1860-61; J. H. Rothrock and H. C. Loomis, 1862-3; J. W. Stanton and W. P. Wolf, 1864-65; Ed. Wright, 1866; C. P. Sheldon, 1867; W. S. Chase and C. P. Sheldon, 1868-69; J. Q. Tufts and J. W. Beatty, 1870-73; J. Q. Tufts and Henry Wharton, 1874-75; R. G. Scott and Alex. Moffett, 1876-77; Elwood Macy, 1878.

*County Judges*\*—S. A. Bissell, 1852-55; Wells Spicer, 1856-57; Geo. Smith, 1858-59; W. P. Cowan, 1860-61; J. C. Betts, 1862-68.

*Auditor*—The office of Auditor was created under the law abolishing the office of County Judge. The same law provided that the County Judges should serve as County Auditors until the first regular election next succeeding, and J. C. Betts being County Judge became County

\* Office of County Judge discontinued; office of Auditor created, 1868.



Auditor, and served until January 1, 1869. In October, 1871, E. M. Brink, was elected to succeed Betts, and served until January, 1874. October, 1873, Moreau Carroll was elected as Brink's successor, and re-elected in 1875 and again in 1877.

*Clerks*—Wm. K. Whittelsey, —; Jno. P. Cook, 1841; Patterson Fleming, 1842, resigned Aug. 14, 1844; John Culbertson, 1844-47; James H. Leech, Jan. 1, 1848, to Sept. 1848; Saml. D. McCauley, 1848-49; Jos. K. Snyder, 1850-51; J. W. Cattell, 1852-55; S. W. Young, 1856-58; Saml. Stafford, 1859; Alonzo Shaw, 1860-64; Sylvanus Yates, 1865-68; Wm. Elliott, 1869-72; W. H. Van Ness, 1873-76; T. C. Prescott, 1877-78.

*Treasurers*—Wm. K. Whittelsey, 1848-49; J. C. Betts, 1850-55; H. C. Piatt, 1856-59; Saml. Wampler, 1860-61; G. P. Ingman, 1862-67; E. H. Pound, 1868-71; T. C. McClelland, 1872-73; Saml. Wampler, 1874-77; Geo. Huber, 1878.

*Recorders*—Wm. K. Whittelsey, 1848-49; J. C. Betts, 1850-55; H. C. Piatt, 1856-59; Saml. Wampler, 1860-61; G. P. Ingman, 1862-64; J. C. Betts, 1865-66; Jesse James, 1867-72; C. W. Hawley, 1873-78.

*Sheriffs*—Geo. McCoy, (—); Patterson Flemming, 1844-47; Jas. H. Robinson, 1848-49; Charles Sweatland, 1850-53; J. H. Birely, 1854-57; George Huber, 1858-59; J. L. Bradshaw, 1860-61; David Platner, 1862-65; J. D. Shearer, 1866-75; A. B. Maynard, 1876-78.

*Supt. of Schools*—Joshua Maynard, 1858-59; Jas. McClung, 1860-61; W. P. Wolf, 1862-63; C. A. Pound, 1864-67; E. L. Bassett, 1868-69; A. B. Oakley, 1870; C. W. Rollins, 1871-75; Eunice E. Frink, 1876-78.

*Surveyors*—A. Shaw, 1849; Saml. Dewell, 1850-55; Geo. Whister, 1856-57; M. G. Miller, 1858-61; L. D. Durbin, 1862; Jas. McClung, 1863-65; F. A. Gates, 1866-67; M. G. Miller, 1868-73; F. A. Gates, 1874-75; M. G. Miller, 1876; S. Y. Yates, 1877; John Buck, 1878.

*Coroners*—Andrew Ford, 1854-55; Jacob Shawver, 1856-57; C. A. Pound, 1858-59; A. Parsons, 1860-61; Noah Green, 1862-63; G. W. Smith, 1864-65; T. James, 1866-67; W. H. Hammond, 1868-69; A. Parsons, 1870-71; B. Wilhelm, 1872-75; L. L. Sweet, 1876-78.

*Chairmen Board of Supervisors*† — C. P. Sheldon, 1861-62; Henry Wharton, 1863; C. P. Sheldon, 1864-66; Jno. Leith, 1867-68; J. P. Ferguson, 1869-70; S. W. Young, 1871; H. C. Gill, 1872-73; Alex. Moffit, 1874; H. G. Coe, 1875; O. H. Helmer, 1876; N. E. Smith, 1877; D. T. Hedges, 1878.

*Drainage Commissioners*—R. Gower, 1860-67.‡

*County Assessors*—C. Sweatland, 1850-53; Saml. Hanlin, 1857.

*School Fund Commissioners*|| — Wm. Mason, 1847-49; P. J. Friend, 1850; Wm. Morton, 1851-53; J. K. Snyder, 1854-58.

## FIRST COURTS.

Judge Tuthill states that, in 1842, he saw and examined the old book of records of the District Court in Cedar County, and made a memorandum of its contents, from which it appears that the first session of the District Court was held at Rochester, on Monday, May 28, 1838. Present, Hon. David Irwin, Judge; Wm. W. Chapman, District Attorney for the U. S., and —, U. S. Marshal. (The name of the Marshal is not given, but he was paid for 125 miles' travel.)

The appointment of Robert G. Roberts as Clerk of the Court was announced, and he filed a bond, in the penal sum of \$2,000, for the faithful performance of his duties, with Martin Baker, James W. Tallman, Richard Knott, George McCoy and Stephen Toney as his sureties, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

I. C. Hastings, Esq., was appointed District Attorney *pro tem.* for Cedar County. The Sheriff's name is not given; but the name of James W. Tallman, Sheriff, is appended to the return of a writ, dated June 23, 1838.

The Grand Jury for the United States was composed of the following persons:

Jehu Kenworthy, Foreman; Alanson Pope, Henry B. Burnap, Martin Baker, Jonathan Morgan, Solomon Knott, Abraham Nix, Henry Hardman, William Miller, Richard Knott, James Sutford, Abraham Kiser, John W. Wilkinson, William Morgan, W. A. Rigby, James W. Doty, Stephen Toney, John

† Board of Supervisors created 1861.

‡ Drainage Commissioners discontinued in 1867.

|| School Fund Commissioner discontinued in 1858.

C. Higginson, Robert Miller, Conrad Switzer, Henry D. Brown and William Green.

This Grand Jury was impaneled, sworn and charged by the Court; retired; and, after a short time, returned, and stated that they had no business before them, and were discharged.

The Territorial Grand Jury were:

Charles Whittlesey, Foreman; William Mason, Elias Epherson, Felix Free-land, Benjamin Fraseur, David W. Walton, James Buchanan, Daniel Hare, Hector Sterritt, William Stoutt, John Jones, Elisha E. Edwards, George McCoy, Nathaniel Baker, John McMain, Jesse Toney, Arthur Dillon, Thomas Lingle, Richard Knott, William Green, John Blaylock.

The Petit Jury, on the part of the United States, were:

William Baker, Moses B. Church, James A. Porter, Robert Miller, John Leverich, Orrin Lewis, James Leverich, Jr., Solomon Knott, Clement Squires, James Sutford, Stephen Toney, Jonathan Morgan.

This jury was not impaneled, as there were no cases tried at the term.

No business whatever was transacted, save making the orders to pay the officers and jurors for one day's attendance and mileage; and on the same day, the Court adjourned until the first day of the next term.

The second term of the District Court was held at Rochester, on Monday, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1838. The Judge not being in attendance, the Court was adjourned, from day to day, by the Clerk, Robert G. Roberts, until Friday, October 5th, when it went over to the next regular term, by operation of law.

\*Elisha E. Edwards, Sheriff, not being present, Harvey B. Burnap, the Coroner, acted in his stead.

The only case on the docket was Allen Scott *vs.* Jacob Fought and Daniel Hare.

#### THE DISTRICT COURT.

Article 5 of Section 6, in both the old and new Constitution of Iowa, contains the following:

SEC. 5. The District Court shall consist of a single Judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. \* \* \*

SEC. 6. The District Court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be of distinct and separate jurisdiction, and have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

We are compelled to chronicle the fact of the absence of Book A, of the District Court, which contains the records of the court from the time of its first session in the house of Stephen Toney, in Rochester, in the Spring of 1838; therefore, this history of the District Court, will, aside from the first meeting at the house of Stephen Toney in Rochester, and the first grand and petit jurors, commence with the July term of 1840.

At the first and second sessions of the Board of Commissioners of Cedar County in April and May of 1838, they agreed with Stephen Toney, "that said Toney was to furnish a house for the accommodation of the first session of the District Court. The Commissioners selected the following named persons to serve as grand and petit jurors at the first session of the court.

#### GRAND JURORS.

Alanson Pope, Solomon Knott, Jehu Kenworthy, Martin Baker, William Mason, Harvey B. Burnap, John Jones, Jonathan Morgan, Robert G. Roberts,

\* Commission of Robert Lucas, Governor, to Elisha E. Edwards, as Sheriff, is dated September 22, 1838. He was sworn in October 1, 1838.

Henry Hardman, David W. Walton, Wm. Miller, Charles Whittelsey, Henry Buchanan, Wm. Green, Abraham Kizer, J. W. Wilkinson, John Blalock, James Setford, George Smith, John Finch, Wm. Morgan and Jackomeyer Baldwin.

#### PETIT JURORS.

Benjamin Fraseur, John Scott, Charles M. Moberly, Prior Scott, Washington A. Rigby, Walter Freeman, Felix Freeland, James Buchanan, Elias Eperson, Richard Knott, Daniel Howe, Abraham Nix and George Miller, Jr.

The first case of record in the District Court, was at the July Term 1840, on a change of venue from Muscatine County. The case was brought on an action of debt. Martin Sutherland for the use of George W. Garner vs. Lewis McKee. The record does not show what disposition was made of the case.

Hon. Joseph Williams was Judge; William Whittelsey, Clerk, and George McCoy, Sheriff.

The first grand jury of which we have any record as being sworn, consisted of the following named settlers: Walter Freeman, Daniel W. Walton, Nathaniel Baker, James Ford, Solomon Knott, Benjamin Fraseur, Andrew Crawford, Wm. H. Bolton, James Poston, Daniel Hare, Luke Billups, William Young, Robert Miller, Samuel Long, James W. Tallman, William Mathews, Jonathan Morgan, Alanson Pope and William Worthington. James W. Tallman was appointed Foreman. The District Attorney not appearing, the Court appointed Wm. G. Woodward to act as Prosecutor. On motion of Stephen Whicher, William Reagan having "presented his credentials as an attorney of one of the United States of America, was admitted as an attorney of the District Court of Cedar County." Judging from the records, a great deal of the respect and dignity generally conceded to courts was not given to Judge Williams, as twelve cases of contempt appear on the Judge's docket. However, the court was exceedingly lenient, as the cases were all dismissed.

"The grand jury returned into court, and not having any business before them as a grand jury, for the United States, retired on the part of the Territory of Iowa."

The first criminal trial by jury, as well as the first trial by jury in the county of which any record was found, was that of the United States vs. John Howard. The record does not show what the crime was with which Howard was charged. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the case was tried July 15, 1840. The jury consisted of Rueben Long, Samuel Gillilan, Luther Bradley, Christian Holderman, David McCroskey, Robert Starrett, Aretus Crane, George W. Latimer, William Stockden, Joseph Olds, James Stockden and Isaac Comstock. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed Howard's sentence at one year in the penitentiary at Fort Madison, and that he pay the costs of prosecution.

The first indictments returned by the grand jury, was the United States vs. Clerman Squires, indicted for receiving stolen goods; one indictment against Wesley Reynolds for horse stealing, and one against John Leverich and Larry C. Switzer for riot.

May 18, 1841, John Safley and John Ferguson, having resided five years in the county and one year in Iowa Territory, took out their naturalization papers.

At the May term, 1841, twenty-eight lawyers were in attendance. They were as follows: Weston was the Attorney for the United States and Carlton for the Territory. The members of the Bar were Messrs. Hastings, Whicher, Lowe, Woodward, Rankin, Richman, Huber, Hall, Cook, Keagan, Hampton,



Geo. Smith, Sanford, Thomas H. Smith, Butler, Geo. Green, O. C. Ward, Bates, Howell, Grant, Mattoon, Patterson, Thompson, Wood and Hawson.

The first divorce case was that of John Dolan *vs.* Sarah Dolan, brought 24th of March, 1845. The defendant failed to plead, answer or demur, and the court granted the petition.

#### CRIMINAL MENTION.

Elizabeth Simmonds was indicted at the March Term, 1846, for the murder of an illegitimate child by throwing it into the snow and water, where it was found some days afterward. The prisoner being unable to employ counsel, Messrs. Lowe & Whicher were appointed to defend. The case was tried April 3, 1846. John P. Cook prosecuted. William Morgan, William H. Dillon, George L. Smith, James Beatty, E. A. Gray, Gabriel Culver, James Laughrey, William Denny, John S. Martin, Barton W. Wall, William Hoch and Nicholas Stutsman were sworn as jurors. Verdict, "not guilty."

*The Funk Wife Murder.*—At the September Term, 1856, the grand jury returned an indictment against John Funk, for the killing of his wife on the 27th of May, 1856, by cutting her throat with a knife. The case came on for trial September 24, 1856, John Huber, Prosecuting Attorney. After the evidence for the State was all in, and part for the defense, the attorney discovered that one of the jurors was not a citizen of the county, and the jury were discharged from further consideration of the case. The evidence brought up an issue as to the sanity of the defendant. A jury was summoned to try the issue, and returned a verdict of insanity without leaving their seats. Funk was conveyed to the jail at Davenport, until suitable provision for his care could be made by the Governor.

*The Boyle Matricide Case.*—Patrick Boyle was indicted at the December Term, 1869, for the murder of his mother with a certain deadly weapon, the name of which is unknown, by striking her upon the head, breast and arms, and by choking her. William G. Thompson prosecuted and Messrs. Piatt & Carr and E. Cook defended. The body was disinterred four days after burial. Patrick Boyle and his wife were arrested and a preliminary examination held, and Mrs. Boyle discharged. Patrick Boyle was tried at the December Term, 1869. The court gave an instruction to the effect that the omission of the word "deliberate" in the indictment was not material, and refused to give the following instruction offered by the defense:

As the indictment lacks the essential ingredient of charging that the alleged acts of the defendant, in producing or causing the alleged death of Mary Boyle were "deliberate," and as it is nowhere in the indictment that the defendant "deliberately" did kill and murder, you can in no event find the defendant guilty of a greater offense or degree of crime than in the second degree.

The jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and Boyle was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and to pay the costs of the suit. A bill of exceptions was prepared and an appeal taken to the General Term Court, where the decision of the court below was affirmed. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decisions of the court below were reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. A change of venue was taken to Muscatine County. Boyle was brought from the penitentiary, the case was re-tried and a verdict of not guilty was the result.

*The Ryan-Harrigon Murder.*—John Ryan was indicted at the November Term, 1873, for the murder of his employer, Cornelius Harrigon, on the 19th of October, 1873. They were having a "shucking bee" at Harrigon's house

when a quarrel ensued between Ryan and Harrigon. Ryan struck Harrigon with a heavy wooden chair, inflicting a mortal wound. Ryan was tried at the May Term, 1875, and the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and Ryan was sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of eight years.

*The Purza-Brummell Affair.*—In the late Fall of 1873, there came to Tipton a man named D. Purza, representing himself to be a physician. He opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession. Among the afflicted who called upon him for treatment was a farmer of Dayton Township, named William Brummell. On the 6th day of June, 1874, Dr. Purza administered to him an overdose of Podaphyllin, or the extract of May apple root, from the effects of which he died. The circumstances attending his death led to a *post mortem* examination, and the finding of an indictment against Dr. Purza by the grand jury at the November Term (1874) of the District Court. His trial came on at the May Term, 1875. Milo P. Smith and H. C. Carr appeared for the prosecution, and William E. Leffingwell and Wolf, Landt & Yates for the defense. Purza had some friends who believed him a victim of persecution, while others pronounced him a most arrant humbug, and, as a consequence, the trial excited a good deal of interest. The trial of the case was closely contested, but resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." Purza remained in Tipton for a few weeks after his acquittal, when he left the country, went to California and settled in San Francisco.

*Ingham Wife Murder.*—In 1853, a physician named Ingham lived in what was then known as Polk Township, and engaged in the practice of a Botanic Physician. On Sunday, October 30, of that year, his wife was taken suddenly ill. She suffered severely for three days when she died. The circumstances attending her death aroused the suspicions of the neighbors that all was not as it should be, and that some foul play had been used, and they determined to secure a *post mortem* examination. Accordingly, Coroner Andrew Ford was notified, and on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 3, an inquest was called and a *post mortem* examination commenced by Drs. Chambers and Piatt, which was completed on Friday morning, the 4th. A further history of this case is copied from the Cedar County *News Letter*, of November 12, 1853:

"The Coroner having summoned three jurors, according to law, the examination proceeded. From the evidence it appeared that Ingham had frequently ill-treated and abused her; that he had upon one occasion, struck her in anger threatening 'to knock her to Texas;' that during their stay in Clinton County, he had kicked her from her couch, and that during her entire late sickness, he manifested the greatest neglect and indifference toward her. On Friday night previous to the Sabbath that she was taken so dangerously ill, a heavy blow and groan were heard in the room they occupied. The poor woman had been so tyrannized over she did not cry out for assistance. Friday morning an examination by Drs. Chambers and Piatt took place upon the body of Mrs. Ingham. They found a large bruise or external wound upon her right side; from the critical situation the woman was in when the blow was inflicted, and from the general appearance of her body, they were of the opinion that death had been caused by the blow that also caused the death of her unborn child. Puerperal fever had set in, and labor not taking effect she was thrown into convulsions and expired."

"The jurors having inspected the body, and after patiently hearing all the evidence and circumstances, reported in substance nearly as follows: 'That the deceased, Fanny Ingham, came to her death by a blow inflicted upon her body, by her husband, Dr. Ingham, which caused directly or indirectly her death.' The

Coroner arrested the prisoner and placed him in the hands of the Constable. An examination of the prisoner took place before Justice Sloper. Messrs. Dillon, Brink and Kent appeared for the State, and Wells Spicer in behalf of the prisoner. After an examination of twelve hours, in which the gentlemen for the prosecution made a brisk fight, the Justice declared there was no evidence to hold the prisoner and he was discharged."

*The Crawford Burglary.*—The greatest burglary ever perpetrated in Tipton, was committed on the night of the 23d of April, 1873, by William Crawford and his associates. Crawford it is believed, came from Little Falls, New York, for the express purpose of robbing the Treasurer's office. Fortunately for the safety of the people's money, some of the court officers had been detained on their books until so late an hour that Crawford gave up the undertaking. Not disposed to make the trip for nothing, Crawford turned his attention to Rowell's jewelry store, hoping, no doubt, to find sufficient plunder there to cover the expenses of his trip. An entrance was effected to the store by breaking out one of the large panes of glass in the front window. After breaking the glass, the burglar Crawford and his associates, if he had any, remained quiet for a few minutes to learn if the noise created by the crashing of the glass had attracted the attention of the near-by residents. Nor were they at fault in supposing such a case, as George S. Hicks and his wife, who occupied rooms directly opposite Rowell's store were awakened by the noise, but before Hicks could collect his thoughts sufficiently to determine the source or cause of the noise, Rowell's place was entered and the twenty-five year old safe blown open and its contents abstracted. Crawford, as soon as this work was accomplished went to his team, which was in convenient waiting, and fled from Tipton. He secured thirty old watches, some old coins and a few bracelets, the aggregate value of which was less than \$500.

As soon as Mr. Hicks and his wife realized that a burglary was being committed, they dressed and started to Rowell's to give him the alarm. This was but the work of a few minutes, but by the time Rowell was awakened and dressed, and Sheriff Shearer, Deputy Sheriff Maynard, Marshall Sandford and Detective Langham called up, Crawford was several miles away.

The burglary was committed between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; but as the entire populace was called up and quickly made acquainted with the facts, an organized pursuit was at once decided, and by the time it was fairly light pursuing parties were ready to start out in every direction. Among those of the citizens who started out after the burglar were O. W. Porter and Eugene Holtslander. These men were the first to strike the trail, which led through Loudon. At that place they called Marshal Barney McCabe, an efficient officer, to their assistance, and the three men followed the trail of the fugitive burglar to Bellevue, Jackson County, Iowa, where they arrived about 1 o'clock at night. They learned from the ferryman there that Crawford had crossed the Mississippi River in the early part of the night. McCabe, Porter and Holtslander concluded their man was heading for Galena, and lost no time in following in that direction. The ferryman at once set them over the river and piloted them through about five miles of overflowed bottom lands at the confluence of the Mississippi and Fever Rivers, when he returned to his ferry. The pursuing parties arrived at Galena about daylight, and after considerable hunting around they found the team Crawford had driven in a livery stable, pretty well used up after its seventy miles' drive. The aid of City Marshal O'Leary was called and a thorough search of the hotels was commenced which was soon rewarded by finding Crawford snugly in bed, and as fast asleep as if he was the honestest



man in the country. He was awakened and taken into custody and agreed with his captors to accompany them back to Iowa without a requisition from the Governor of Iowa upon the Governor of Illinois, if they would protect him from the Regulators of Cedar County, an agreement to which Porter, Holtslander and McCabe readily assented. An examination of the room in which he was arrested revealed a box, in which was found a kit of burglar's tools and all the stolen property, except Rowell's account book, some papers and two of the watches, Crawford said he gave the two watches to his two Tipton assistants, and that he wanted them to take all the watches, as he did not consider them good for anything, but that they would not accept them. They told him to take them and sell them, and send them their share of the proceeds—at least, so said Crawford.

The prisoner gave the name of William Crawford. He was brought back to Tipton and arraigned for examination before Justice John S. Tuthill, and was held in \$1,200 to await the action of the grand jury, and in default of bail was committed to jail.

At the May term (1873) of the District Court an indictment was found against him, but his trial did not take place until November following, when he was found guilty and sentenced to *nine* years in the penitentiary. At the end of *six* months of his imprisonment he was pardoned out. The reasons alleged (?) for his pardon was that he could guide the officers of the law to the hiding places of the land pirates who had plundered and robbed a train of cars on the C., R. I. & P. railroad a short time before, and that he had promised to do so. That the train robbers were never arrested, that no account of his having undertaken to do so was ever made public, it is generally believed that there were other considerations than those above assigned that secured his pardon.

It has been reported that Crawford returned to New York soon after his pardon, and that he is now serving out a sentence in the New York Penitentiary at Auburn.

An incident occurred during Crawford's imprisonment in the county jail, on the night of June 26, 1873, that, had it proved fatal to Jailer Simons, would have rendered powerless all the officers in the bailiwick to save the necks of Crawford and his "pal" Thompson, *alias* Costillo, from the ropes of the "Regulators." Thomas G. Thompson, *alias* Costillo, a young man, was arrested at Mechanicsville, for some petty offense, and committed to jail with Crawford. During his imprisonment, Thompson entered into an agreement with Crawford to help him escape from prison. On the night of the 3d of July, 1873, five days after the expiration of his term of imprisonment, Thompson entered the office of the Sheriff in the Court House, and secured the duplicate key to the jail, and then went to the jail and passed it in to Crawford. The noise he made attracted the attention of Jailer Simons, who slept in a room over the jail, and he came down stairs with a loaded shot gun in his hand. As soon as Thompson saw Simons, he raised a revolver, which he already held in his hand, and discharged it at the jailer. The ball passed through a glass panel at the side of the door that was between them, and struck Mr. Simons in the breast, inflicting an ugly wound, and one from which he will never entirely recover. At almost the same instant, Simons raised his gun to his shoulder and fired at Thompson, the charge taking effect in his left arm and shattering it to pieces. The almost simultaneous reports of the revolver and shot gun aroused the citizens living near the jail, to which they hurried as quickly as possible. As soon as the first ones arrived, Simons, who was nearly exhausted from pain and loss of blood, threw his gun to John Kiser, with orders to shoot the first man who

attempted to come out of the prison door, and then groped his way back to his room. By this time Crawford, who had already unlocked his cell door, and was out in the hall, realized that all hopes and chances of escape were cut off, threw the key down upon the floor and returned to his cell, crying like a great booby.

As soon as he received the charge from Simons' shot gun, Thompson retreated from the scene of conflict, and thus escaped immediate arrest. He started in a westerly direction from Tipton, but by the time he reached the residence of William Kettell, about one mile distant, exhaustion from loss of blood compelled him to seek refuge and succor, and he stopped there about 2 o'clock in the morning and aroused Mr. Kettell. When Kettell approached the door, he was alarmed at the terrible moaning without, and hesitated to open the door, and called to know "who was there?" Thompson replied, and called to him to open the door and "knock him on the head" or take him out of the county, telling him that he had killed Jailer Simons. Kettell opened the door, and seeing Thompson's condition, told him the best he could or would do for him was to bring him back to town and give him up to the authorities, and where he could also receive medical attention. Kettell's little boys, Twine and William, aged about 10 and 12 years, went to the residence of Joseph Fritz, a quarter of a mile distant, and called him up, and, in a frightened voice, related the circumstances, and asked him to go over and accompany their father and Thompson to Tipton, a request with which he readily complied. After Thompson was delivered at the jail, physicians were summoned, and upon examination it was found that amputation of the arm at the shoulder was necessary, and the surgical operation was performed by Drs. Maynard, Chambers, and Focht.

Soon after Crawford was committed to jail, a woman came to Tipton and represented herself as Mrs. Ella Crawford, the wife of the prisoner. She secured boarding at the house of Deputy Sheriff Maynard, and had frequent access to the jail and her so-called husband. She was a keen, shrewd, quick-witted woman; wore fine clothes and plenty of paint, and in every sense was considered a very captivating woman. Immediately upon her arrival, Mrs. Crawford set to work to have Crawford's bonds reduced, and in other ways worked most devotedly in the interest of her husband (so claimed). Being an inmate of the house of the Deputy Sheriff, and very watchful and observant, she lost no occasion to make herself acquainted with everything that could possibly aid her in her purpose. It may be remarked here that when she first came to Tipton, Mrs. Crawford took a room and board at the Fleming House, where she remained some time. This did not suit her purpose, however, and representing that she did not like to be the subject of so much gossip and brazen stares as were bestowed upon her there, she appealed to the sympathies of the Deputy Sheriff and his family, and they gave her a temporary home. This was one step toward the accomplishment of her purpose, and she improved it. She visited the jail quite frequently, and lost no opportunity to familiarize herself with all the surroundings and arrangements of the jail. By a keen observation and a kind of detective ingenuity she learned of the existence of duplicate jail keys, and Thompson was fortunate enough to find them in a drawer in the Sheriff's office, with which he broke into the Court House to ransack, the night he attempted to carry out his part of the plan to release Crawford. Immediately after the shooting of Simons and the arrest of Thompson, she was also arrested as an accomplice and committed to jail. She immediately sent for Fred. Richmond, an attorney, of Davenport, who came on and instituted *habeas corpus* proceedings to secure her release. At that time court was in session at Marion,

Judge McKean presiding. Accompanied by her attorney, and in custody of Sheriff J. D. Shearer, she was taken there, and the case presented to Judge McKean, who, after hearing all the facts in the case, and the arguments pro and con, granted the application of the writ, and directed to be discharged from custody the dashing Mrs. Crawford, the wife of a burglar husband, an accomplice in an effort to release him from custody—an attempt that came near resulting in the death of two men, one of them a worthy and efficient prison officer. After her release from custody, Mrs. Crawford returned to Tipton, and again became a boarder at the Fleming House. She subsequently went to Davenport, since when but little knowledge of her career is known to the people of Tipton or of Cedar County.

Thompson was indicted, tried and convicted, on the charge of attempting to kill Simons, was found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. At the expiration of two years and six months of his term of imprisonment, Thompson was pardoned out. It has not yet transpired whether *he* promised to uncover the train robbers or not, but no doubt some honorable (?) *consideration* influenced *his* pardon.

Crawford was a malignant, malicious character, and, defeated in his attempt to escape from prison, he determined to vent his spleen against Sheriff Shearer, and so brought suit against that officer for cruelty to prisoners. The case was called and a jury impaneled, but before the trial of the case was concluded, he had the suit withdrawn and the case dismissed. Having learned the desperate-ness of his nature, and knowing that he would make every possible effort to escape, the jail was closely guarded for three months. Sheriff Shearer, Detective Langham, Captain Sanford (then City Marshal), Deputy Sheriff Maynard (now Sheriff) and Rufus Hudelson took turns as jail guards, some one or more of them being at the jail all the time. But for this precaution, there is no doubt but what Crawford would have made another and probably a successful attempt to escape.

To make as fair a showing for himself as possible, Crawford made a confession in which he implicated Joseph Muzzy and Charles Ridgeway, of Tipton, as accomplices and accessories. He coupled with his confession the statement, that Muzzy had invited him here to burglarize the County Treasury; that on his arrival at Tipton, on the afternoon of the day on the night of which the "job" was to be executed, he met Muzzy and told him that a third man was necessary to the success of the scheme; that they went in search of a reliable third party and found Ridgeway near the steam mill, in Tipton; that they took him into their confidence, unfolded to him their plans, to which he assented; that Ridgeway was then instructed in his *role*, and all the other preliminary arrangements were then completed for the night's work. Muzzy and Ridgeway subsequently went on trial under these charges, and after a thorough examination were fully acquitted.

#### CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court was created by an act of the General Assembly of 1868, and approved April 6, 1868, entitled as follows: "An act establishing Circuit and General Term Courts, and to define the powers and jurisdiction thereof." The act defines that the Circuit Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction in all county matters relating to the probate of wills, the appointment of executors, administrators and guardians. The Circuit Court also had concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in all civil matters, actions at law, foreclosure of mortgages, etc. No grand jury is empaneled in this court, nor does it have criminal jurisdiction.





*Prior Scott*  
MECHANICSVILLE



The first term of the Circuit Court of Cedar County commenced on the 1st day of February, 1869, in the court house, in Tipton; Hon. Sylvanus Yates, Judge; William Elliott, Clerk; John D. Shearer, Sheriff. The first jury was composed of the following named citizens: Homer Frink, Peter Monk, E. C. Blackmar, Charles Benson, Ira Brink, George A. Guthrie, Jacob King, Thomas Reaves, A. H. Stevens, Wm. Fraseur, Frank Baldwin, E. H. Carl, George H. Wadsworth, Crawford Smith and Thomas W. Fishburne. Frank Baldwin and Thomas W. Fishburne were discharged for cause. N. J. Hawley, David Crisman and Wm. Jenney were returned to complete the panel. A. H. Stevens could not be found by the Sheriff.

The first case of record in the Circuit Court was that of Robert Israel *vs.* Henry Tillet, on an action at law. The Court ordered that the case be continued.

The first jury trial, in this court, was the case of C. Brinkman *vs.* B. Wilhelm, in an action of replevin. The jury consisted of the following named persons: Homer Frink, Peter Monk, E. C. Blackmar, Charles Benson, Ira Brink, George A. Guthrie, Thomas Reaves, E. H. Carl, George A. Wadsworth, Crawford Smith, David Crisman and William M. Jenney. After listening to the evidence of witnesses and arguments of the counsel, the jury retired to consider their verdict, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

*Judges of Circuit Court.*—(Circuit Court organized February, 1869)—Second Circuit of Eighth Judicial District, Hon. Sylvanus Yates first Judge, 1869 to 1873; Eighth Circuit of Iowa, Hon. John McKean, 1873—(present incumbent).

#### DISTRICT COURT.

*Judges, 1840 to 1878.*—Second Judicial District, Territory of Iowa, Hon. Joseph Williams, 1840 to 1845; Third Judicial District, Territory of Iowa, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, 1846; Second Judicial District, State of Iowa, Hon. James Grant, 1847 to 1851; Second District of Iowa, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, 1852; Eighth Judicial District, Hon. William E. Leffingwell, 1853; Eighth Judicial District, Hon. John B. Booth (appointed), 1854; Eighth Judicial District, Hon. Wm. H. Tuthill, 1855 to 1858; Eighth Judicial District, Hon. William E. Miller, 1859 to 1862; Eighth Judicial District, Hon. Norman W. Isbell, 1863 to December, 1864; Eighth Judicial District, Hon. C. H. Conklin, December, 1864, to December, 1865; Eighth Judicial District, Hon. N. M. Hubbard, December, 1865 to 1866; Eighth Judicial District, Hon. James H. Rothrock, 1867 to 1875; Eighth Judicial District, Hon. John Shane, 1876 to 1878.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cedar County, held in the Court House in Tipton, on Saturday, November 9, 1861, in pursuance of a notice published, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for the county, J. K. Snyder was called to the chair, and F. Butterfield was chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated, and, after discussing the matter, a Committee of five was appointed to draft Articles of Incorporation and Constitution and By-Laws. George B. Sargent was chosen Chairman of the Committee, and Joseph H. Leech, Mathew Springstead, H. N. Washburne and Carlisle Curtis made up the residue of the Committee.



J. A. Huber, Chairman, and H. N. Washburne, Moses Bunker, John W. Brown and Henry Sherwood were appointed a Committee to select fair grounds, at Tipton, and to receive proposals for leasing or purchasing the same.

The Committee on Premium Lists were: H. N. Washburne, Chairman, A. Holtslander, Moses Varney, Dr. W. H. Keith and Henry Sherwood.

Committees, consisting of three persons each, were appointed, one from each township, to solicit subscriptions.

The second meeting occurred November 25, 1861. Articles of Incorporation and Constitution and By-Laws were adopted at this meeting. The incorporators were: William Fraseur, Robert McKee, William W. Aldrich, William R. Edgar, William M. Knott, Jesse L. Bradshaw, H. C. Piatt, C. P. Sheldon, Joseph K. Snyder, Henry Sherwood, A. Holtslander, George B. Sargent, Mathew Springstead, Myron Gleason, James Jennings, Harvey Leech and H. N. Washburne.

The first officers of the society were as follows: George B. Sargent, President; M. Springstead, Vice President; A. Holtslander, Secretary; Joseph K. Snyder, Treasurer; Directors, Center Township, C. P. Sheldon; Inland, E. L. Bassett; Farmington, H. N. Washburne; Massilon, E. Brink; Pioneer, Myron Gleason; Red Oak, W. A. Rigby; Linn, George Smith; Cass, Robert Gower; Fremont, Asa Cooper; Sugar Creek, E. R. Healy; Rochester, James Jennings; Springfield, Henry Sherwood; Dayton, William McNeil; Springdale, J. M. Watson; Iowa, Preston Roberts; Gower, George Galbreath.

The third meeting was held January 22, 1862. The contract for printing the premium list was let to the Tipton *Advertiser*. The proposition of William H. Tuthill, to lease the Board twenty acres of ground for five years, on which to locate the fair grounds—the first year free, and at \$12.50 per annum thereafter—was accepted.

The first fair was held in September, 1861. The show was not extensive, but equaled the expectations of all. The fair was held on the grounds east of Tipton, belonging to William H. Tuthill. An address was delivered by Wells Spicer, Esq.

The annual fairs were held on these grounds until the Fall of 1866, when it was removed to the new grounds, just west of Tipton. The Society purchased forty-two acres of land from J. W. Kynett, April, 1866, for which they paid \$1,596.

The Society contracted debts to such an extent that they were obliged to reorganize under a stock company. Accordingly, a meeting was held at the Court House in Tipton, December 27, 1871, in pursuance of verbal, written and printed notices of the Directors of the Cedar County Agricultural Society, to the friends of agriculture.

John C. Lyle was called to the chair, and R. W. Starr was appointed Secretary. The question was discussed at length by the gentlemen present, which resulted in the formation of the Cedar County Fair Association, independent of the county, but a society of stockholders. Articles of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws were adopted at this meeting.

The first officers of the new organization were: H. C. Piatt, President; J. C. Lyle, Vice President; W. L. McCroskey, Secretary; George Beaty, Treasurer.

The first annual fair of the Association was held the second week in September, 1872. Of this fair the Tipton *Advertiser*, of September 26th, that year, says:

Taken altogether, the fair was essentially a success; and the officers who have labored so earnestly in its behalf may well be encouraged. The weather was very bad, except on the last

day, when a good attendance was on the ground. In spite, however, of all drawbacks, money was received to pay up everything satisfactorily, which has already been done, leaving a fair start for next year.

## FINANCIAL EXHIBIT, 1877.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash by H. W. Bailey, license for wheel of fortune.....	\$20 00
Cash by N. C. Millhouse, license of saloon, etc.....	70 00
Tickets sold.....	39 00
N. C. Millhouse, saloon license, etc.....	60 00
Tickets sold.....	256 00
N. C. Millhouse, license, etc.....	46 00
H. W. Bailey, Secretary.....	62 00
Cash for tickets sold.....	644 00
N. C. Millhouse, license, etc.....	65 00
H. W. Bailey, Secretary.....	50 00
N. C. Millhouse, license, etc.....	27 00
H. W. Bailey, Secretary.....	29 00
H. C. Piatt.....	8 50
Tickets sold.....	174 25
Amos Wisener, eating house.....	10 00
Total.....	\$1,562 80

## EXPENDITURES.

Amounts paid out as per vouchers herewith submitted.....	\$1,416 99
Balance in Treasury October 12, 1877.....	\$145 86
Orders paid from October 12th to October 17th.....	21 40
Balance in Treasury October 18, 1877.....	\$124 46
Orders paid since October 18, 1877.....	52 20
Balance in Treasury October 23, 1877.....	\$72 26
Orders paid since October 23, 1877.....	19 95
Balance in Treasury November 6, 1877.....	\$52 31
Orders.....	9 25
Balance.....	\$43 06
Amount of State warrant for 1877.....	200 00
Amount in Treasury December 31, 1877.....	\$243 06

*Present Officers.*—H. W. Bailey, President; Wm. McNeal, Vice President; S. Y. Yates, Secretary; Wm. L. McCroskey, Treasurer; Directors, Moses Bunker, James H. Fulwider, Charles Hammond, Wm. M. Knott, Alex. Buchanan, Henry Walters, J. H. Gunsolus, J. T. Hudelson, Wm. McNeal, N. C. Millhouse; Executive Committee, Henry Walters, Moses Bunker, J. T. Hudelson; Finance Committee, Charles Hammond, Wm. M. Knott, J. H. Fulwider; Tickets and Gates, N. C. Millhouse, J. H. Gunsolus, Alex. Buchanan; N. B. Stanton, Marshal; G. G. Chandler, Assistant Marshal.

## EDUCATIONAL.

In no one interest of the county have forty-two years marked such wonderful and gratifying changes as in the educational.

Fifty years ago, a knowledge of the higher branches of education could only be obtained at the colleges of the older States—Yale, Harvard, Amherst, Dartmouth, and their contemporaries. Now, there is not a graded school in Cedar County that does not furnish advantages almost equal to a majority of the colleges of that period. On all the prairies neat and comfortable school houses are to be seen, while the teachers are proficient, and competent to impart instruction in any of the branches necessary to the ordinary pursuits of life. In reality, *they are the people's colleges*, and no system is dearer to the people than the system that supports and maintains them. To make war upon this system would only be making war upon the nation's life.

It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed mention of those who engaged in the laudable work of teaching in the pioneer days of Cedar County, for their name is legion. But it is due alike to them and their patrons to say that they all made good records as educators.

To name all of those who engaged in the honorable profession of teachers, from the date of the opening of the first schools, in 1837-38, to the times when lands became taxable, thus enabling the people to sustain free public schools, would be a work of supererogation. As the population increased in town and country, schools increased in like proportion. As the years increased and the people increased in wealth, the old log school houses, with their mud and stick chimneys, puncheon floors, and puncheon seats, greased paper windows, and other primitive accommodations, went down before those more in keeping with the progressive march of time. But the old log school houses, and the old teachers are kindly remembered by the leading men of the county. In them the foundations of usefulness were laid that have enabled many of their scholars to go out in the world and make honorable records among the learned men of the nation.

From the last report (1877) of the present Superintendent, Miss E. E. Frink, the following paragraph is copied:

The educational work in this county is so far from being what I want it, and hoped to make it, that I feel unwilling to say much about it, believing it is better to say nothing, than to speak of it disparagingly. Our greatest needs are a higher grade of scholarship, and a better knowledge of the improved methods of teaching.

Our normal institute this Summer was much more largely attended than the one a year ago, and the interest manifested and work accomplished cannot result otherwise than for good. A desire was expressed that we raise the grade of work for the *A Class*, and after due deliberation, it was decided to add natural philosophy, physical geography, and American literature to the course of study for that division.

Since my last report, we have held five educational meetings in different parts of the county. The results have shown that they were productive of good. Our custom has been to provide a lecture for Friday evening, and Saturday has been devoted to class exercises and general discussion of educational topics.

This year we have been proffered one or more columns in one of our county papers, "to be devoted to the promotion of education in general, and Cedar County in particular." The column is under the supervision of a corps of editors, composed of teachers of the county.

Several new school houses have been erected during the past year, and in every instance an effort has been made to construct them in accordance with the best plans. They have all been furnished with patent seats and furniture, and a sincere desire seems manifested to make the school life of the children pleasant and desirable. The schools usually are deficient in apparatus. But even this is being remedied in many districts.



The following is the present condition of the schools:

1877.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF CEDAR COUNTY.

Number of districts in township.....	12
Number of sub-districts.....	96
Number of independent districts.....	43
Number of ungraded schools.....	131
Number of graded schools.....	8
Average number of months taught during 1877.....	7½
Number of male teachers.....	90
Number of female teachers.....	194
Average compensation of males per month.....	\$39 26
Average compensation of females per month.....	28 38
Highest wages paid to male teachers.....	111.11
Highest wages paid to female teachers.....	60
Lowest wages paid to male teachers.....	20
Lowest wages paid to female teachers.....	20
Number of children of school age.....	7,226
Number of children enrolled in public schools.....	5,863
Total average attendance.....	3,515
Total cost of tuition per pupil.....	\$ 1 62
Total amount paid teachers.....	42,786 26
Total amount of school funds received.....	108,079 21
Total amount of school funds expended.....	66,590 94
Balance on hand.....	41,488 27
Number of first grade certificates issued.....	58
Number of second grade certificates issued.....	78
Number of third grade certificates issued.....	21
Number of applicants rejected.....	83
Number of schools visited.....	147
Number of visits made during the year.....	154

The growing sentiment, recognizing woman's worth as an educator, manifested itself in Cedar County by the election of Miss Eunice E. Frink to the office of County Superintendent of Schools, her first term beginning January 1, 1876. She at once began a systematic course, to elevate the condition of the schools throughout the county, and to increase the efficiency of the teachers.

The endorsement of her work by the public, was shown in a largely increased majority in November, 1877, when she was re-elected for a second term. Let it be said, too, that no personal effort was made at either election, a fact that cannot be said of many office-holders of the sterner sex.

Miss Frink commenced her second term by vigorously continuing in rigid and actual examinations of candidates for teaching and insisting on thorough work, in the school room, bringing into her work long experience in teaching, a strong will, earnest desire to do good, a fidelity to official duty rarely met with among public officials, uniting energy, and a firmness, yet gentleness, that cannot fail to make a favorable and lasting impression upon the educational interest of the county.

### SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Cedar County Sabbath School Association was organized about 1870, under the instruction of the Iowa Sabbath School Association.

Rev. L. P. Dosch was the prime mover in the work in Cedar County, and G. W. Barclay did much to assist in carrying it forward and making it efficient. He was Secretary of the Association for five years. Rev. Joshua Rial, Rev. E. L. Dodder, Rev. E. R. Brown and Lawrie Tatum have been the Presidents, and Rev. L. P. Dosch, Dr. Chittenden, G. W. Barclay and A. M. Sheldon, the Secretaries of the Association.

The amount that Sunday school workers have accomplished through this organization cannot be easily estimated.

All the townships have been organized and considerable missionary work done throughout the county. Inland township, through the zeal of her workers, has a good record. Opinions between different sects have become smaller, and friends in the Sabbath School work more closely united. But few of the townships have maintained their organization, yet conventions are occasionally held in different parts of the county.

The efforts of the Association are now directed toward obtaining a comprehensive view of the responsibilities of officers and teachers and the best methods of instruction, in order that the scholars may have a thorough knowledge of the Bible, secure salvation and develop the highest form of true manhood.

The Annual Conventions afford an opportunity for Sunday school workers to discuss questions which pertain to the wants of the Sabbath school, so that they may become skillful workmen in the Master's vineyard.

A report from thirty-eight of the Sabbath schools of Cedar County give the following statistics: One hundred and fifty-six officers, 269 teachers, 2,729 scholars and 3,129 the total membership.

There are 2,630 church members, of whom 1,176 are in the Sunday school. One hundred and eighty-seven scholars were converted last year, and 509 signed the temperance pledge. Thirty-four schools use the National uniform lessons, 17 have libraries containing 2,507 volumes, and 27 are open during the entire year.

The Sabbath schools contributed \$117.14 last year for benevolent purposes, and \$1,130.26 for their own support.

### OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river of Time,  
As it runs through the realm of tears,  
With a faultless rhythm, and a musical rhyme,  
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,  
As it blends in the ocean of years.

—B. F. Taylor.

Forty-two years have passed away since white men first entered, for occupancy, upon the fertile prairies of Cedar County—erst the hunting grounds of the Sauk and Foxes, the Musquakies, and kindred tribes of native people.

Since the time when the cabins of white men began to be reared upon the hillsides and within the valleys of the numerous streams that find their source in hillside springs and unite their waters with the mighty Mississippi, the Father of Waters, the years have been so full of change that the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past, could scarcely be made to realize that during these years a population of 20,000 has grown up within the limits of the county whose history we are writing. From a savage wild, marked only by bloody conflicts of Indian tribes, and recorded only in vague tradition and dumb mounds of earth, this land has become a center of civilization, net-lined with fences and checkered with the fairest fields of cultivation. Where once roamed and grazed vast herds of buffalo, deer, antelope and elk, now feed in quiet peace the fattening herds of swine and cattle. The rippling streams, where timid deer were wont to quench their thirst, now turn the wheels of industry at the will of those strong-hearted men who came from happy eastern homes to conquer the wilderness and civilize the beautiful prairie.

Schools, churches, highly cultivated and remunerative farms, with their palatial-like dwellings, mark the camping places and battle grounds of the wild men who once held dominion over these prairie plains and forest-covered hills. Cities, towns and villages occupy the places once dotted over with Indian wigwams. Iron bridges span the streams where once bark canoes served as ferries for the wild men, their women and children, and railroads and telegraph lines—adjuncts and agencies of the highest type of civilization known to the world's history—mark the course of the trails they made when traveling from one part of the country to another.

It is not strange that among the pioneer settlers of any new country a deep-seated and sincere friendship should spring up, that would grow and strengthen with their years. The incidents peculiar to life in a new country—the trials and hardships, privations and destitutions—are well calculated to test not only the physical powers of endurance, but the moral, kindly, generous attributes of manhood and womanhood. They are times that try men's souls and bring to the surface all that there may be in them of either good or bad. As a rule, there is an equality of conditions that recognizes no distinctions. All occupy a common level, and, as a natural consequence, a brotherly and sisterly feeling grows up that is as lasting as time, for "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." With such a community, there is a hospitality, a kindness, a benevolence and a charity unknown and unpracticed among the older, richer and more densely populated commonwealths. The very nature of their surroundings teaches them to "feel each other's woe, to share each other's joy." An injury or a wrong may be ignored, but *a kindly, generous, charitable act is never forgotten*. The memory of old associations and kindly deeds is always fresh. Raven locks may bleach and whiten; full, round cheeks wither and waste away; the fires of intelligence vanish from the organs of vision; the brow become wrinkled with care and age, and the erect form bowed with accumulating years, but the *true* friends of the "long ago" will be remembered as long as life and reason endure.

The surroundings of pioneer life are well calculated to test the "true inwardness" of the human heart. As a rule, the men and women who first occupy a new country—who go in advance to spy out the land and prepare it for the coming of a future people—are bold, fearless, self-reliant and industrious. In these respects, no matter from what remote sections or countries they may come, there is a similarity of character. In birth, education, religion and language, there may be a vast difference, but, imbued with a common purpose—the founding and building of homes—these differences are soon lost by association, and, thus they become one people, united by a common interest, and no matter what changes may come in after years, the associations thus formed are never buried out of memory.

#### RED OAK OLD SETTLERS.

In November, 1870, John Ferguson invited to his house the old settlers of the vicinity of Red Oak. Among them were the following: John Safley, who came with John Ferguson and wife, September 11, 1836; Charles Dallas and wife, now of California, came with them; W. A. Rigby, who came in October, 1836; William Coutts and John Chappell, who came in the Spring of 1837; Samuel Yule, who came in September, 1837; Robert, William and Gordon Dallas, who came in 1838; John Goodrich (deceased) and wife, 1838; Robert Cousins and family, including sons James and Joseph, 1841; J. W. Brown and family, December, 1839.



When all had arrived at the house of Mr. Ferguson, he informed them that he had caused them to come together in order to properly recognize and more fully appreciate the kindness and beatitude of the Great Giver of all good to that community; for after a lapse of more than thirty long years, while the ruthless sickle of time had stricken down friends and neighbors on all sides, not one of the little band of settlers before 1840 had been removed by death, but, singularly enough, all were living and had been blessed by surroundings of comfort and elegance and a goodly share of this world's property.

The day was passed in reviewing and renewing the old times, and from that time an annual meeting of this hardy band of Scotchmen has been held, in succession, at the homes of the following members:

1871, John Goodrich; 1872, W. A. Rigby; 1873, John Safley; 1874, Samuel Yule; 1875, Elzy H. Carl; 1876, John Chappell; 1877, Gordon Dallas; 1878, to be held at the residence of James Cousins.

John Goodrich died February 2, 1877, aged 81 years. He was born August 1, 1795. Robert Dallas and Robert Cousins have been dead some years.

From this informal society sprang the

#### CEDAR COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

In pioneer life, there are always incidents of peculiar interest, not only to the pioneers themselves, but which, if properly preserved, would be of interest to posterity, and it is a matter to be regretted that the formation of "Old Settlers' Associations" has been neglected in so many parts of the country. The presence of such associations in all the counties of our common country, with well-kept records of the more important events, such as dates of arrivals, births, marriages, deaths, removals, nativity, etc., as any one can readily see, would be the direct means of preserving to the literature of the country the history of every community, that, to future generations, would be invaluable as a record of reference, and a ready method of settling important questions of controversy. Such organizations would possess facts and figures that could not be had from any other source. Aside from their historic importance, they would serve as a means of keeping alive and further cementing old friendships, and renewing among the members associations that were necessarily interrupted by the innovations of increasing population, cultivating social intercourse, etc.

Actuated by the purposes suggested in the preceding paragraph, a meeting of the pioneers of Cedar County was held, pursuant to notice, on Wednesday, the 4th of September, 1872; at the Court House, in Tipton. William Baker, Esq., was called to the chair, and William H. Tuthill designated as Secretary. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a Constitution for the Association, reported the following:

WHEREAS, By the Blessing of a kind Providence, we, the surviving pioneers in the settlement of Cedar County, whose lives have been graciously prolonged through the privations and toils of the past, to enjoy the prosperity and peace of the present; being admonished by the onward course of time that our number is gradually diminishing, and that in a few short years we will also be called away from the scenes of our struggles and triumphs. Believing that it would be instructive and beneficial to the rising generation to preserve the historic incidents of that early settlement of our county, that has so steadily and vigorously grown and culminated in such wide-spread and universal prosperity; and feeling that the cherished memories of the past are links that bind us together in fraternal communion; do now organize ourselves as a Pioneer Association, and make, ordain and establish the following Constitution:

#### ARTICLE I—NAME.

This organization shall be known by the name and style of the OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CEDAR COUNTY.

## ARTICLE II—OFFICERS.

The Officers shall consist of a President, six Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer.

## ARTICLE III—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at the meeting of the Association, and shall have power to call special meetings whenever necessary, or when requested to do so by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. In case of the absence or inability of the President, the senior Vice President shall perform his duties.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall make a faithful record of all the proceedings of the Association and keep a register, called the "Pioneer Record," in which shall be entered the names, date of birth, place of nativity, time of settlement in the county, and date and place of death of each member, when such death shall occur.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall have charge of the finances and render an account thereof at the expiration of his term of office.

SEC. 5. The officers shall be elected annually, and shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, or until the next ensuing annual meeting. The election shall be by ballot, unless otherwise agreed upon.

## ARTICLE IV—COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. At each annual meeting, the President-elect shall appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to make all the necessary arrangements for the next ensuing Annual Festival.

SEC. 2. The President, at the same time, shall appoint a committee of three members to select a suitable person to deliver an address at the next succeeding annual meeting.

## ARTICLE V—MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. All persons of good moral character, who were residents of Cedar County on or before the 31st day of December, 1841, and the wives or husbands of such persons, are eligible to membership.

SEC. 2. The names of persons proposed for membership shall be handed in, in writing, and referred to a committee for examination, who shall report at the same meeting; and if such report be favorable, the application shall be voted upon by the Association, and the applicant shall be declared elected, if two-thirds of the members present shall vote in the affirmative.

SEC. 3. Pioneer settlers in other parts of this State, and persons whose names may be connected with the early history of the county, may be elected honorary members of this Association.

SEC. 4. Any member may be expelled for such cause as two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting may deem sufficient.

## ARTICLE VI—FESTIVAL.

There shall be an Annual Meeting and Festival of the Association held at Tipton, on the first Wednesday in September of each year, at which every member and honorary member, with their wives or husbands, are entitled to attend, with such other persons who may be invited by a vote of the Association, and any member may bring a delegate or other female relative in lieu of his wife.

## ARTICLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of each member to furnish the Secretary, within six months from the time of admission, a brief sketch of his life, embracing date and place of birth, and such incidents of personal experience in the early settlement of the county as may be pertinent to the objects of this Association, and may be deemed proper to communicate, which shall be carefully preserved by the Secretary.

SEC. 2. Whenever practicable, the members of this Association shall attend in a body the funeral of any deceased member, and, as a token of respect, shall wear the badge of mourning designated by the Association.

SEC. 3. This Constitution may be amended at any Annual Meeting, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting.

## RULES OF ORDER.

1. Reading the minutes.
2. Communications and reports from officers.
3. Reports from Committees.
4. Unfinished Business.
5. Election.
6. Proposals for membership and action thereon.
7. Miscellaneous business.

After discussion of the same, section by section, on motion, the report of the Committee was approved, and the Constitution and Rules of Order unanimously adopted.

An election for officers of the Association was then held, and resulted in the unanimous choice of Henry Hardman, President; Washington A. Rigby, John Ferguson, James Poston, John Safley, Abner Stebbins, Samuel P. Higginson, Vice Presidents; William H. Tuthill, Secretary; William Baker, Treasurer.

Upon the President-elect taking his seat, a beautiful silver mounted cedar cane was presented to him by William H. Tuthill, with the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT—Permit me to congratulate you in being the unanimous choice of the Old Settlers of Cedar County as their presiding officer at this their first associated gathering.

You were among the first of that hardy band who pioneered their way to this beautiful and fertile portion of our Western inheritance, at a time when it was a lone and uninhabited wilderness. The changes since then have been truly wonderful, and seem more like the fanciful dreams of an enthusiast than the sober realities of the historian.

The progress of improvement, the constant development of resources and the unceasing march of civilization have been so steadily and untiringly onward that we can scarcely realize the fact that our county, which, in the Spring of 1836, did not contain a single civilized inhabitant, has now a population of over twenty thousand souls, and ranks in wealth and standing as one of the first in the State of Iowa.

How pleasant to recall the memories of the past, the incidents of that early pioneer life, which has resulted so gloriously, and to come together, as we do at this time, in the spirit of friendship and good will, to interchange congratulations and perpetuate those memories.

I now present you with the insignia of your official station, to which may properly be applied the well known remark made by our first Representative to the Territorial Legislature, which, if not grammatical or euphonic, was, to say the least, very expressive and to the point, that "Cedar is in that ar thing"—a cane, manufactured from a native cedar cut from the banks of the river that gave name to the county, and skillfully fashioned and mounted, with its appropriate inscription, is intended to be the badge of your office, to be preserved with jealous care, and transmitted from President to President, successively, as long as our Association continues to exist.

The President then responded in a very happy and feeling manner, expressive of his acknowledgment of the honor thus conferred upon him, and the fraternal relations each member of the Association must naturally feel to each other and its gratifying results.

The following persons were then announced as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: John Culbertson, Washington A. Rigby, William M. Knott, Henry D. Brown, John S. Tuthill; and as the committee to provide a speaker for the next festival: Samuel Yule, John Safley, William Baker.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of this Association be tendered to Hon. William H. Tuthill for the beautiful cane, so appropriately presented by him to the President, in behalf of the Society, as the Presidential badge of office.

The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for refreshments, reported that a dinner had been provided by them at the Fleming House for all the members of the Association, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that time having arrived, a recess of one hour was ordered to partake of the refreshments thus provided.

After enjoying a pleasant dinner at the Fleming House, the members reassembled at the Court House for social converse and narration of the early incidents of pioneer life, which was participated in by most of the oldest settlers, to the evident satisfaction and enjoyment of all present, until late in the afternoon, when a final adjournment was made, by singing "Auld Lang Syne," in which the whole company heartily joined.

The second annual meeting was held September 3, 1873, at which John Ferguson was elected President. Nothing of general interest transpired.

The third annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association was held pursuant to notice on Tuesday, October 6, 1874, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Tipton, the officers being all present and a comparatively large attendance of the members, comprising nearly all who remain of the old settlers of the county



prior to 1841. The worthy President, John Ferguson, Sr., took the chair and made some appropriate remarks suited to the occasion. The Secretary stated that invitations to attend the meeting had been forwarded to several of the old settlers residing at a distance, to which responses had been received, and, it being in order for communications to be presented and considered, he would read the following interesting letters :

MUSCATINE, Iowa, October 3, 1874.

DEAR FRIEND TUTHILL: Since I first saw you, I have looked over the old doggerel song known as "John P. Cook, my Jo John," and I find it so full of spite and ill-feeling that I have been induced to send you an additional four verses, written thirty years afterward. If, at the Old Settlers' Meeting to be held in your place, the song should be referred to, you may introduce these additional verses, merely to show that the bitter feeling that produced the original is forever buried among the things that were. I may not be able to attend the meeting, but I remain as ever,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH CRANE.

O! John P. Cook, my Jo John,  
Full thirty years have past,  
And many old companions, John,  
Have breathed their earthly last.  
They have emigrated to the land  
Where spirits bright and free,  
Will sing Lang Syne with hand in hand  
In glorious harmony.

No tax collecting there, John,  
No sect or party creed,  
No town lot speculations, John,  
Nor filthy lucre greed;  
No strychnine poisoned whisky, John,  
No calaboose or jail,  
No starving wife and children, John,  
Orphans' or widows' wail.

Their county seat won't move, John,  
Worth a single copper cent,  
With love for its foundation, John,  
Cemented with content.  
Its streets are paved with virtue, John,  
Its gates are open wide,  
Inviting all old settlers, John,  
To come and there abide.

In this county seat above, John,  
When the Sheriff calls the roll,  
We'll answer to our names, John,  
As we come from pole to pole.  
While Tipton's represented, John,  
And Rochester is there,  
Cedar is surely in the bill  
With all that's bright and fair.

PLYMOUTH, Wis., September 30, 1874.

HON. WM. H. TUTHILL—DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th inst., inviting me, in the name of the Old Settlers of Cedar County, to participate with them in their approaching annual reunion, reached me by due course of mail, but a multiplicity of cares has prevented me giving it such early attention as the compliment deserved, and as I would have been glad to have given it, had I been master of my surroundings.

Let me thank you, my dear sir, and through you, my esteemed old friends and neighbors, for this very grateful testimony of their long recollection of so humble an individual as I am, and one who failed to hold out to the end, but deserted them ingloriously so very long ago. Certainly, such of you as have stood so gallantly by your guns all through "the times that tried men's souls," when the privations, wants and miasmas incident to all early settlements were ours in old Cedar, also deserve well of your State and country, and I am proud and thankful that such men and women have testified their esteem for me, by giving me this invitation to be with them once more this side the grave.

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to be in the midst of you and grasp every man's and every woman's hand who made one of our company in the old days when Cedar County was

a vast prairie, with here and there a grove, and here and there a log cabin and a patch of cultivation. My heart urges me to accept the invitation; my reason assures me that in this instance, at least, my feelings point in the right direction, and my dear old lady urges me to go—and take her in company with me. Circumstances, however, the evil demons of my life, sternly forbid me the enjoyment of such pure pleasure; I cannot go. As is ever said on such occasions, I assure you I will be with you in spirit, and will devote the day to thoughts of and prayers for the brave old pioneers of Cedar County. Brave, certainly, they have been; and, when one looks over your beautiful territory, at the magnificent mansions and mammoth barns, and the teeming fields glittering with yellow corn, which have taken the place of the rude dwellings and still ruder outhouses and bleak, wild prairies of my day—all of which they have inaugurated and guided to perfection, it is very evident that they have not only been brave, but victorious. Alas! like all heroes who assemble after the battle has been fought and the victory won, you will miss many an esteemed comrade—man and woman—who went into the strife with you full of life and vigor, but whose bodies now moulder in the soil which they helped to rescue from a state of nature. They have gone to their reward. They are in the keeping of their God, and we cannot doubt of their happiness in the glorious fields of their new existence; but you, friends, assembled in your earthly circle to commune with each other and celebrate the great work they and you have accomplished, must feel many a bitter pang and wipe away many a falling tear, in view of your thinned ranks and the increased number of empty seats that were wont to be filled with your dear friends and loved companions.

In my far away beautiful northern home, I will sympathize and sorrow with you as if I were in your midst, for none of our pioneer band, neither of those who have gone before, nor of those who remain to commemorate our early friendship, has failed to make an impression on my heart. Even our foolish little quarrels, as I look back over the years and miles that separate us seem only to bind them all to me by a stronger cord of love and friendship.

A generous, self-sacrificing, noble people were those among whom it was my lot to dwell, in the early settlement of Cedar County, and very long may those remaining live to meet in their annual gatherings and reproduce the early days of rude joys and firm friendships, of sturdy toil and much suffering.

How often, in imagination, I leave my body in Wisconsin and go back in spirit to the infant days of Tipton, when I myself took its first census, and when the whole neighborhood—and the neighborhood then comprised nearly the whole county—was in the habit of meeting on and in front of John Culbertson's porch to talk over the news and discuss the politics of "old Cedar" and the nation. How vivid are those scenes now before me. There stands John P. Cook, the spirit and soul of our young colony, singing "The Tall Young Oysterman" and "Cedar Navigation." You, yourself, sir, occupying no inconsiderable portion of the holy ground, then sacred to friendly greetings and public discussions on religion and politics, but now desecrated by commercial blocks of material brick and mortar—you, sir, are occupied in writing "Hummer's Bell" and driving jokes at Esquire Dilts for signing a legal document "Peter Justice." George McCoy and William R. Rankin are there, mustering their grayhounds for a hunt, and O. C. Ward, the cynical, sarcastical O. C. Ward, is annoying them by getting his ironical pups and fishing rods in order to compete with them for the fleet game and finny inhabitants of the slough, which, sometimes at that day, formed a miniature lake just southwest of the old Court House.

John Safey, from the "State of Red Oak," is before me, bargaining with a merchant from Linn County to bring him a wagon load of goods from Chicago, to which place Mr. Safey is going on business. After some considerable talk and bargaining, the fact is divulged that the "goods" consist of barrels of whisky, and now Mr. Safey turns from the merchant in disgust, remarking in the broadest Fifehire dialect, "Aha! me freend, its whiskey ye wad hae me bring, is it? I tell ye, sir, the deevil may do his ain dirty business; I'll hae no hand in it." And so he goes to Chicago and returns empty rather than receive pay for hauling whisky. Have you many such men in Cedar now? One you have, of course, for John Safey still lives.

Asa Young, my old North Carolina friend, is before me, discussing the literary attainments of some public character, and asserts that "he can spell 'baker' and 'brier' easily enough, and he might get along with 'crucifix' and 'cruelty,' but when he comes to 'duplicate' and 'diaphragm' he is in swimming water."

The tall, bony form of John Finch now appears in the crowd with John R. McCurdy in his wake, abusing him for some real or fancied wrong, but failing to attract any considerable amount of Finch's attention by words alone, jumps two feet from the ground in his rage and kicks him. Finch seems to be unaware of the assault, and, when spoken to about it by a friend who advises him to resent it, appears much surprised, and turning to McCurdy asks, with feigned indignation, "You little devil, have you been kicking me?"

Here comes William M. Knott, the inimitable Bill Knott. An eastern or southern mail only visited Tipton twice a month in those days, and O! how some of us hungered and thirsted after late news and letters from dear friends far away. Bill has the contract to bring this long waited for treasure from the river on horseback. The time has come at last for him to leave Tipton in quest of it. His crop is ready for the harvest, and he wishes to procure a substitute to go for the mail, but failing in this, comes to the conclusion, which he expresses very emphatically, that

his harvest is of more importance than the reading of a few newspapers, and so he goes to gather it. Neither the unassorted words used by me as mediums to express my feelings on this occasion, nor the more gentlemanly-like bitterness which gave vent to yours, sir, will ever be the occasion of either of us being canonized as a saint. The thing is intolerable! What will be done? 'Wait a fortnight, by golly,' Bill remarks. This is not satisfactory, but what can we do? Bill is a general favorite, we all like him. He is the soul of wit and repartee, and so he fairly jokes us into good humor, and we are propitiated.

But my vision of the past, I fear, will tire you, and yet very many esteemed friends, still unnamed, are passing rapidly before. How pleasant it is to look back upon them. The dead and the living are all there as they were when Tipton and I were young. Capt. Higginson, William K. Whittelsey, Preston J. Friend, Benjamin Frazeur, Joseph K. Snyder, Daniel Davis, Solomon Knott, Solomon Aldrich, Capt. Lewis, Robert and James H. Gower, Henry Hardman, William Mason, Christopher Platner, Jackomyer Baldwin, Jacob Davis, and all the men and women of Red Oak, Sugar Creek and the Wapsie, and all the dwellers beyond the Cedar—all are there, and I am with them.

\* \* \* \* \*

The enchantment has vanished. In my dream my hair was black and glossy, now it is dry as leaves of Autumn, and as white as the flocks on the hill-side. I am passing away to meet the friends that have gone before. It is well. Bear my blessings to those who remain with you, and ask them to remember me when kneeling before the Father. Yours,

EDWARD M. MACGRAW.\*

The announcement was then made of the decease, since the last meeting, of the following members of the Association: Mary Hardman, September 15, 1872, aged 75; Robert Dallas, Nov. 15, 1873, aged 86; Simeon E. Bagley, Dec. 3, 1873, aged 75; Joseph K. Snyder, March 26, 1874, aged 76; Robert Gower, April 2, 1874, aged 72; Benj. Frazier, May 15, 1874, aged 82; Solomon Aldrich, May 16, 1874, aged 78; Elizabeth Safley, Aug. 8, 1874, aged 61.

In view of the gradual but certain diminution of the members of the Society, which is now beginning to be felt, it was, without a dissent,

*Resolved*, That the limitation to membership be extended, and the Constitution so amended that all persons of good moral character who were residents of Cedar County at any time before Iowa became a State (December 28, 1846), are eligible to membership.

By a unanimous vote of all the members present, the Constitution of the Association was amended by changing the time of each annual meeting from the first Tuesday in October to the first Tuesday in June of each year.

A recess of one hour for the purpose of refreshment and social intercourse was then had, and upon again assembling at 1½ o'clock P. M., the annual election of officers for the ensuing year was held, and resulted in the choice of the following: President, Washington A. Rigby; Vice Presidents, Samuel Yule, John Safley, Richard C. Knott, John Boydston, Ebenezer A. Gray and John Casebeer; Secretary, Wm. H. Tuthill; Treasurer, William Baker.

The President-elect, on taking the chair, was presented with the "Cedar cane," the insignia of his office, by the retiring President, and acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in a few short but expressive remarks.

The following persons were then announced as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: John Culbertson, John S. Tuthill, William M. Knott, John Ferguson and Henry D. Brown.

An address was then delivered by Hon. J. Scott Richman, in which he graphically portrayed the pleasures and enjoyments as well as the wants and privations of the early settlers, bringing in review most of the old familiar faces of the residents of 1840, during the time that he himself was a citizen of the county, referring to many little incidents and recalling to mind many amusing anecdotes and interesting episodes of that time, that found a responsive chord in the hearts of his hearers, who seemed to fully appreciate the admirable manner in which he narrated his experiences and recollections of our pioneer life.

\*Mr. MacGraw was a resident of Tipton in 1842, as a wagon maker, but after a few years' residence, he moved to Muscatine; he now resides at Plymouth, Wisconsin. He was the well-known "log cabin poet" of Detroit in 1840.



At intervals, during the day, the audience were regaled with choice music, the best vocal talent of Tipton having volunteered to give a number of beautiful songs peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, which were executed in a truly artistic and excellent manner, and were greatly enjoyed by the admiring assembly. On motion, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of the Association be tendered to Judge Richman for his able and interesting address, and also to the ladies and gentlemen who, by the exercise of their musical talent and skill in our behalf this day, have afforded us so much pleasure and gratification.

On motion the meeting was then adjourned.

Tuesday, June 1, 1875, the fourth annual meeting of the Society occurred, at which the attendance of many members was prevented by a storm. John Ferguson was elected President for the ensuing year.

The meeting for 1876 was held on July 4, in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of Independence.

An amphitheatre was erected in the Court Square at Tipton, where the old settlers sat, and from which the speeches of the day were delivered, the principal exercises being the reading of an interesting account of the county seat war, by Hon. William H. Tuthill, Secretary and Historian of the Old Settlers' Association. This article has been referred to in a chapter devoted to that subject. At a business meeting held on the same day, John Safley was elected President.

The sixth annual meeting was held at the Court House, October 17, 1877, at which the usual interest was manifested.

At this time, the following resolutions were passed :

*Resolved*, That the eligibility to membership be so enlarged as to admit all persons who became permanent residents of the county prior to or during the year 1846.

*Resolved*, That hereafter the annual meeting of the Association be held at Tipton, on the first Wednesday of June of each year.

The following officers were elected: President, Samuel Yule; Vice Presidents, Henry Hardman, Samuel P. Higginson, Richard C. Knott, Abner Stebbins, Edward M. MacGraw; Treasurer, John Ferguson; Secretary, Wm. H. Tuthill.

The seventh annual meeting of the Association occurred June 5, 1878, in which a large number of members participated. Besides the usual interesting reminiscences of members, Rev. Edward B. Cousins delivered an eloquent, able and interesting address. A resolution of thanks was passed and a copy of the address requested to be placed on record among the archives of the Society.

William Baker was elected President, the other officers remaining as before.

At this meeting the following named persons were present, all of whom claimed homes in Cedar County prior to the admission of Iowa as a State, the year of their settlement or birth being given in regular chronological order :

In 1836.—Henry Hardman, W. A. Rigby, Lydia Rigby (his wife), Parmelia Knott, William M. Knott, William Baker, John Baker, J. J. Porter.

In 1837.—Samuel Yule, Thomas E. Mathews, John Safley, John Ferguson and wife, William Coutts, H. D. Brown.

In 1838.—Asa Young, Sarah Bunker, O. M. Culver, Luther Bradley, Brazilda Bradley, David McCroskey, Nancy McCroskey.

In 1839.—Charles Foreman, Margaret Foreman, John Casebeer, Gordon Dallas, Wm. C. Long and wife, Dorothy Tuthill, Silas Hardman (born in county).

In 1840.—Wm. Emery, Gilbert Johnson, James Safley, Moses Bunker, John Culbertson, Margaret Culbertson, J. W. Brown, Mary C. Brown (his wife), Ellen McClure, Rawley Ford, W. H. Tuthill, John S. Tuthill.

In 1841.—Mary J. Bates, Eliza J. Knott, Barbara C. Culver (wife of O. M. Culver), Anna Dallas, Rev. E. B. Cousins (born in the county).

In 1842.—Sarah Baker, George Safley, Andrew Walker, Orlando Howe, Margaret M. Walker (born in the county).

In 1843.—Lurenda Casebeer, Mrs. D. Goodrich, Catherine Thompson, Mrs. Mary Walters, Mrs. Jane Keith.

In 1844.—Mrs. Amanda Dolan, John Finefield.

In 1845.—Nancy Mathews, Elizabeth Weaver, Benjamin Weaver, Mrs. Angeline Walter (formerly Angeline Weaver).

In 1846.—Nehemiah Storey, Jane Storey, Henry Walters, Belinda Baker (wife of William Baker), William Neely, W. H. Rigby, S. M. Storey, George Beatty (born in the county), Noah Walters.

### CEDAR COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This is one of the oldest societies in the State of Iowa. Of its founding, and subsequent operations, we have the following account furnished by William H. Tuthill, of Tipton. Extract from minutes of the society.

“On the 27th of September, 1842, at the instance of the Rev. Julius Field, agent of the parent society, a few well disposed persons feeling an interest in the Bible cause, met at the house of Henry Hardman, Esq., for the purpose of forming a Bible Society for Cedar County, an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, in the manner pointed out by that institution. Although but a small number of persons attended the meeting, yet with a spirit of unanimity and a confiding hope that the cause they were about to embark in, would, by the kind aid of Divine Providence, be successful, they completed the organization of the Cedar County Bible Society by adopting the auxiliary constitution of the present society and electing a complete board of officers. As a matter of historical interest, I have transcribed the names of the officers then elected, which were as follows: Daniel Hare, President; John Ferguson, Henry Hardman, William H. Tuthill, Solomon Aldrich, John P. Cook, Vice Presidents; Rev. Uriah Ferree, Secretary; Elisha E. Edwards, Treasurer; John Boydston and Richard E. Knott, Executive Committee.

“A regular annual meeting was held at Tipton, on the 1st of September, 1844, when the Rev. Ebenezer Alden, Jr., pastor of the First Congregational Church, in Tipton, delivered an address, and at the election of officers, William H. Tuthill, was elected Secretary.

“The society has been judiciously and carefully managed, and has successfully carried out the objects for which it was organized. It has repeatedly made thorough exploration of the county, and supplied the destitute with the Bible.”

The officers for the present year are: President, William Lee; Vice Presidents, Dr. Samuel Ensign, L. D. Ingman, Walter Shearer, Laurie Tatum, Harry Bagley; Secretary and Treasurer, William H. Tuthill; Depository at the post office bookstore of Alonzo Shaw.

It is interesting to add that William H. Tuthill has acted as Secretary of the society for thirty-four years and through his management, in a great measure, the society has met with prosperity.

### RAILROAD UNDERTAKINGS.

When the first settlers came to Cedar County in May, June and July of 1836, there were no roads of any kind to guide them to the site of their new homes. A pocket compass, the North Star, the wind or the course of the streams

were their only guides. Before Walton came first in 1835, to select his claim and build a cabin, the prairie grasses and prairie flowers had scarcely, if ever, been disturbed by the feet of invading white men. In those days there were but few railroads in any part of the United States. The immigrants and land hunters came by wagon, on foot or on horseback; the ferries across the streams were rude and of the most primitive order. Sometimes, wagons were transported across the rivers in small Indian canoes, that were lashed together at a width to accommodate the width of the wagons; the wheels of one side of the wagon were placed in one of the canoes, and the wheels of the other side in the other canoe, and then "paddled" across. The horses or oxen were swam by the side of a third canoe, while a second or a third trip would be made in "setting over" the family of immigrants. This was true as to the smaller streams, as of Rock River, Illinois, but the width and force of the current of the Mississippi rendered the crossing of that river by such means too hazardous and dangerous to be undertaken. As the country settled, the needs of the pioneers to increase, stores and trading places to grow up, goods and merchandise were hauled by wagons from the nearest landing places on the Mississippi River to whatever point they were consigned in the interior. Goods purchased in New York, were shipped around *via* New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi to Keokuk, Fort Madison, Muscatine, Burlington, Davenport or Dubuque. And there are instances on record, where goods destined for Galena and other points in that part of Illinois, and in the vicinity of Dubuque, were shipped *via* the Lakes, and then by Mackinaw boats, Green Bay and the Wisconsin (originally the Ou-is-con-sin) River to the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, and so on to the nearest point of destination or consignment.

In those days, and until railroads crossed the Mississippi River and followed the settlements into the interior, freighting and staging was a prosperous business, and many foundations for large fortunes were commenced by men and companies who engaged in that line of business. Frink and Walker's Stage Lines—their old four-horse Concord coaches—are still remembered by many of the early settlers, by whom their advent was hailed with as much joy and pleasure as was the coming of the first train of steam-drawn cars in later years. The arrival of the first four-horse stage coach at Tipton in 1854, set the entire town agog with excitement. What a hero—a man to be envied—was the driver. Many were the young men who sought no higher fame than to be a four-horse stage driver! And in fact, it made many of the fathers and men in middle-life feel wonderfully proud when, for the first time, they took a seat in one of those old coaches to be whirled away toward the East! Whew! What a long breath they drew. How they looked around them with a self-satisfied air as they took a seat and waited for the stage to start. How they nodded their heads and waved their hands at envious friends as the driver gathered up the reins, cracked his whip and dashed away! But may be they don't go far till the horses almost mired and the stage completely "stuck" in a slough or mud-hole. Then the passengers had to light out and help "pry" the wheels out of the mud. Perchance, they came to a "bad place" in the roads, where the empty stage was a load for four good horses, then again the passengers had to get out and foot it. That was traveling *with* a stage, and sometimes with a fence rail or pole on one's shoulder to be ready for a "sticking" emergency. But such days of travel are passed.

Among the men who engaged in the freighting business was D. P. Clapp, who is still a resident of Tipton. Some pains has been taken to gather from Mr. Clapp a few figures in regard to his freighting transactions from 1853 to





*J M Kent*  
MASSILLON TOWNSHIP



the completion of the Tipton and Stanwood Railroad, in 1872, which will enable the reader to form some idea of the amount of freight handled, the number of miles traveled, etc.

Mr. Clapp engaged in the hauling of freight from Muscatine and Davenport to Tipton until the railroad was completed and a receiving depot established at Wilton, and then from Wilton to Tipton, very often carrying goods, wares, merchandise, etc., both ways. And when the Northwestern road was completed, and the Clarence and Stanwood depots established, his trips were often divided between Wilton and those places. It is estimated that Mr. Clapp made two hundred trips each year, from 1853 to 1872 (nineteen years), aggregating 3,800 trips, and that at each trip he carried 2,000 pounds of freight, which would make a grand aggregate of 7,600,000 pounds of freight delivered in Tipton by this one freighter. Averaging again each trip at 25 miles of travel per day, in one year he traveled 5,000 miles, and in nineteen years the enormous distance of 95,000 miles, or over three and a half times the distance around the globe! Mr. Clapp was always reliable and faithful, rain or shine, and always came and went on time.

After the first settlements were made, in 1836, and glowing reports of the great natural richness and beauty of the country began to go back to the neighborhoods of the old homes, immigration began to increase, and grew in volume from year to year, until the land was all occupied. In 1854, the heavy rush of immigration came to Iowa. As an instance of the magnitude of the immigration during that year, it was stated on unquestioned and undoubted authority that in one single month 1,743 wagons passed a given point near Peoria, Illinois, *all of which were en route for Iowa*. Estimating five persons to a wagon, which is a fair average, the grand aggregate was 8,715 persons. That was by one single road. Taking the numerous other roads, and making a reasonable estimate, there is but little reason to doubt that during the Spring, Summer and Fall months of 1854, at least 50,000 men, women and children found their way to Iowa.

With such an immigration, backed up by a soil of unsurpassed wealth and fertility, railroads became a necessity. In the face of such facts, and a disposition to speculate—to make the most out of nothing—so prevalent among men, it is no wonder that some of the railroad schemes were the basest kind of swindles, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. Nor is it any wonder that, with the wealth and growth of Cedar County, speculation should single out this county as a desirable field for “pluckings,” or that it should become a kind of head center for speculative operations.

About 1852, the people here began to agitate the necessity of building a railroad. As time increased, the agitation increased. Wild-cat operators were alert listeners, and quick to take advantage of the eager and honest desire of the people to secure railroad connection with the outside world.

#### LYONS IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

This was the pioneer railroad scheme in Iowa. The company was organized under the general laws of the State. The charter provided for the building of a railroad from Lyons, on the Mississippi River, *via* DeWitt, Tipton, Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River—distance about 308 miles—and dividing the State nearly equally north and south.

When the plans of this company were fully matured, its representatives came to Tipton and asked Cedar county tax payers to aid in the enterprise to



the amount of \$50,000. In response to this request, S. A. Bissell, County Judge, on the 1st of March, 1853, issued the following order:

*Ordered*, That the question be submitted to the decision of the legal voters of Cedar County, Iowa, whether the said county will aid to construct a railroad to run through the county by subscribing \$50,000 to the capital stock of the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad Company, said amount to be expended only in the event of said railroad being constructed and running centrally through said county, and only to be employed in the construction of the same within the limits of the county. The payment of the amount to be thus subscribed to be provided as follows, to wit: The county to issue her bonds for the sum of \$50,000, payable in twenty years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; the principal and interest of the same to be liquidated by an annual tax to be continued from year to year until the whole amount is paid, of ten and one-half mills on the dollar of the county valuation, as shown by the assessment roll. The form in which this question shall be taken shall be as follows: The vote in favor of the question shall be written or printed "For the Lyons Railroad;" the vote against the measure shall be written or printed "Against the Lyons Railroad." And said measure shall be submitted and voted upon at the regular election on the 4th day of April next.

The proposition carried, and on the 2d day of May, 1853, Judge Bissell caused the following entry to be made on his "docket:—"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that, at an election held in Cedar County on the first Monday of April, a majority of the votes cast were in favor of Cedar County issuing bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to aid in the construction of the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad, therefore it is considered by the Court that such vote being a majority of all the legal votes cast for and against the proposition aforesaid, the Court orders that upon its being made satisfactory to the Court that said railroad will be constructed centrally through Cedar County, that the said County subscribe \$20,000 to the capital stock of said railroad company, and that the same be paid for by the county issuing twenty bonds of \$1,000 each, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in twenty years, and that in accordance with the decision of the proposition aforesaid, that the principal and interest of said bonds be paid by an annual tax of ten and one-half mills on the dollar of the valuation, as shown by the assessment, to continue from year to year until the whole of the principal and interest on said bonds is paid; and it is further considered that the County Judge make arrangements to secure the expenditure of the money raised by the sale of the said bonds, within the limits of Cedar County, all of which is in accordance with the proposition decided by the voters aforesaid.

S. A. BISSELL, Judge.

Of this railroad undertaking and what became of it, Judge Tuthill furnishes the following details:

The advent of the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad Company in February, 1853, with a nominal capital of \$15,000,000, proposing to construct and operate a railroad from Lyons, on the Mississippi River, to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, running centrally through Cedar County, was, for a time, the great sensation among Cedar County citizens.

While the fever was at the highest, a vote of the people was had in which it was agreed that the County should issue \$50,000 in bonds to aid the company in this undertaking. Some time after grading had been commenced at and near Tipton (June, 1853) a demand was made on the county for the bonds; but inasmuch as some ugly rumors respecting the solvency of the company had circulated pretty freely; that the company had no actual capital; that there were no real stockholders; that there was not a single man among the officers, directors and managers, who, individually, had sufficient capital or credit to build a mile of road; that the mode adopted to raise the money that had already been expended in grading was by issue and sale or hypothecation of their own bonds, which had already become greatly depreciated; that the President of the company was a myth, and had never been seen in Iowa; that Henry P. Adams, Esq., one of the Directors, was financial agent of the company empowered to negotiate the bonds and raise the money; that he was also the contractor to grade and tie the road between Lyons and Iowa City, and therefore had the power to obtain money by sale and hypothecation of bonds, &c., and pay it over to himself as contractor, caused some hesitation as to the propriety of Cedar County parting with her bonds to the company unless satisfactorily assured that the road would be built, and the County Judge, Hon. S. A. Bissell, retained Wm. H. Tuthill, Esq., as counsel for the county, who immediately gave his opinion that the county should not issue any bonds to the company until the road was completed to Tipton, or unless the company would give the county good security that it would be completed.

Judge Bissell, unfortunately for the financial welfare of the county, had too strong a pressure brought to bear on him by the friends of the company to refuse to issue the bonds, but compromised the matter by issuing \$20,000 then, and promising to issue the balance afterward.

Some time afterward, a formal demand was made for the remaining \$30,000, but as it had then become notorious that the company was embarrassed, the demand was refused, and the company procured from Judge Leffingwell an alternate mandamus on the county to show cause why the bonds demanded had been refused. The county appeared before Judge Leffingwell by Wm. H. Tuthill and Wm. G. Woodward as its attorneys, and upon their motion the mandamus was vacated on the ground that it was returnable in vacation.

This course was taken in consequence of positive information having been obtained by the Attorney of the county that the R. R. Company was so near the end of its existence that it would not probably survive until the next term of Court, and the information proved so far true that in one short year from its inception the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad Company expired, loaded with indebtedness, and having no visible assets, save the earthworks occasionally seen here and there upon the prairie between Lyons and Iowa City.

The indignant bondholders of the company, believing themselves victimized by an outrageous swindle, appointed an Investigating Committee to make a thorough investigation of the affairs of the company, and recommend such course of action as might be deemed advisable, which Committee, after a protracted and laborious research and scrutiny, reported that the work of construction, etc., was commenced early in the Spring of 1853, and was prosecuted with considerable force from that time until April, 1854, or for about one year from the time it was commenced, when the entire work was suspended in consequence of the financial embarrassment and failure of the company.

That the total amount expended by the company on the road in grading, building culverts, etc., was about \$225,000, as estimated by Allen Black, Esq., a competent engineer, employed by the Committee, as follows :

Between Lyons and the Wapsipinicon River.....	\$145,000
Between Wapsipinicon River and Tipton.....	30,000
Between Tipton and Iowa City.....	50,000
Total.....	\$225,000

That at the time of the commencement of the work, the company issued 800 of its own bonds of \$1,000 each, with a deed of trust duly executed to George S. Robbins, Esq., of the city of New York, covering the first division of 100 miles of the road. In order to more effectually carry out the arrangement and facilitate the negotiation or hypothecation of these bonds, it was deemed advisable to appoint a Treasurer, to hold his office in New York. W. E. Caldwell was appointed such Treasurer and his office located in the Merchants' Exchange, New York.

These bonds were negotiated and hypothecated, from time to time, by the financial agent of the company, for the purpose of raising money—\$100,000 being obtained from the Cochrane Bank, of Boston, for which 250 of the bonds were pledged as collateral security.

It was stated by officers of the company that 300 of the bonds were paid over to the contractors, but the particulars of the transaction could not be ascertained. One hundred and seventy bonds were pledged to different individuals as security for loans of money, which were mostly made at rates varying from 33 to 60 per cent. of the par value of the bonds.

The company also received county bonds from two counties, viz.: from Johnson Co., Iowa, \$50,000, and from Cedar County, \$20,000, but the committee were unable to ascertain what became of these county bonds, or that anything whatever had been received by the company for them.

In addition to sums realized by the sale or hypothecation of bonds, a wholesale issue of negotiable paper was made through their New York office, in the shape of acceptances of the company, of which some \$670,000 were negotiated, and of this amount \$410,000 remained unpaid at the time of its failure.

The Committee say that during the last three months of the existence of the company, the amount of money that passed through the Treasurer's hands was about \$1,100,000, a sum very nearly sufficient to complete the first division of the road, had it been faithfully applied for that purpose.

It will very naturally be asked, "What has become of this large amount raised, compared with the amount expended on the road?"

The presumption is conclusive that large amounts remain in the hands of some one or more persons unaccounted for; but the Committee do not desire to make specific charges against any one, for it can avail nothing, inasmuch as *all the parties in any way connected with these transactions have become apparently insolvent*, and charge their misfortunes either upon their connections with the company or each other. Nothing short of a searching legal investigation will ever develop the facts, if they can even be obtained in that way.

#### TIPTON RAILROAD COMPANY—TIPTON AND STANWOOD.

The Tipton Railroad Company was organized by Tipton people in 1858. The object was to construct a railroad from Tipton north to the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska, or, as it is now called, the Chicago & North-Western Railway. The

articles of incorporation were dated August 10, 1858, and filed for record August 12, 1858. The capital stock was \$200,000, divided into shares of \$50. William H. Tuthill was the first President of the company, and Joseph K. Snyder, Secretary. Work was commenced in the Fall of 1858, as the "stubs" of the old order book show that in December of that year sundry orders were drawn by the Secretary on the Treasurer, for labor, etc. The grading to the Northwestern was partially completed during the year 1859, and then rested in abeyance until 1867, when it was fully completed. Some time after this company was organized, the Muscatine people organized a company to construct a railroad from Wilton to Tipton, which was to be known as the Muscatine Branch of the Tipton Railroad, and work was commenced thereon. At nearly the same time the Anamosa people organized a company to extend the road commenced by Tipton from the North-Western Railway to Anamosa. In 1865, these three companies were consolidated under the name of the Muscatine, Tipton & Anamosa Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The articles of incorporation are dated November 12, 1865, and were filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Cedar County November 28, 1865. After this consolidation the Muscatine company changed their starting point from Wilton to Muscatine, and in 1867, almost the entire route from Muscatine to the North-Western Railway was graded and made in readiness for the ties and iron. In 1872, the people of Tipton interests, determined to have a railroad, made an arrangement with the management of the North-Western Railway Company by which that company undertook to complete and operate a road between Stanwood and Tipton. The parties having control of the old graded line, agreed to give the grade to the North-Western Company, and the Tipton people agreed to give the necessary depot grounds in Tipton, and also guaranteed the right of way to Stanwood. In establishing their grade, however, the new management discarded the old grade from Gordon Dallas' place north to Stanwood, leaving the old grade to the west. As soon as the preliminary arrangements were settled to the satisfaction of both parties, work was commenced and vigorously prosecuted to completion. The first train of cars arrived at Tipton on Thanksgiving day, 1872, since when the road has been continuously and successfully operated. The business of the company is locally represented by J. M. Gray as ticket and freight agent. The first conductor was Alonzo Weeks; the present conductor is Al. Bangs.

The right of way not having all been secured, the amount found necessary to complete the same according to agreement, being \$779, was voluntarily subscribed and paid by a few citizens of Tipton—to the following persons: J. H. Starr, \$214; D. K. Deardorf, \$100; A. Morton, and costs, \$350; George Schmucker, \$40; Joseph Little, \$15; Gordon Dallas, \$60.

#### IOWA SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

This enterprise originated in Tipton and Iowa City. The prime movers in Tipton were Messrs. Wolf & Landt, Piatt & Carr, Judge J. H. Rothrock, J. W. Casad, William Gilmore, William Dean. Charles Hammond, William H. Tuthill and other representative business men. The Iowa City workers were Ex-Gov. Kirkwood, George J. Boals, C. T. Ransom, Ezekiel Clark, Rush Clark, *et als*. The company was organized in 1870. Messrs. Wolf & Landt, Judge Rothrock and William Dean were nominal stockholders in Tipton. These gentlemen did not expect to realize any pecuniary benefit from the enterprise, their sole purpose being to benefit Tipton and Cedar County by the building of a road from east to west through the county.



William P. Wolf and William Dean were elected as Directors from Tipton, and C. T. Ransom, Samuel Sharpless, Rush Clark and Kirkwood, from Iowa City.

The first plan was to build a railroad from some point on the Chicago & North-Western Railway, in Cedar County, via Tipton to Iowa City, and thence to Ottumwa, and so on to the Missouri River, in the Southwest. After the organization of the company, the Clinton interests, represented in the main by E. H. Thayer, of the *Clinton Age*, urged the propriety and economy of making Clinton the eastern starting point, with a view of ultimately making connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, and thus establish railroad communication with the lumber districts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Then the Oskaloosa people united in the enterprise with a view of securing the extension of the road to that city and county.

In aid of the Iowa Southwestern, the people of Inland Township voted a tax of five per cent., and the people of Center Township a tax of three per cent. The line was established, and, in the Spring of 1871, F. E. Hinckley contracted to build the road, payable in the stock and bonds of the company. Work was commenced at Rock Creek, two miles West of Tipton, in June, 1871, with Patrick Carlin as foreman, and for a time the work progressed rapidly.

The parties who originated the enterprise were assured by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy management that Mr. Hinckley was acting in their interests, and, when the bonds were ready to be put on the market, endorsed on them a guaranty that the road, when completed, should be operated in connection with that road, and that forty per cent. of the gross earnings of the road should be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds. The bonds were properly issued and executed, and capitalists interested in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad had agreed to take them and advance the ready money thereon. The bonds were on deposit there when the great fire in that city, in October, 1871, entailed general disaster upon the Northwest, and deranged the plans of all connected or associated with the building of this road. The bonds had not been transferred, and capitalists found other and better investments for their money. There was no money in sight with which to complete the road. The plans of James F. Joy, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, for the payment of the interest on the bonds were "thrown out of gear," and Mr. Hinckley was forced to look elsewhere for money to carry on the work. At this time, the most of the grading was done in Cedar County, and the stone culverts were nearly all built. Piers were built for the bridge at the Cedar River crossing, but, for reasons already stated—want of money—work was suspended at the end of the season of 1871.

In the Winter of 1871-2, the company was reorganized under the name of the Chicago, Omaha & St. Joseph Railroad Company. Representing that he had assurances of financial relief from responsible parties connected with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York, Mr. Hinckley proceeded to make large contracts for materials, etc. The money promised was not realized, and through the influence of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and the Rock Island Railroad Companies, and the unnecessary noise about the so-called Granger Railroad laws of the Northwest, capitalists were discouraged from rendering any help to the Iowa Southwestern, or, as it was called under the reorganization of the company, the Chicago, Omaha & St. Joseph Railroad.

In the Spring of 1875, the name of the road was again changed to the Chicago, Clinton & Western Railroad, and work was commenced on the Clinton

end and the Cedar County division, west of Cedar River. About seventeen miles of track was ironed out from Clinton, the old grade repaired, and considerable new grading done in Cedar and Johnson Counties, when, apparently for want of funds, work was suspended, and the iron then laid down has never been used, but still rests in abeyance. In the Fall of 1876, about nine miles of the road was constructed between the B., C. R. & N. Railroad and Iowa City, on which regular daily trains are being operated. A large amount of money was expended in Cedar County, and the friends of the enterprise are of the opinion that the road will yet be completed. At present, however, the affairs of the road are in *statu quo*.

#### CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

In 1858, the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company completed a line from Clinton to Cedar Rapids. This road enters Cedar County at the southeast corner of Section 1, in Springfield Township, runs in a northwesterly direction, passing Loudon, Clarence, Stanwood and Mechanicsville, and leaves the county near the southwest corner of Section 7, in Pioneer Township. On the 3d of July, 1862, the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Company leased this line to the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company. In 1860, the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad Company commenced the construction of a road from Cedar Rapids westward, of which the first twenty-seven miles were completed that year, and extended from time to time until having forty miles completed, it was also leased to the Galena & Chicago Union Company July 8, 1862. These Iowa roads, together with the roads built by the Galena & Chicago Union Company, came under the management of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company by consolidation, June 2, 1864. The extension through Iowa was continued and finally completed to the Missouri River, March 15, 1867, ready to join the Union Pacific in its march toward the Pacific Ocean.

The great iron bridge at Clinton was commenced in 1864,

#### BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

This road enters Cedar County from Burlington at the southeast corner of Section 35, in Springdale Township, passes up through Springdale Township in a northwesterly direction, enters Gower Township at the southeast corner of Section 31, and leaves the county from the southwest corner of Section 30, in Gower Township.

#### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

This road enters the county at nearly the center of Section 36, Farmington Township, bearing easily to the northwest until it reaches the center of Section 35, when it turns southwest and enters Muscatine County from Section 33, Township 79, Range 1 west. This road re-enters the county near the southeast corner of Section 33, Springdale, bears northwest until it enters Section 29, thence runs nearly due west and enters Johnson County from the south half of Section 30, Township 79, Range 4 west. This road was finished through Durant in 1855.

#### DAVENPORT AND NORTH-WESTERN.

This road enters the county from Davenport, near the southeast corner of Section 13, Massillon Township, bears directly northwest until it crosses the section line between Sections 11 and 14, not far from the southeast corner of Section 11, and then bearing a little to the northeast leaves the county from the center of the north line of Section 2, in Massillon Township. It was completed in 1871.

STATISTICAL.—In all there are 52.99 miles of completed railroad in Cedar County, the assessed valuation of which, with the depot buildings, etc., is \$405,970. This aggregate of miles is divided as follows:

North-Western.....	24.98
B., C. R. & N.....	8.93
C., R. I. & P.....	6.88
D. & N. W.....	3.70
Tipton & Stanwood.....	8.50
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	52.99

### TORNADOES.

About 4 P. M., June 4, 1843, a terrible storm crossed the southern part of Cedar County. It first struck the ground in Springdale Township, 12 miles southwest of Tipton. A spectator describes its first appearance as a thick, dark cloud, lower than the others, and large enough to cover a forty-acre lot. In a few minutes it came down in the shape of a funnel and took an easterly course, going at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, and sweeping a strip of country about one-fourth of a mile in width. It partially destroyed the house of William Maxon, and tore his wagon into fragments; E. A. Gray, also, lost a wagon. A breaking team of three yokes of oxen was picked up and partially unyoked, some of the cattle being injured. Striking the house of Mr. Acker, it tore it down almost to the ground, the family escaping by going to the cellar. Mr. Vanderburgh's house was the next in its course, and was completely destroyed. This family also took refuge in the cellar, Mr. Vanderburgh being the last to enter. His wagon was carried off and his beds and bedding were scattered for miles. It next struck Mr. Mudge's house, two and a half miles from Vanderburgh's, tore it to pieces, fractured Mr. Mudge's skull and broke the limb of a child and considerably injured Mrs. Mudge. It destroyed the house of William Long, the family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Long, Belinda Wymer, Moses Shelheimer and a little boy 3 years old; but they all escaped with very slight injuries, although the house and household goods were scattered in every direction. Striking the prairie east of Sugar Creek, in the McCroskey neighborhood, it picked up nine head of cattle and some hogs, belonging to William Miller, and hurled them to the ground a lifeless mass. It next destroyed the house of Mrs. Reynolds and killed her as it swept on in its course to the Mississippi, which it crossed some three miles below Camanche. Throughout its course, it leveled the standing timber to the ground, leaving nothing behind but devastation and ruin. The small loss of life was, doubtless, owing to the sparseness of the population at that time.

The cyclone here mentioned was a disastrous one, but trifling as compared with one that occurred on Sunday, June 3, 1860, crossing the northern end of Cedar County. Considerable rain had fallen in the early part of the day, and the sky was thickly covered over with dark, black clouds, drifting hither and thither, when suddenly a funnel-shaped cloud was formed, reaching down to the earth. It began near Cedar Rapids, and, taking a strip of country varying from twenty rods to a mile in width, swept across the country to Camanche, which it totally destroyed, and, crossing the Mississippi, stretched well across Illinois toward Lake Michigan. The early settlers of Cedar County will long and vividly remember the horrors attending that cyclone.

This storm first struck the county near the northwest corner of Pioneer Township, and swept everything before it; the heaviest timber was laid as flat as if felled by the woodman's ax. In Pioneer Township, it killed one whole



family of seven persons, named Allen, and seriously injured a young man named Baumgardner, making him a cripple for life. In addition to this, it destroyed a large amount of property. In crossing Fremont Township, it did very little serious damage, moving one school house into the road and tearing down fences wherever they happened to be in its course.

At Onion Grove, now Clarence, in Dayton Township, and at Loudon, on the line between Massillon and Springfield Townships, much damage was done to property. Houses, barns and fences were destroyed and stock of all kinds killed and injured.

Meetings were held everywhere in aid of the tornado sufferers. Clinton, then but a village, raised \$350. Col. Milo Smith, then Superintendent of the railway, placed hand cars and a train at the disposal of the people who desired to aid the sufferers. At a meeting in Chicago, \$2,085 were raised. The following poem, composed for the occasion by Benjamin F. Taylor, was read at this meeting. It was entitled

#### TORNADO SUNDAY.

The winds sweetly sung  
 In the elms as they swung,  
 And the woods were in time and the robins in tune;  
 One cloud, just forgiven,  
 Lay at anchor in heaven,  
 And Iowa asleep on the threshold of June.

All the air a great calm,  
 And the prairie a palm,  
 For the Lord, when He blessed, left the print of His hand;  
 All the roses in blow,  
 All the rivers aglow,  
 Thus the Sabbath came down on the bud-laden land.

On the bride and the bold,  
 On the clay and the gold,  
 On the furrow unfinished, on fame to be won,  
 On the turbulent tide,  
 On the rivers' green side,  
 Where the flocks of white villages lay in the sun.

All the world was in rhyme,  
 Bid good morning to Time!  
 Oh, sweet bells and sweet words of the dear golden then;  
 It is fair all abroad,  
 From blue sky to green sod;  
 Let us pray while we can; blessed Sabbath. Amen.

Not a murmur in the air,  
 Nor lambent anywhere,  
 And no footfall of God on the ledges of cloud;  
 'Twas a breath, and it fled—  
 Song and Sabbath were dead,  
 And the threads of gold sunshine the roof of the shroud.

Oh, words never spoken,  
 Oh, heart and hearth broken,  
 Oh, beautiful paths, such as loving feet near;  
 All erased from the land,  
 Like a name in the sand,  
 All the thistledown drifts on a billow of air.

Like the sighing of leaves  
 When the Winter wind grieves,  
 Like the rattle of chariots driving afar,  
 Like the wailing of woods,  
 Like the rushing of floods,  
 Like the clang of huge hammers forging a star!

Like a shriek of despair  
 In the shivering air,  
 Like the rustle of fanners with tempest afraid,  
 Like a soul out of heaven,  
 Like a tomb trumpet-riven,  
 Like a syllable dropp'd from the thunder of God.

Then these to their weeping,  
 And those to their sleeping,  
 And the blue wing of heaven was over them all ;  
 Oh, "sweet south," that singeth,  
 Oh, flower girl, that bringeth  
 The gushes of fragrance to hovel and hall.

Oh, blue bird, shed Spring  
 With the flash of thy wing  
 Where December drifts cold in the bosom of June;  
 Set our hearts to the words,  
 Dearest songs of first birds,  
 We are brothers at night that were strangers at noon.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.

In the latter part of 1842, Mr. Joseph Olds, one of the old settlers of 1836, met with an accident that resulted in his death. A year or two previous to the occurrence of which we are writing, Mr. Olds plowed up an old gun-barrel, which, from appearance, says our informant, might have been in the ground for fifty or one hundred years. He took the old relic to his house, where it was kept more as a curiosity than an article of use. One day, when Mr. Olds was confined to his house, in consequence of rain and snow (in December, 1842) he concluded to overhaul the old "shooter," and see if he could remove the breech-pin. After working at it some time, he put it in the fire, for the purpose of loosening the rust, ignorant of the fact that it contained an old charge. When it reached a red heat an explosion ensued, the entire charge entering his thigh, near the hip joint, passing through the thigh and inflicting an ugly wound, and one from which he died in a few days.

### "SALLY ACKER."

In October, 1843, William M. Knott and two or three other young men, who contemplated going South to work or hunt during the Winter, in the Arkansas country, conceived the idea of building a boat or yawl, on "Goose Pond," in which to make the trip. The necessary material was secured and the making of the boat commenced and completed. There was not water enough in "Goose Creek," now filled up and built over with fine houses (as is Goose Pond), to float the vessel out into Rock Creek, and thence to Cedar River, at Rochester; so they hauled it by wagon to Rochester. There the craft was committed to the current of Cedar River, and the boys went on board and started on their Arkansas trip.

When they reached Keokuk they were tired of their bargain and concluded on a change of programme. They took passage, by steamboat, for St. Louis, and had their "Goose Pond" craft towed astern. At St. Louis, they hired to take a keel boat to Randolph, Tenn., for which they were to receive \$20.00, with the privilege of taking "Sally Acker" along. After delivering the keel boat at Randolph, and receiving their \$20.00, they launched "Sally Acker" on the broad bosom of the Mississippi and floated down to Vicksburg, where

they left their Tipton-made craft in the hands of an agent, to be sold. The boat was sold, but the agent pocketed the money and "skipped out" for his home in Indiana.

The boys went to work chopping cord wood, in the vicinity of Vicksburg, but never saw "Sally Acker" after they left her at the Vicksburg wharf. We will not attempt to commit to these pages *all* the incidents of that (to them) eventful trip, but will return to Tipton, and the name under which their craft was christened.

Knott was then a young man, and (ahem!) not bad looking; and, as a consequence, was quite a beau among the girls. Among the others to whom he had paid some attention was a young lady by the name of Sally Acker, "fat, fair," and, if not "forty," at least of 250 pounds avoirdupois. When the boat was completed and ready for the trial trip, some of the Tipton wags procured some black paint, and labeled it "Sally Acker." The boys, if they had been so disposed, did not have time to erase the name, and so the boat that was built in the "Goose Pond" dock yard went on its way as "Sally Acker."

The affair was then—as it is now, when spoken of—the subject of a good many jokes at Knott's expense; but he enjoyed the "fun," as he still does, as heartily as Mose Bunker or any other of the boys of thirty-five years ago.

#### OLD CLIPPINGS.

Judge Tuthill is noted throughout Iowa—aye, wherever books are known and appreciated—for his love of books; and he has gathered around him the largest and best private library anywhere between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and that is saying a good deal, for the *neck* of land between these two mighty water courses is an empire in extent as well as in wealth. Of this library, a detailed mention is made elsewhere. With his love of books, Judge Tuthill is something of an antiquarian in his tastes and inclinations, and has hunted up and preserved a great many incidents and happenings of early times that are eminently worthy of a place in a printed history of Cedar County.

Some years ago, the Judge published a series of articles in the Tipton newspapers, under the *nom de plume* of "Anti Quarry," from which we make a few selections. The articles were entitled, "*Anti Quarry's Manuscripts*," number two of which related to an elegy on the untimely death of "Bobbie," and is herewith presented:

As the untimely death of "Bobbie" occurred in the Spring of 1848, it may be considered advisable and proper to make a brief statement of the subject matter which gave rise to the elegy.

Rev. Ebenezer Alden, Jr., a lineal descendent of John Alden of the May Flower, was the first settled minister in Tipton. He came from Massachusetts in 1844, and organized the First Congregational Church in this place, which continued under his pastoral charge some three years, when, having received a call from Marshfield, Mass., he left Tipton for that place, where he has remained in the ministry up to the present time, with eminent success. He has always borne the reputation of a sincere, devout man, and possessing more than ordinary talent and ability as a preacher. He delivered the funeral address at the obsequies of Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, in 1852.

While living in Tipton he was highly respected and beloved by all who knew him; affable and courteous in his deportment, with a kindness of heart rarely equaled, but with, at that time, little experience of the sharp practice of Western horse dealers, he was induced to trade off a good, young animal, that was somewhat too spirited for his use, for a spavined, halting, bob-tailed nag, that, as Bill Knott said, "could trot half a day in his own shadow," and was absolutely worthless.

Our reverend friend, however, appeared to prize "Bobbie," notwithstanding his defects, fully as much as though he had been a "steed of Araby," and his grief and sorrow at the sudden demise was attempted to be sympathised with and consoled in the elegy, which appears to have been written and presented to him at the time.



## THE ELEGY.

The sounds of woe, alas ! alack !  
 Our feelings rend, our heart-strings crack !  
 Think how our Pastor's mind 'twill rack  
     To hear it read :  
 " Hung be the hemisphere with black,"  
     Poor Bobbie's dead.

Not that the loss of paltry pence  
 Could e'er create such sorrow dense ;  
 Banish the thought forever hence,  
     Nor be it said :  
 For truth is aye the best defense,  
     Poor Bobbie's dead.

Sad cause of grief ! for ne'er again,  
 From Walnut Fork to Tipton's plain,  
 Will Bobbie, with a loosened rein  
     And drooping head,  
 In buggy draw the youthful Jane ;  
     Poor Bobbie's dead.

Guiltless of tricks, sedate and slow,  
 Ne'er was a nag so prized below,  
 With many a friend and ne'er a foe,  
     Green be his bed :  
 Posterity his worth shall know,  
     Poor Bobbie's dead.

No blooded sire, or dam, indeed,  
 Nor Ishmaelish Arab breed  
 Did Bobbie boast—that did not need  
     His praise to spread :  
 He was a faithful, honest steed—  
     Poor Bobbie's dead.

Take him for all in all, in vain  
 We'll look here for his like again,  
 His shortened tail and roughened mane  
     And mincing tread,  
 Dwell in our memory's greenest lane ;  
     Poor Bobbie's dead.

Tune, then, your harps, ye sisters nine,  
 A requiem sing, that all may join  
 And hymn his praise—the task be mine,  
     By sorrow led,  
 To write his epitaph in one short line:  
     Poor Bobbie's dead.

It is reasonable to suppose that Judge Tuthill was the author of this elegy, as his pen and fertile brain have been known to furnish more than one communication from the realms of poetry and fancy.

In his third contribution to the *Cedar Post*, a very enterprising sheet, and one that ought to have been kept alive because of its enterprise and devotion to the affairs of Cedar County, "Anti Quarry" furnishes some *legal* reminiscences that are rich, rare and racy. He says, addressing the editors :

GENTLEMEN : I give you another specimen of the MSS. collection, being a communication addressed to the "*Spirit of the Times*, New York," and published in that popular paper on the 31st of May, 1851, as a letter from their Western correspondent. It does not seem necessary to append any notes or explanations, save that the author was unknown at the time, and doubtless would have remained so had not the original MSS. been discovered.

TIPTON, Iowa, April 26th, 1851.

DEAR SPIRIT : I was very comfortably and cosily seated, a few days ago, in Cook & Sargent's office, in Davenport, enjoying a fine Regalia with Eb. Cook, the prince of smokers, when who

should bolt in but old Judge Grant, who, in his off hand manner, proposed that I should accompany him *on the Circuit*, and see life in the courts of the back counties, where the laws of Iowa were administered *secundum artem*, according to the best lights in this prairie country, as radiating and scintillating from a certain refulgent body of expounders of *Blackstone* and *Kent*. I acceded to the proposal, knowing by the peculiar twinkle of the Judge's eye that there would be fun on hand. We arrived safely at the flourishing little town of Tipton, the county seat of Cedar County, on the day previous to the commencement of the term, and found the place crowded with expectant suitors, witnesses, officers and jurors.

The legal profession was well represented. John P. Cook, the ex-State Senator and young lion of the Whig party; William H. Tuthill, whose poetical squib of "Hummer's Bell" has given him some celebrity as a satirist; Samuel A. Bissell, too, was on hand in ordinary costume, having divested himself of his buck-skin garments—together with Stephen Whicher, of Muscatine, and William Smyth (Smith with a y) from Linn County, thus making an *olla podrida* which promised much for the forthcoming week.

Monday morning came at last. The Court was duly opened and the grand jury empaneled and sworn. The cases all called ovr, and about one-third of them were dispatched, *nolens volens*, by the ominous expression, "judgment by default."

The first cause set for trial was "The State of Iowa vs. Mathews," for an assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury on a poor, old, decrepit Indian, whose name was unknown, supposed to be one of the principal chiefs and braves of the Sauk and Fox nation, sometimes called *Musquakes*.

The evidence was full and explicit, the defendant, Mathews, a tall, raw-boned specimen of the Hoosier *genus*, being most emphatically corned, "cut a hickory about as big as a broom handle" and laid it about the old Indian's head with an accompaniment of awful cursing and swearing, far surpassing that of Uncle Toby's army in Flanders.

For the defense, insanity was pleaded, but Bissell, the district Prosecutor, replied that the defendant was at Iowa City, in attendance as a lobby member from Rochester, during the whole of the last session of the Legislature, and consequently must have been in his right mind.

Cook, for the defendant, rejoined that even were he a veritable member of the august body itself, he had high authority to show that would not prevent his being considered a lunatic in the highest degree. "Why," said he, giving, at the same time, an oblique and knowing glance at his Honor on the bench, "it is well known that one of our most learned, influential and talented Judges was at Iowa City, during the whole of the session, about one of his railroad projects, when one of the members who opposed the favorite hobby of the Judge, was somewhat irreverently said by him to be *non compos mentis*, to which, when exceptions were taken, the Judge (oblivious for the time of his position) exclaimed: 'Sir, could you produce any better evidence of insanity than being a member of the Legislative Assembly of Iowa?'"

The joke took with *all but* the jury, who could see nothing in it, and found the defendant guilty—he was immediately removed to *durance vile*.

The next case was John Maury vs. Peter Diltz, an action for certain swine taken up as strays by the defendant and claimed by the plaintiff. After a long and tedious examination of witnesses to prove the genealogy, marks and macadamization of the porkers, and their identity and non-identity, the evidence becoming so entangled and mystified, that it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to understand it, and the case had about drawn to a close, when Tuthill arose and said that on the part of the defendant he had a paper to submit, which would perhaps remove all doubts, and clear up the latent obscurities that seemed to envelope the cause. Leave being granted to read it, the following rich morcean was produced, which you now have *verbatim et literatim*, as he read it forth, with due emphasis and singular discretion:

Cedar county, Iowa

Decem the 21 1850.

This da cum John Maury aud Pruvud buy Edwud Sitingar a cording to law that dose hoks which Peter diltz has takin up on the 7 day of November 1850 and had dam prast buy Tomas Wilkerson & Bill Dolan and John Maury him salve tuk oath before mi that the buy hoks war his and all so pays all cost be fore mi excep for the Kiping thar of  
as to the Kiping thar of I have A pinded George Bare and Jacob Hardagar to prays the same providing yo cand A gree A pon such mount

JOHN DOLAN a Justis  
of the Pice

A visible sensation was manifested upon the reading of this document—all seemed to be taken with a shaking of the sides, and when it was concluded, one of the jurors came very near fainting.

Order being restored, counsel suggested that it was a Dutch document, and should be translated, which being done, it proved to be a transcript from Justice Dolan's docket, and by "intendment" meant thus:

CEDAR COUNTY, IOWA, December 21, 1850.

This day came John Maury and proved by Edward Sietsinger, according to law, that those hogs which Peter Diltz has taken up on the 7th day of December, 1850, and had them appraised by Thomas Wilkinson and William Dolan.

And John Maury himself took oath before me that the above hogs were his ; and also pays all cost before me, except for the keeping of the same. As to the keeping thereof I have appointed George Bair and Jacob Hardacre to appraise the same, providing the parties cannot agree upon the amount.

JOHN DOLAN, Justice of the Peace.

That case was soon disposed of, and next followed a slander suit between the same parties, on the same subject matter, i. e., Maury claiming damages because Dilts had said "he had stolen hogs, and he could prove it."

The defendant justified, and poor Maury had to take a general *piling up of the agony*—the whole neighborhood seemed to be cognizant of his porcine reputation.

Reuben Long, one of the jurors, was called upon by Whicher, who was the attorney for Maury, and was asked the question, "What is Mr. Maury's reputation in the neighborhood as to hog stealing?"

Reuben was extremely nice and particular in giving his testimony, beating around the bush most extensively, considering, doubtless, that as a juror he might have to *chalk down* in the box.

"Well, Mr. Whicher, there is considerable talk in the neighborhood, among the neighbors, about Maury—a good many talk kind a hard about him—they say Maury is a——rather suspected of being inclined to take a little too much bacon—and I think if I expressed an opinion it would be, that his character in that respect is a little tainted——in fact, Mr. Whicher, salt would not save it."

*Et tu brute*, was faintly murmured by the plaintiff's attorney, who sat down in despair, abandoning the case to the tender mercies of the jury, who mulcted Mr. Maury in the sum of fifty dollars costs.

John Kelso *vs.* Harvey Hatton, an appeal case, was then called, but Harvey having neglected to notify the plaintiff of his taking the appeal, the cause was continued at the cost of the appellant.

This same Harvey Hatton is an erratic being ; he never fails to have a law suit at every term, and scarcely fails in getting beat. In fact, he has been beaten so often, and so used up by law suits and whisky, that his habiliments, *a la frontis et posteriori*, are literally stove up. Harvey, several years ago, became apparently quite penitent (he was under indictment for assaulting an officer, and professed tetotal reformation). He joined the Mormons, or rather the Hinckleite branch of Mormons located at Moscow, at that time, and was by Hinckle appointed an elder of the Church. Harvey felt called upon to preach, and on the Sunday evening before his trial come on he preached by his own appointment at the Court House.

Now, as Harvey can neither read nor write, the announcement of his preaching brought a crowded auditory, and Harvey *done it up brown*. He possesses a most retentive memory, and actually delivered a sermon that Hinckle had preached about a month before, almost word for word, with only, as the Methodist Class Leader said, "a little variation." One laughable one was when speaking of Paul's (as he called him) conversion, he undertook to recite one passage, which he rendered thus : "Paul ! Paul ! it is hard for thee to kick agin natur."

Of Judge Grant, mentioned above, the following "stories" are told :

The first one is told of the encounter between Judge Grant and the bully at Tipton, that is somewhat characteristic.

The Judge, it is well known, is a small mau, and, to a casual observer, would not appear to possess much bodily strength ; but appearances are often deceptive, for, with a constitution of iron, muscles and nerves like steel and whipcord, and active and agile in his movements, he would have been found an antagonist exceedingly difficult to be handled.

The Tipton bully, a quack doctor, named Harvey Whitlock, a renegade Mormon, from some fancied injustice manifested to him by the Judge in a case tried before him, threatened to whip him as soon as the Court adjourned.

Now, as Whitlock was a much larger man than the Judge, and had shown his prowess by a ferocious assault upon a neighboring 'Squire, it was supposed that in all probability there would be a little unpleasantness between them.

The Court adjourned in due course, the Judge paid his bill at the tavern, ordered out his buggy from the stable and was on the sidewalk in front of the house preparing to leave, when Whitlock, who had been hanging round the bar room, muttering imprecations and threats against Grant, stepped hastily up and accosted him in an insulting and violent manner, evidently with the intention of provoking a conflict.

The result was anxiously looked for by a number of the citizens, who, having heard the threats made by the bully, anticipated a knock down at least, if not a free fight.

But the expectant bystanders were doomed to be disappointed. Grant seemed to be coolness personified—simply turning to the hostler who held the horses, said he had changed his mind about leaving, and the team could be taken back to the stable, and then deliberately walked back into the tavern without apparently taking any notice of his would-be assailant.

This conduct seemed to infuriate Whitlock, who followed him, continuing his abuse, until Grant, having entered the building, turned round quickly and faced his antagonist, and in an instant, as if by magic, off came his heavy cloth cloak, and the sonorous, emphatic declaration



came ringing out: "You cursed scoundrel, I will lay aside the Judge for a few moments for your especial benefit," and he went for his opponent.

But the bully, believing in the time-honored maxim that discretion is the better part of valor, or that it was not a good day for fighting, ingloriously fled from the battle field in hot haste and was laughed at and derided for his cowardice.

Some years after the close of our national "unpleasantness," Judge Grant made a tour of Arkansas. While lounging about a hotel at which he was stopping in one of the interior towns or villages of that State, he noticed a countryman—coonskin cap, butternut clothes, and all—trying to sell a cow that he had driven in from his farm. The vender was recommending the milking qualities of the animal, and, among other things, remarked to the bystanders that she would give four quarts of milk per day, if well fed. The cattle of Arkansas are not noted for either size or beauty, and, used to a better breed of cattle, Judge Grant was attracted to a closer examination of the animal, and succeeded in getting the Arkansan to repeat his recommendation—this time that she would give *five* quarts of milk per day, if well fed.

"Why," said Judge Grant, with his characteristic sauvity of manner and speech, "I have a cow on my farm that gives twenty-five quarts of milk per day, and we don't think she is much of a milker, either!"

It was the Arkansan's turn now, and he asked:

"Whar mought you be from, Mister?"

"Iowa," replied Judge Grant.

"Wa'll, thar was a right smart sprinklin' of Iowa soldiers down here durin' the war, and they war reckoned the biggest liars in the world, and may be you was a Colonel in one of them Iowa regiments!"

The laugh was at Judge Grant's expense, and it followed him home to Iowa.

#### FIRST POST OFFICES.

In 1858, Nelson C. Swank, the projector of the first newspaper (the *Cedar County News Letter*, at Rochester, in 1852), commenced to gather up sundry items of interest connected with the early settlement and development of the county, which have been almost invaluable in the preparation of these pages. Among other investigations, Mr. Swank wrote to (then) United States Senator James Harlan, to inquire through him when and where the first post office in Cedar County was established, to which the following reply was received:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, }  
February 24, 1859. }

SIR—In reply to your note endorsed on the letter of Mr. Swank, herewith returned, I have the honor to inform you, on examination of the records of the Department, that "Rock Creek" was the name of the first post office established in Cedar County, Iowa, under date of the 19th of July, 1837, and Stephen Toney was the first Postmaster. The office was made a special one, and received its mail supply from Iowa City once a week. On the 20th of March, 1854, the name of this office was changed to "Rochester," and has been continued under this name ever since.

The next office established was "Tipton," the present county seat, under date of July 23, 1840, and Charles M. Jennings was the first Postmaster. This office was placed on a mail route, numbered 29½, and received a weekly supply.

The next was "Cedar River," established on the 24th of June, 1841, and James H. Gower was the first Postmaster. The office was made special, and received a mail supply from Tipton. On the 3d of July, 1849, this office was changed to "Gower's Ferry," and still remains under this name.

As the foregoing embraces the period of time alluded to in Mr. Swank's letter, no subsequent offices are therefore given, but I may add that up to the present time there are twenty offices in the county.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING, *First Ass't P. M. General.*

#### FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first wedding from Cedar County occurred in the Spring of 1837. The parties to the contract were Washington A. Rigby and Miss Lydia Barr. Cedar County was not fully organized at the time, and the nearest license station was Muscatine, whither on the day appointed went Mr. Rigby and his intended wife, accompanied by John Barr and Miss Mary Setford (now Mrs. James Foy, of Cedar Rapids), James Stone and Elenor Knott (who died unmarried in 1844).

Their conveyance was by Harvey Burnap's two-horse spring wagon. There was but one hotel in Muscatine at that time, and that was a rude log concern, with but few rooms, and all of them were occupied. The hotel was kept by a man named Kinney, who received the wedding company with courtly consideration, and regretted his inability to provide better accommodations than his log hotel afforded. The Clerk and some one authorized to solemnize marriages were inquired for and pointed out. The license was issued by John S. Abbott, the first Clerk of Muscatine County. John G. Coleman was a Justice of the Peace, and he was called to tie the silken knot—to legally unite “two hearts that beat as one.” In the meantime, the young men boarders got wind of the occasion that called so many of the Cedar County young folks to Muscatine, and, in a body kindly tendered them their sleeping quarters—one room—in the upper part of Kinney's log hotel. The offer was accepted, the ceremony was pronounced, congratulations were tendered, and the evening passed right merrily. But bed time came, the bride and groom were shown to their nuptial couch—a shake down on the floor above, which was reached by rude stairs, but little better than a common step ladder. Then the other parties followed to the same room, the girls going first and “doubling” in the bed or shake down assigned to them. Then went the boys, three of them, and “thribbled” in the bed set apart for them. Such was the bridal chamber occupied by Washington A. Rigby and his wife on the night of their marriage—but a happier, merrier, honester wedding party never went from Cedar County to Muscatine or any other city. The story, however, is not all told. In descending the bluffs that overlook Muscatine, one of the hind wheels of Burnap's buggy broke down, and left the party in a “fix,” apparently. But Burnap was equal to the occasion. There were no carriage or wagon shops in Muscatine then, but the adjacent groves furnished the means of remedying the difficulty. A pole was cut from a suitably-sized sapling. The large end of the sapling was fastened on the forward axletree, and the other end so adjusted that the broken axletree rested upon it. The temporary repair completed, and an early breakfast eaten, the *weddingers* piled into the crippled buggy and came home on a *slide*.

#### SUBTERRANEAN DISCOVERIES.

In sinking wells, many of the farmers and others have found pieces of timber, deer horns, etc., at a depth ranging from ten to sixty feet below the surface of the ground. About 1860, George Safley, living near Red Oak Grove, was sinking a well, and at a depth of sixty feet, found a piece of what was believed by many, to be red cedar timber. It was about the thickness of a man's arm, and a part of it was in a very fair state of preservation. About the same time, William M. Knott was also engaged in sinking a well on the farm now owned by John Miller, one-half mile west of Tipton, and at the depth of forty feet, found several pieces of timber of from six to eight inches in length, and about as thick as a man's wrist. Most of the pieces were well preserved and quite solid, and, as far as could be discovered, were either pine or cedar knots. A number of other well-diggers made similar discoveries of timber at various depths from the surface of the ground, which, for a time, were subjects of wonder to the curiously inclined.

Almost simultaneously with the finding of the pieces of timber in the Safley and Knott wells, Charles Ford was sinking a well on the farm now owned by his son, Rolla Ford, in Virginia Grove, three and a half miles southeast of Tipton, and at a depth of twenty-six feet found a buck horn almost as perfect and solid as when it fell from the head upon which it had grown. How long

these things had been buried so deep down in the earth no one knows. Where they came from, or what changes the earth had gone through after they lodged where they were found, are questions that can be better answered by the researches of the antiquarian than by the geologist or county historian.

May 11 and 12, 1878, Messrs. Dr. G. L. Stemple, Sewall, Gower and others, at Cedar Bluff, opened what was called an ancient mound, on the Gower place, on the west side of Cedar River. A Springdale correspondent of the *Advertiser* (Tipton), writing under date of May 13, in speaking of the opening of this mound and its hitherto hidden relics, said :

This primeval graveyard is located on the summit of one of the highest bluffs in that vicinity, situated on the Gower farm, about a half a mile below the bridge that spans the Cedar River at this point (Cedar Bluff). The mound was noticed by some of the early settlers, but did not excite any particular interest until of late.

The Doctor being quite an enthusiastic worker in scientific matters, concluded he would disturb the long quietude of the ancient burial place. Accordingly they proceeded to open five elevations of earth, and in each one they found prints of decomposed forms, in three of them nothing but particles of dust marked the pre-existence of any material body, but in the other two they found quite a number of remaining bones.

Dr. Stemple gives the following as his opinion of this early type of man : First, from the size of the bones, when compared with a medium skeleton of the present day, that they were much larger, very muscular and of portly form, standing eight feet in height. It is estimated from the portion of the skull found—a portion of the frontal, the right parietal and a portion of the occipital bones—that the capacity of the brain in cubic inches was as large, if not larger, than the average capacity of the intellectual brain of the present day. According to an indefinite measurement made by the Doctor and myself (the correspondent), the horizontal circumference, just above the ears, would equal twenty-four inches, while that of an average sized head of to-day, according to the leading physiologists, measures but twenty-two.

Dr. Stemple concludes that they belong to a distinct race that existed prior to the Indian. From the charred particles found near the surface of the excavation, he supposes them to have been a fire-worshipping people, and from the posture occupied in the sepulcher, that they regarded the sun as the great center of omnipotent power. From the implements found beside the remaining parts and the care that had been taken for the preservation of the body, he considered the race allied to the manners and customs of the Egyptians who believed that the body was not entirely unconscious, while an inhabitant of the tomb, but that at some future period the soul and body would again unite

These bones are in the possession of Dr. Stemple, at Cedar Bluff, where they may be seen and examined by the curious and speculative.

#### A MOCK WEDDING AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

In the early days of Tipton, there were a number of men—Wells Spicer, Charles Swetland, William Fraseur, Eli and Levi Durbin, John Culbertson, "Bob" Long, Christian Holderman, John P. Cook, Frank Smith and others—who were as full of "old Nick," as an "egg is of meat." They were up to all sorts of tricks, and it didn't matter much to them who their victims were, so they had a joke and a laugh. They were nearly all boarders at the Fleming House, and when they were all together they carried things with a high hand.

At the time of which we write, there was a "school marm" boarding at the Hotel de Fleming, who was just about as full of mischief as the male guests of the house, and was always ready to aid them in any of their pranky undertakings. Culbertson had been County Clerk, and by virtue of law, entitled to issue marriage licenses, and, as a consequence, knew the "form like a book." "Bob" Long was a Justice of the Peace, and consequently clothed with authority to solemnize marriages.

One day, there came to Tipton a man named Cross, a widower, from Round Grove. He stopped at the Fleming House, and it was not many days, if indeed it were many hours, before he let the "boys" know that he was very anxious to find a wife. They comprehended the situation at once—saw the chance for





HENRY HECHT  
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP



a joke, and, taking the school marm into their confidence, they laid a plan to "have some fun" at the old widower's expense. They told their intended victim that there was a school marm boarding in the house, who wanted to marry just as bad as he did, and, if he desired, they would take pleasure in bringing about an introduction, when, if he liked her appearance, he could introduce the subject of marriage—in other words, that he could "pop the question," and they felt assured there would be no difficulty in fixing up a match. The "bait" took. The school marm, of course, was "posted," and was prepared for the introduction. Shy and coy at first, her reserve finally gave way, and it was not long until, with her head upon the victim's shoulder, she softly murmured, "I'll be thine." "Enough said; but when?" "Now, this very night."

The preliminaries thus arranged, the old man at once went out to find the "boys" and get the license. A blank page of an old magazine served the purpose, and, with a lead pencil, ex-Clerk Culbertson wrote out the document, duly signed it, and turned it over to be "served" by Justice "Bob" Long. All things being in readiness, the parties were called up, and, in the presence of the entire company, 'Squire Long proceeded to "tie the knot," little thinking that what he and the others intended as a joke was, in fact, a legal marriage. But the words were said, the parties were "pronounced man and wife," the bride was saluted, and congratulations offered. But the end was not yet.

After the marriage, the "joke" was to be further carried out by Wells Spicer, who was to retire to the bridal chamber, throw off his male habiliments, secrete them within handy reach, and then don the long, flowing night dress of the school marm, which she had agreed to lend for the occasion. When bed time came, this part of the programme was carried out to tiniest frill, and it is said that Spicer made a pretty good looking bride. Spicer retired to the bridal bed, and in due time the groom was shown to the room where the bride was "in expectation waiting." With maidenly modesty, the bride of the occasion covered his head as soon as the groom of an hour came into the room, in which condition he remained until the happy groom had disrobed and "snuffed out the candle." Gently the bed clothes were turned down, and gently did the old man lay himself down by the side of his supposed "rib." Spicer was shy and coy as any modest bride need be, and quietly lay with his face turned unto the wall. Quietly, easily, in words softly spoken, the old man sought to win the confidence and trust of his (supposed) bride. "Come, rest upon this bosom," he earnestly whispered, and essayed to reach one arm under Spicer's neck, while at the same time he threw the other over his "heaving" bosom. Spicer could stand no more, and, with the agility of a cat, he threw himself upon his other side, and bracing his back and shoulders against the wall, his feet against the groom's stomach, and, with all the strength he could command, kicked the old man out of the bed and to the other side of the room, where he fell, stunned and almost senseless. Before the poor old victim could gather himself up, Spicer sprang from the bed, gathered his skirts around his nicely turned ankles, and fled from the room with the swiftness of an affrighted fawn. Down stairs he went, and quietly assumed his own attire. Soon the old man came down, hunting his wife. The "boys" were all there, in the parlor, but the bride—the school marm—was *non est*. She had been spirited away as soon as convenient after the conclusion of the ceremony; and while she was *non est*, the boys all wore *honest* faces, of course. To his inquiry, "Where is my wife?" they replied that when she came down stairs she had said she was going over to Rev. Mr. Ray's—Mr. Ray being a Presbyterian minister. The night



was dark, and the boys, sympathizing(?) with the old man, found and lighted a lantern and directed him the way to Mr. Ray's. The old man started, and the "boys" followed closely after. The hour was late, but it mattered not to the old man, for he was hunting a wife. He called the preacher up, and demanded his wife. Mr. Ray assured him there was no wife there but his own, and assured his nocturnal visitor that he wouldn't give her up for the world, nor had there been any woman there that night—neither a single woman nor the wife of any "other man." The *Cross* old man could not believe the preacher, and insisted upon going in and searching the house. His wife was there, and he knew it, for the 'Squire who had married them an hour before, and the folks at the tavern, told him that she was there. The preacher, of course, knew nothing of the joke, and believing he was in the presence of a lunatic, ordered him from his premises, and began to "back out"—or rather to back in—to his house, and "leave here, you lunatic," came from his clenched teeth, as he slammed to the door and locked it in the wife-hunter's face.

Back to the Fleming House he came, full of agony and suspense. Married but a few brief hours, and his wife gone! What could it mean? The "boys" were there, but they didn't know. He insisted on searching the house, and search it he did; but a courier went before, and the school marm was spirited from room to room, and left him to search in vain. The night passed away, and daylight came; but the bride came not, neither could she be found. She was kept secreted in the house until an opportunity presented, when she was sent to the country, where it was found necessary to keep her secreted for several weeks, for the old man was frantic and furious.

The "boys" had had their "fun" at the old man's expense; but by and by their faces grew longer, and they neither laughed so loud nor so long at the success of their scheme. The "joke leaked out," and, at the advice of a friend, John Finch, the disappointed and betrayed bridegroom consulted an attorney at Clinton. The facts in the case were all presented, and the marriage was, in the opinion of the attorney, legal, valid and binding. The ceremony had been rendered by an officer clothed by law with that authority, and suit was commenced against them before Justice Edgar, who tried the case in the Court House. By some legal technicality, probably because, as suggested by Judge Tuthill, who appeared for the defense, there had been no *consummation* of the marriage, the defendants managed to escape legal punishment, and, at the advice of some of the more influential citizens, the old man turned his back upon the town a part of whose people would volunteer to help a man find a wife, see them married, and then steal her away from him, and has never since been seen in Tipton. After his departure from the scene of his troubles, the school marm ventured to return to Tipton. From Tipton she subsequently went to Davenport, where she died a few years later.

The old license remained in the Fleming House, just as it was written on the fly-leaf of an old magazine, until a very few years ago, when, with other papers and magazines, it was either lost or burned.

#### STEAMBOATING ON CEDAR RIVER.

Mr. George Frain, an old resident of Rochester, has kept a diary of current local events, that dates back to the time of his first settlement on Cedar River, from which he has permitted a few extracts to be taken. He says:

Steamboats made their appearance in Cedar River about 1845, and plied between New Boston, Mercer County, Illinois, and Cedar Rapids. The trade was continued, especially in times of high water, until 1868, when the navigation of Cedar River was abandoned, and from that time until May of the present year, 1878, the quiet of the people along the banks of the

river were not disturbed by the puffing and snorting of steam water craft. At the last date, however, the steamboat *Lillie*, Captain S. H. Dennem, went up as far as Cedar Rapids, loaded with pork, and returned. The *Lillie* is a boat of sixty tons burden, and was built for the coal, wood and stone trade. In times like the present (June 10, 1878), when the river is swollen and full—spreading out over the bottoms and overflowing the farms, as it has overflowed the Gower farm at Cedar Bluff—largest Mississippi River boats would have no difficulty in 'making the riffle.'

In 1838-39-40 and even later, Mr. Frain says the cry was "hard times." Dressed pork sold for \$1.25@\$.2.00 per hundred pounds, and beef at \$2.50 per hundred. "About these times, it was hard to command a little cash, and when we bought goods of a merchant, we would give a note something like this:

" 'For value received, I will pay W. H. Tuthill, in wheat, at *thirty-three* cents per bushel, after harvest, on account of a store bill of six dollars. Dated this 10th day of May, 1841.

" 'Signed, T. B. SMITH.

"In 1840, fish were very plenty in Cedar River and its tributaries and some very large ones were caught. I remember one pike of four feet and some inches in length and weighing thirty pounds, that was taken. It was not unusual to catch cat fish that weighed forty and fifty pounds, and a few were caught that weighed several pounds more. It was not uncommon in the fishing season of that year to catch from five to seven bushels of an evening, in Rock Creek. Besides pike and cat fish there was every other kind peculiar to the waters of the Mississippi."

The following weather items are gleaned from Mr. Frain's weather and thermometrical record:

1861—Snow fall,  $44\frac{3}{4}$  inches; rain fall,  $34\frac{1}{4}$  inches; range of the thermometer, highest in the shade,  $98^{\circ}$ ; lowest,  $29^{\circ}$ .

1872—Snow fall,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  inches; rain, fall  $46\frac{3}{4}$  inches; coldest morning,  $15^{\circ}$  below zero; hottest day,  $97^{\circ}$  above.

1873—January, snow fall,  $46\frac{1}{2}$  inches; rain fall,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

1874—Snow fall,  $46\frac{1}{4}$  inches; rain fall,  $38\frac{1}{16}$  inches; lowest range of thermometer,  $32^{\circ}$ ; highest,  $97^{\circ}$ .

1875—Snow fall,  $28\frac{3}{4}$  inches; rain fall,  $59\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

1876—Snow fall,  $30\frac{1}{4}$  inches; rain fall,  $59\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

1877—Snow fall,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches; rain fall,  $57\frac{1}{10}$  inches.

1878—January, snow fall,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. February, snow fall,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches; rain fall,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. March, rain fall,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. April, rain fall,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Lowest range of the thermometer,  $4^{\circ}$  below zero.

The above records cover the entire year, from the 1st of January to the last day of December.

#### KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Willie Davidson and Johnnie Pugh, two boys aged about 10 years each, whose parents reside about two miles west of Tipton, were killed by lightning on the 2d day of June, 1876.

#### FIRSTLINGS.

Iowa was admitted into the Union as a sovereign and independent State, December 28, 1846.

The first election held in Cedar County, under State organization, was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1847.

The first sale of lands returned delinquent for taxes, was held on the 17th day of April, 1848. The lands then offered were delinquent from 1845.

May 18, 1846, the first Court House was accepted by the County Commissioners.

Harvey G. Whitlock, a reputed Mormon and a self-constituted physician, settled at Antwerp, in the Summer of 1839, and was the first resident physician in the county. He afterward moved to Tipton and occupied the corner where the law, exchange and banking office and large private library building of Hon. W. H. Tuthill is now located.

The first resident couple of Cedar County, to be joined together in the sacred bonds of wedlock, were W. A. Rigby and Miss Lydia Barr. They were married at Muscatine, because a license could not be had in the county of their residence by reason of the unorganized condition of Cedar County.

Margaret, daughter of Hector Sterret, now the widow of Levi Jennings, was the first *white* child born in Cedar County. She was born about the 1st of September, 1836.

It is believed that Joseph Poston, at Poston' Grove, was the first *male* child born in the county.

An effort was made to establish the date when, and the name of the party who made the first entry of Government lands, but the effort was not crowned with success.

Judge Tuthill had the following copy of a Land Office receipt, which is transmitted with these pages:

No. 2.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE AT DUBUQUE, I. T., November 1, 1838.

Received from David W. Walton, of Cedar County, Iowa Territory, the sum of two hundred dollars, being in full for the southeast quarter of Section No. Fifteen, in Township No. Seventy-nine, of Range No. Two west of 5th P. M., containing one hundred and sixty acres, and ——— land, at \$1.25-100 per acre.

TH. MCNIGHT, Receiver.

## THE PRESS.

“ But mightiest of the mighty means,  
On which the arm of progress leans,  
Man's noblest mission to advance,  
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,  
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—  
MIGHTIEST OF MIGHTY IS THE PRESS.”

*The Tipton Times and Cedar County Conservative* was the title of the first newspaper published in Cedar County. It was a small monthly paper, favoring the Whig party, and was printed at the *Gazette* office, Davenport, under the proprietorship of William H. Tuthill and John P. Cook, then attorneys at law in Tipton. The first number was issued Saturday, April 6, 1850. It was continued for one year. Dr. Richard Hall had gone to California in that Spring, and, in order to avoid the personal editorial accountability peculiar to pioneer journalism, the name of Dr. Hall was used as that of editor, although he knew nothing whatever of the publication for some time. About the time the paper was discontinued, John P. Cook removed to Davenport, where he became a prominent lawyer. He had previously been a partner of Mr. Hall, in the drug business, under the firm name of Hall & Co.

*The Cedar County News Letter* was established at Rochester, by Nelson C. Swank, who settled there July 9, 1839, and continued to reside there, afterward in mercantile business until his death. Of this paper a memorandum, made by him in 1859, says:

Mr. Swank owned the first printing press, and published the first weekly newspaper in the county. He called the paper *The Cedar County News Letter*, the first number of which appeared September 13, 1852. He continued the publication one year and then sold the press, type and fixtures to Charles Swetland, Esq., who removed them to Tipton.

Rush Jobbs and Samuel Dunn were compositors, and an attorney, then there, named Brown, wrote for the paper. It was a small, six-column folio. No copy of it is known to be in existence, although the following “New Year's Address,” written for *The Cedar County News Letter*, for January 1, 1853,



by Hon. William H. Tuthill, has been preserved. It is particularly interesting on account of the many local allusions :

## NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

## EXORDIUM.

*News Letter* patrons, friends of the Press,  
In aiding our cause you ensure its success,  
Typographical hearts to cheer ;  
And so one and all I will cordially thank  
In the name of the editor, Nelson C. Swank,  
And wish you a happy New Year.

An address is expected in meter and rhyme,  
Sentimental, perhaps, with a touch of sublime,  
As the work of a poet should seem,  
And I thought I could *do it up brown*, and steep,  
But in getting up steam fell soundly asleep,  
When I dreamed this singular dream :

## DREAM.

Methought, as the old year passed away,  
That the new one came swiftly along,  
With hosts of admirers, happy and gay,  
A merry, delighted throng,  
Singing a song, with a chorus too,  
That was wondrous strange to me,  
Contrasting past actions in Fifty-two  
With the future of Fifty-three.

## SONG.

Let us lift our voices, and sing and shout,  
We have precedent good for the noise ;  
For is it not said by the truly devout,  
'Tis the way to win Heavenly joys ?  
Though rogues and hypocrites, not a few,  
Pray loudly on bended knee,  
But the scoundrel who cheated in Fifty-two  
Will swindle in Fifty-three.

Farmers will growl because wheat is low,  
And merchants that freights are high ;  
Debtors will grumble because they owe,  
And the day of payment is nigh ;  
Many a lawyer will grind and screw  
And be bought by a paltry fee,  
T'was the practice prevailing in Fifty-two,  
T'will not vary in Fifty-three.

Cook\* in Congress, old Cedar will show,  
While Clarke† his triumph will grudge ;  
Bissell,‡ though lazy, as all of us know,  
Is of *horses* an excellent *judge*.  
But though office holders never knew  
The blessing of feeling free,  
Yet, as they sought station in Fifty-two,  
They will seek it in Fifty-three.

Political hacks, on either side,  
The truth will distort and vary ;  
Judge Grant§ his hobby undaunted will ride  
'Till his Railroad crosses the prairie.  
In Iowa, riches must accrue,  
If her citizens but agree  
To bury the follies of Fifty-two  
In the progress of Fifty-three.

\* John P. Cook, then Member of Congress from this District.

† Lincoln Clarke, his predecessor.

‡ S. A. Bissell, then Judge.

§ James Grant, Esq., of Davenport, one of the originators of the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Leland|| will lecture, grin and grimace,  
 And picture the drunkard's condition ;  
 Twining¶ will lead us to glory and grace,  
 And Cobb\*\* to free-soil abolition ;  
 Tuthill†† the law will profoundly construe,  
 John Huber‡‡ will disagree—  
 And preachings and practice of Fifty-two  
 Will be followed in Fifty-three.

Peripatetic feelers of heads  
 Will lecture so seemingly fair,  
 Descanting on organs, from Clay's to Old Red's,§§  
 To show what our faculties are ;  
 And soft-headed men, and women, too,  
 Believers in bumps will be ;  
 They caught the distemper in Fifty-two,  
 They'll retain it in Fifty-three ;

Wandering teachers of common schools  
 Will present themselves to be hired,  
 And though half knaves, and the balance fools,  
 Will doubtless be praised and admired.  
 Directors will meet, and spit and chew,  
 And empty their heads will be ;  
 There was little learning in Fifty-two,  
 There'll be less in Fifty-three.

And rappers and writers of spirit lore,  
 And mediums, foul and fair,  
 Will humbug the people more and more,  
 Such a credulous race we are ;  
 And tables will walk like the Wandering Jew,  
 And wonderful things we'll see ;  
 There were spirits in hundreds in Fifty-two,  
 There'll be thousands in Fifty-three.

The golden fever will carry away  
 Our surplus population ;  
 'Tis a blessing, indeed, that those who stay,  
 May gain by the operation.  
 Let us sing and rejoice, and our revels renew,  
 For to-night is our jubilee ;  
 We'll join in the *wake* of old Fifty-two,  
 And the birth of Fifty-three.

## CLOSE.

Such was the dream and the song I heard,  
 And I noted it down, every letter and word,  
 Although it was strange, I confess ;  
 It may not be talented, novel or new,  
 And yet I believe it may possibly do  
 For the *News Letter's* New Year's Address.

Mr. Swank died of consumption, in 1855.

*Cedar County Advertiser*.—In November, 1853, Charles Swetland, then a merchant of Tipton, purchased the printing office of Mr. Swank and removed it to Tipton, where, November 12th, Number 1, Volume I, of the *Cedar County Advertiser* was issued, with Wells Spicer and H. C. Piatt as editors. The latter were then attorneys at law in Tipton, and the newspaper received but a small portion of their attention. In a lengthy introductory, Mr.

|| Levi Leland, the temperance lecturer.

¶ Methodist minister at Tipton.

\*\* Congregational minister at Tipton.

†† William H. Tuthill, then in legal practice.

‡‡ Then practicing law, also; since deceased.

§§ "Old Red"—C. S. Hastings, then a lawyer of Muscatine, now a wealthy banker in San Francisco.

Swetland said: "Political matters will be beneath our notice. We will eschew them as an owl does daylight." Though born thus dumb to politics, we do not have to look far down the history of the young paper to find it uttering political yells.

The office was then in Wells Spicer's residence, the cement house now occupied, in part, by Lemuel Hepner. The first three issues of the paper were made under the old *Cedar County News Letter* heading, as the proper head had not been received.

It was a weekly, six-column folio; subscription price, \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 at the end of the year. It contained advertisements from many neighboring villages. March 25, 1854, Swetland & Spicer became publishers.

In June, 1854, the old printing office was sold, and taken to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and a new one purchased; consequently no paper was issued from June 17 to July 15. At that time, the size of the paper was increased to seven columns, and Wells Spicer became sole editor and proprietor. Charles Swetland continued in the mercantile business until his death. H. C. Piatt is still a prominent member of the Cedar County Bar.

With the beginning of Volume III, the title was changed to the *Tipton Advertiser*, and in the Winter of 1856-7, Samuel Dewell became a partner of Mr. Spicer, and remained with him until April 25, 1857. May 16, 1857, the paper was enlarged to eight columns. September 12, 1857, S. S. Daniels, N. C. & H. P. Moffett, became proprietors, with the former as editor. Mr. Spicer is now an attorney in Utah. Mr. Daniels has since gone from Tipton, and taken with him the files of the paper for 1858-59-60-61-62, and to May 7, 1863. At that time, it was a six-column folio, being Number 18, Volume X. The following number was published by E. W. Clark and L. M. Mulford, while Mr. Daniels continued editor until February 15, 1866, having conducted that department for eight and a half years. William P. Wolf took editorial charge and continued until March 7, 1867. Charles L. Longley succeeded him, although his name did not appear as editor until September 2, 1869. He purchased the half interest of Mr. Clark, who has since been Postal Clerk on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

January 1, 1878, Mr. Mulford sold his interest to W. T. Peet, and removed to York County, Nebraska. The firm is now Longley & Peet. The *Tipton Advertiser* is now an eight-column folio, of neat typographical appearance; Republican in politics.

The *Cedar Democrat* (weekly) was established at Tipton in the Spring of 1856, in the interests of the Democratic party, by a stock company, with A. C. Appler as editor and manager. Early in 1857, Carlisle Curtis and Richard B. McGill purchased and continued the paper. As the files of the paper cannot be found, the exact dates cannot be given. In 1858, the paper was published by Mr. Curtis, who sold to David Roush about the Winter of 1859-60. Mr. Roush was a War Democrat, and continued the paper until 1864, when it was discontinued for want of support.

The *Cedar County Clipper*.—In the Summer of 1866, J. T. Rice opened a law office in Tipton, having previously edited the *Record*, in Linn County.

In September, 1866, David Roush and "Tom" Rice established the *Cedar County Clipper*, a weekly Democratic paper, at Tipton. This, however, did not prosper, and in December of that year it was discontinued, Mr. Rice going to Toronto, Tama County, Iowa, where he established a paper. The *Clipper* office was sold to L. D. Durbin, who removed it to Missouri.



The *Cedar County Post* was commenced at Tipton, Wednesday, August 30, 1871, by W. H. Morrow and Jesse James. It was a large, weekly, eight-column folio, supporting Republican principles. January 17, 1872, the title was modified to the *Cedar Post*, and May 15, 1872, Mr. A. Kerns became a co-manager. August 14, 1872, Jesse James became sole editor and proprietor, Mr. Morrow going "over the fence," as an editorial expressed it, to the Greeley and Brown party, while Mr. Kerns moved "West" to "grow up with the country."

Mr. James continued the publication until December 31, 1873, when the office was sold to Mulford & Longley, of the *Advertiser*. The files of the *Cedar Post* indicate careful and able editorial management, and contain many valuable historical items. Mr. James is at present with the County Clerk, as abstract, loan and insurance agent.

The *Cedar County Advance* was established by W. H. Morrow, at Tipton, immediately after his separation from the *Cedar Post*, in the interests of Greeley and Brown. The first number appeared Saturday, August 31, 1872, and was continued but two months, as, October 20, 1872, Mr. Morrow, then Postmaster, absconded. The office was sold at Sheriff's sale, and removed from the county.

The *Patrons of Husbandry* was a small five-column folio, issued from the *Cedar Post* office, in support and behalf of that order, by a stock company, with the following officers: Wm. M. Knott, President; P. M. Vest, Vice President; L. L. Sweet, Secretary; C. Rush, Treasurer; Editor, L. L. Sweet, of Tipton. The first number appeared April 30, 1872. It was discontinued May 31, of the same year.

The *Cedar County Farmer* was a weekly paper, established at Tipton in February, 1874, by L. W. & W. L. Raber, with Isaiah Doane, of Webster City, Iowa, as editor. For want of sufficient patronage, the paper was discontinued, and L. W. Raber moved to West Branch April 1, 1875. Mr. Doane was a candidate on the Democratic ticket, a year or two later, for the office of State Superintendent of Schools.

The *Conservative* immediately succeeded the *Farmer*, at Tipton, its first issue being dated Wednesday, March 31, 1875. It is a weekly Democratic paper, of seven columns, established by M. R. Jackson, the present editor and proprietor. July 14, 1875, the paper was increased in size to an eight-column folio. Mr. Jackson is a practical printer of many years' experience; knows how to conduct a newspaper profitably, and has the reputation of being one of the keenest Democratic editors in the State.

Several advertising sheets have appeared, from time to time, at Tipton, the most prominent being *Our Banner*, by F. P. & H. L. Dean, afterward by F. P. Dean.

In 1869, the West Branch *Index*, a small paper on brown paper, was published occasionally by George Barrington. In 1870 (about September 10, 1871?), this was taken up by A. M. Russell and C. M. Craighead, who continued it about one year.

The West Branch *Times*, a weekly paper, was established there April 1, 1875, by L. W. Raber, who sold the office and paper to Edward Grinnell.

Mechanicsville, Stanwood and Clarence have each been ambitious to maintain newspapers, and several ventures were made in that direction, most of which were attended with some degree of disaster. The present Mechanicsville *Press*, under the able and judicious management of the present proprietor, has most successfully battled against the circumstances that surround the country press.

The *Press* was established August, 1866, under the name of the *Journal*, by Ragsdale & Bundy. The name was soon changed to that which the paper still bears. The struggles of pioneer newspapers are plainly manifested by the records of the *Press*. The change of editor's name was made almost as regularly and frequently as the date line, during the early years of the paper's existence. Since files of the *Press* are no longer in the archives of the office, precise information as to times of, and reasons for, the periodic alterations of the editorial heading cannot now be given. All that is known of the numerous successions may be briefly stated. After the founders came the firm of Bundy & Andrews; then C. W. Andrews; then Andrews & Weeks; then Andrews, Weeks & West; then Andrews & Golding; then John Golding; then John and George Golding; then John Golding; then Hugh Leslie; then Leslie & Connible; then Edward Connible; then John Golding; and finally the present proprietor, F. H. Williams, who took possession March 18, 1870, and has succeeded in making the *Press* not only an attractive but profitable paper, satisfactory alike to all parties interested. The *Press* has always been independent in politics, although the long list of editors who preceded Mr. Williams were Republicans, while the present occupant of the chair editorial is Democratic in belief.

Incidentally it is proper to mention the fact that the press upon which the first copies of this journal were printed was the pioneer printing press of Iowa. It was a most peculiar and fearful piece of mechanism, and is now lost sight of. At present the office of the *Press* is supplied with more modern and convenient materials.

The first newspaper venture at Clarence was made before Clarence was named. The paper was called the *Union Grove Record*, and was under the editorial management of M. Cummings, at that time a leading merchant, and said to have been one of the driest wags that ever graced a sanctum. The *Record* was simply intended as an advertising sheet, it was small in size, but contained many items of local interest, and is now conceded to have been a spicy, peppery little sheet. Its life was short, only surviving two or three issues. Mr. Cummings removed from Clarence in 1863, and is now located at Omaha.

*Iowa Age*.—The first printing press was brought to Clarence by Judge Edmond H. Thayer, in 1868, when the publication of the *Iowa Age* was commenced. It was a handsomely printed eight-page paper, of five columns to each page. It was Democratic in politics, and one of the ablest weekly newspapers ever published in Iowa. In a little less than one year Mr. Thayer was induced to remove to Clinton, where he met with brilliant success, and where he continues to publish the *Age*. A citizen of Clarence says: "Not an abler editor or more genial gentleman can be found in Iowa or any of the adjoining States."

*Clarence Gazette*.—The next newspaper undertaking was the *Gazette*, by Messrs. Crane & McLaughlin, law partners. The undertaking was not a successful one, and the *Gazette* died an early death.

Then came the *Independent*, which was commenced by E. L. Derby, and then sold to D. W. Carothers. The latter gentleman after a short trial, sold out to Messrs. Wood & Wooster, who failed to make a living success out of the undertaking, and the office material reverted to Mr. Carothers, who finally removed the outfit to Wheatland.

*True Delta*.—Next after the *Gazette* came the *True Delta*, by Burton & Co. After a few months this paper "gave up the ghost," and followed where so many good newspapers had gone before, and Clarence was again left without a newspaper.

*Dana McNeil.*—Among the business interests of Clarence may be mentioned that of Dana McNeil, son of Wm. McNeil, the successful stock raiser. Dana is a bright boy about 12 years. Having obtained possession of a miniature printing press, Dana has become an expert at job printing, and interferes very materially with "Printing House Square."

*Stanwood Express.*—In the Spring of 1872, E. L. Derby was induced to undertake the publication of newspaper at Stanwood, which he called the *Stanwood Express*. It was about the size of the *New York Tribune*—of eight pages and five columns to the page. It was an ably conducted paper, but the expenses of keeping up so large a newspaper exceeded the receipts, and its light flickered out in 1873. Its career was brief but glorious. After the death of the *Express*, the material on which it had been printed was removed to Clarence.

## TIPTON.

The location of a county seat for Cedar County was a matter of so much general interest in the history of this county, that this subject has been given a special chapter. Suffice it to say here, that Tipton was located as the seat of justice in March, 1840, on the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 80 north, Range 2. The northwest corner of the original plat, being the center of the county, is situated near the elevator on the railroad. The plat was surveyed May 20, 1840, by John J. Tomlinson, Surveyor, with streets eighty feet wide, alleys sixteen feet, and lots fifty by one hundred and forty-two feet in size. Wm. M. Knott was one of the chain bearers on this survey.

From the Commissioner's Record the following is taken. April 18, 1840, it was

*Ordered*, That J. J. Tomlinson proceed to lay out the town of Tipton agreeable to the plans submitted by him forthwith, and make return of the same to the Clerk of the Board as soon as finished.

*Ordered*, That the surveyors lay out the public square on the most eligible site near the center of the quarter section.

Tipton was named by Henry W. Higgins, one of the locating commissioners, in honor of Gen. Tipton, of Indiana, a warm personal friend of Mr. Higgins.

The claim ownership of the site has been noted in the General History.

The only building on the town site at that time, was a log cabin which had been built by Wm. M. Knott in 1839 for Henry S. Chase, near Robert Collar's present residence.

This cabin was first used as the County Clerk's office, by Wm. K. Whittelsey, who moved there from Rochester. The County Commissioners also met here in 1840. When the removal of the county seat occurred *all* the county were contained in one candle box.

In the Spring of 1840, Charles M. Jennings built a cabin near the southwest corner of Section 31, afterward in Jennings's Addition to Tipton. This was used as the first public house at Tipton, and was called the "Petriksen" building; afterward, in 1846, it was used for church purposes.

John Culbertson and wife and William Cummins came to Tipton in 1840, and the former boarded with George Carl, two miles southeast, until his house was built in June (?) on the site of the City Hall. Here Mr. Culbertson kept hotel for many years. He afterward engaged in the mercantile business with Preston J. Friend. Among the residents who came soon after were John P. Cook, Ninian Y. Walker, a carpenter, Daniel Davis, a carpenter, and John R. McCurdy—all single men. John P. Cook built the first storeroom in Tipton in



June, 1840, on the corner now occupied by J. W. Tuthill's drug store, where he opened a general stock of goods—the first to be sold in the village.

John R. McCurdy was the first tailor, and built a shop near the site of Whan & Adam's store. Dollarhyde was a tailor of Tipton soon after.

Preston J. Friend built a log cabin near the same place, and William R. Rankin, Tipton's first lawyer, soon after married and moved to a house built just north of the Palmer House. Jacob A. Haight built a frame house on the site of Mrs. Cynthia Sharp's residence. Davison Lee, remembered for his peach brandy, built near and east of Michael Shaffer's present residence, just east of town.

William Cummins soon separated from partnership with John Culbertson, and built a frame house near the site of Perrien Dean's store, on the north side of Court Square, third door east from the corner. There he opened a saloon, which was afterward sold to Wm. M. Knott.

In March, 1841, William H. Tuthill came to Tipton, and soon after purchased the store of John P. Cook, which he continued for about two years.

The next general store was that of Friend & Culbertson.

The following is a copy of the census of Tipton, taken by Edward M. McGraw, March, 1842, there then being thirty voters and ninety-four souls :

John Culbertson, wife, child and two hired girls.....	5
John P. Cook, Wm. K. Whittelsey, John McElroy, Danl. Davis, P. M. Vicker....	5
Wm. H. Tuthill, John S. Tuthill, O. C. Ward, John R. McCurdy.....	4
Preston J. Friend, wife and three children.....	5
William R. Rankin, wife, child and Laura Kilborn.....	4
Charles M. Jennings, wife and three children .....	5
Davison Lee, wife and four children.....	6
John Finch, wife and eight children .....	10
Abraham Lett* and five children, Mrs. Abraham Lett and five children.....	12
Eleazer Huff, wife and Charles S. Ovett .....	3
Jacob A. Haight, wife and four children .....	6
George McCoy (Sheriff), wife and two children.....	4
William M. Knott, John Fleming, Bob Guinee, Jake Wink .....	4
Samuel Akers, wife and four children.....	6
Harvey G. Whitlock, wife and seven children.....	9
William A. Doty, wife and child.....	3
Dan Reed, Franklin Heywood and Doty's other man .....	3

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Harvey G. Whitlock was the first among the disciples of Galen to make his home at Tipton. He built a house on the site of Judge Tuthill's office, and afterward moved to California.

A son of Jacob A. Haight—named Jacob Tipton Haight—was the first child born in Tipton, in 1841. John Tipton Culbertson, son of John Culbertson, was born soon after. Sallie Friend was the first girl born in the village.

In 1841, Charles M. Jennings built the hotel known as the Fleming House. Several other small buildings were put up as residences about that time, and the village began to assume form.

In 1841, John J. Tomlinson built a small house on the site of Mrs. H. M. Dowd's residence. Eleazer Huff built a house in the same year on the site of Perrien Dean's residence.

The building of the Jail and Court house is referred to in another place.

In 1840, George McCoy built a house and planted a cottonwood tree on the east side, in the dooryard, in the same year. This tree is now of gigantic size, and well known by all. It is located at the corner of Sixth and Cedar streets, near S. D. Casad's office.

\* Abraham Lett's first wife died Oct. 9, 1841, being the first death occurring in Tipton, and he married the widow Southern on the 20th of January, 1842.

In 1841, John S. Tuthill built a house for Wm. H. Tuthill, near his present residence.

Addison I. Gillett opened a store, about 1843, in the room built by William Cummins. He remained here until his death, a number of years later.

Those in Tipton at that time will remember "Bob Guinee," the fiddler, who came in 1838, and, later, delighted to 'tend saloon while Bill Knott, then Deputy Sheriff, would be absent on business. There he would sit and drink and fiddle, and fiddle and drink, until he was powerless to watch the saloon, when customers would help themselves without price.

The first harness maker in Tipton was John A. Sangston, who came in 1842 and left after a short time; and, in 1848, Austin Parsons came and has continued in the harness business from that to the present time. He and John Godden, the plasterer and stone mason, are among Tipton's oldest mechanics.

E. M. MacGraw was the first wagon maker in Tipton. He was followed in that trade by John S. Tuthill, in 1841, by Robert Evans and by S. A. Bagley, who settled near the south county line, in 1838; moved to Center Township in 1844, and to Tipton, as wagon maker, five years later.

The "Tontine" was a small building put up by John Culbertson as a bar room, and afterward used as the Clerk's office when Culbertson was appointed District Clerk, and as post office when J. C. Betts was Postmaster.

Dr. Richard Hall opened his drug store in 1847, having been in practice there since 1844, and continued until the California fever.

In 1845, A. I. Gillett had the only general store in Tipton. Two years later, Friend & Culbertson opened their store.

In 1847, Alonzo Shaw, who came in 1845, and Col. Lockwood Smith bought the hotel of John Culbertson, and carried it on until 1850, when it was sold to Samuel Tomlinson.

William Morton, brother of A. P. Morton, now of Center Township, opened a store, about 1847, in a two-story building built by Tuthill & Cook, the upper story of which was used as their office. This building was afterward used for many years as a store room, and torn down by John Whan to make room for Whan & Adams new brick store, in 1876. Morton sold to Alonzo Shaw and George Bagley, in 1852.

In 1849, Willard Hammond, who had been at Cedar Bluffs, came to Tipton and opened a general store. This he continued until his death, February 21, 1864. His family are now prominent citizens of Tipton and elsewhere.

About 1851, Friend & Culbertson built the first brick store building in Tipton, the long building on the northeast corner of the block west of Court square.

In 1837, Charley Swetland came to Cedar County and first settled at Rochester. He went to California in 1853, and returned the same year. Immediately after, he built Virgin Block, on the northwest corner of the block, south of Court square. The firm of Kizer, Crew & Turner began business in this building with a general stock.

In 1854, Charley Swetland began the brick building just south of the old Friend & Culbertson building, now Fleming & Van Ness' store, but sold to Shaw & Bagley, who completed it. Swetland then built the "Block & Wallace" building, on the southwest corner of the block, north of Court square.

Charley Swetland started the *Advertiser* in November, 1853.

A plain, unvarnished statement of occurrences is sufficient to show what activity and enterprise this well-known man displayed. He afterward failed and went to Corinne, Utah, where he died. One old friend says: "He was a whole-souled, rattle-brained, jolly, go-ahead man—the friend of every one."

The *Cedar County Advertiser* was issued first, November 12, 1853. A notice of it will appear in the Press chapter.

In its first number the following business cards and items, illustrative of Tipton at that date, were found :

Attorneys at Law—Wm. H. Tuthill, S. A. Bissell, Wells Spicer, H. C. Piatt, S. S. Daniels, John Huber, A. F. Brown (Rochester). Justice of the Peace—Robert M. Long. Physicians—(Dr. S. B. Grubbs had been here previously), Reynolds & Turner, C. L. Chambers (who came June 6, 1850, and has practiced to the present date), H. W. Ross (Rochester, now in Oregon), Dr. N. Green (Rochester), W. A. Piatt, J. W. Creese (Eclectic), D. S. Martin (Botanic). General Merchants—Friend & Culbertson, W. Hammond & Co., Shaw & Bagley, Addison I. Gillett, C. D. Davis (Rochester), Green & McNaughton (Rochester), Wm. Baker (Rochester), N. C. Swank (Rochester), Elias Shawber (Cedar Bluff), David Platner (Pioneer, now Peets' Mill). Grocers—Thomas W. Harrass, John Weaver. Druggists—Aaron Gilbert, Mustoe Chambers & Son, Nathaniel Baker (Rochester). Hardware and Tin Shop—S. P. Daniels. Tailors—I. N. Magee, M. Lyon (Rochester). Boots and Shoes—John H. Dickinson, C. F. Breithaupt (Rochester). Wagon Makers—Robert Evans, S. A. Bagley. Blacksmiths—Aaron Peabody, Robt. H. Adams.

An article in the *Advertiser* of Nov. 19, 1853, says :

Tipton is a village containing between 600 and 700 inhabitants, situated in the geographical center of the county. Its citizens are moral and industrious. It can boast of one select school, by Miss Kate Bissell, and two public schools with competent and experienced teachers. It can further boast of three churches, three hotels, eleven stores, a steam mill, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, one saddler's shop, two shoe shops, a tin shop, etc.

The following are the market reports :

Wheat, 55 to 60 cents ; Rye, 40 ; Corn, 20 ; Oats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  ; Potatoes, 15 ; Beans, 50 ; Onions, 40 ; Hams, 8 ; Bacon, 10 ; Eggs, 10 ; Butter, 15 ; Tallow, 10 ; Lard, 10 ; Flour, per barrel, \$5.00 ; Buckwheat, \$2.00 ; Salt, per bushel, 60 ; Corn Meal, 30 ; Dried Peaches, \$2.50 ; Dried Apples, \$1.25 ; Green Apples, \$1.25 ; Hay, per ton, \$2.50 ; Beef, per pound, 5 to 6 ; Pork, per pound, 5 to 6 ; Hides, dry 7, green 3.

The following Justices are named :

Polk Township—Wm. P. Dillon, David Sloper. Pioneer Township—Nelson Rathbun, David Platner. Cass Township—J. Baldwin, R. P. McCurdy. Linn Township—W. A. Rigby, A. Thompson. Center Township—R. M. Long, R. N. Taylor. Springfield Township—J. B. Huff, W. C. Hoskins. Rochester Township—J. Lindsey, J. D. Walker. Sugar Creek Township—B. W. Wall, A. C. Barrick. Iowa Township—D. W. Hoy, E. Schooley. Springdale Township—Thos. James.

In August, 1854, W. H. Hammond, known as "the tinner," opened a hardware store, while Crees & Starr occupied the old frame Friend & Culbertson building with a stock of drugs and groceries. Much general improvement was made in this year, the size of Tipton having increased one-fourth.

In 1855, Shaw & Bagley sold out to Kiser, Crew & Turner, and bought the corner where now are located the buildings of J. L. Rowell and J. W. Tuthill. On this corner, in 1857, Harry and George Bagley and Alonzo Shaw built a three-story brick building, which was sold to McNamara, and subsequently destroyed by fire.

The *Advertiser*, January, 1855, contained the following notice :

I will present to any one about to be married by me, a valuable book.

REV. WM. BAGLEY.

The next week appears the following :

I will make a present of a young pointer pup to each groom about to be married by me after this date.

WM. M. KNOTT, Esq.

The latter was then Justice of the Peace, and did not propose to let the ministry get ahead of him in the matrimonial trade.

Samuel Tomlinson built the brick store building next east of Block & Wallace, in 1855, and the building three doors east, now owned by the Co-operative Association, about the same time.



In 1856, Orson Childs built the brick building owned by Perrien Dean, and it was occupied by E. Childs & Co., grocers.

The Dew Drop Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized September 14, 1855.

Among the business men not yet mentioned, were L. B. Jones, blacksmith; George Harrass, "Railroad Bazaar;" John Weaver, grocer; I. N. McGee, tailor, of 1854. Carter & Fell, dry goods; Mrs. Van Houton, milliner; Goe-  
wey, Dudley & Co., furniture; Pittenger & Wheeler, general stock; Warren Wate, baker; William Elliott, clothier and tailor, and James Myer, Jr. & Co., hardware, were business men of 1865.

In November, 1856, Manby & Ingman began as clothiers, in the new building built by Sam Tomlinson. Casad & Gilmore opened their "Great Western Clothing Emporium" in September, 1856; and in 1857, bought out Manby & Ingman, and entered their present business room, where they have remained in the same business to the present date—twenty-two years.

In 1857, William Bagley built the brick building on the south side of Court square, and opened a furniture store.

Soon after, J. L. Ray & Co., general merchants, with L. D. Durbin, built the brick building on the west side of the block north of Court square.

Those were the days of Tipton's great prosperity, when hopes of rapid growth promised fair; but railroads to the right of them, railroads to the left of them, and everywhere except through Tipton, were a "damper" to the great expectations.

At that time, Tipton claimed as great a population as it now has. Then there were four hotels, and from the notice of business firms it will be seen that there was much business activity.

The new school house had been built and the Court House was in prospect. R. F. Carter had begun the millinery business in 1856; John H. Bierley and Henry C. Latham established a lumber business the same year; George Tritch succeeded Samuel Tomlinson & Co. in the hardware business; James L. Rowell established the jewelry store, which he has continued to this time; Reigart & McNamara, druggists; F. P. & H. Dean, boots and shoes; C. H. Millhouse, harness dealer; Parsons & Muzzy, harness dealers—were all in business in 1857.

Many new and, then, elegant residences had been erected. The new jail was completed in 1857.

The Cedar County Mock Legislature was an institution of much prominence at this time. We find accounts of the staid and sober old citizens of to-day then mocking General Legislative proceedings with much mirth and hilarity.

A few years later, came the rumbling sounds of war.

The Tipton Guards had been organized in 1857; and the Union Home Guards were organized Saturday, July 18, 1863—J. W. Kynett, Captain; J. D. Mitchell, First Lieutenant; J. W. Casad, Second Lieutenant.

The Loyal League of Center Township was organized, and the "Hoss Marines" was the euphonic title under which an opposition company was organized, whose Captain does not at this time feel overpoweringly elated when reminded of the exploits and prowess of the "Hoss Company" then under his command.

Later, Post No. 8 of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Soldiers' Aid Society and the "Union Glee Club" were prominent features of Tipton. A liberty pole, eighty feet in height, was erected in Court square, July 2, 1863.

Then came the news along the wires of the assassination of President Lincoln. Tipton was draped in mourning. The *Advertiser* appeared with black column and head rules.

After peace was restored, the people of Tipton settled down to their stores and trades, and their prosperity since has been even and continuous, marked by but few occasions of special importance. Railroad matters—regarding which, Tipton folks are inclined to be cautious and skeptical—are referred to in another chapter.

Tipton received a severe blow in 1870, from

#### A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Sabbath evening, April 17, 1870, Tipton was visited by a disastrous conflagration, which totally destroyed one central corner, leaving the buildings in ashes for almost half a block on either street, among them the finest in the place.

The fire started at 9 o'clock, in the livery stable owned by Heaton & Boynton, and occupied by Hamilton & Merriam, situated on the north side of Fifth street, near the middle of the block, and directly in the rear of McNamara & Co.'s three-story brick, which occupied the corner, fronting Cedar street. Between the brick and the livery stable stood a small, one-story frame building, owned by Millhouse & Snyder, harness makers. North of the brick corner was J. L. Rowell's frame building, one room of which was occupied by his jewelry store, and the other by Miss Tillie Miller's millinery store. The Palmer House came next, a three-story frame, with one store room occupied by the boot and shoe store of J. L. Masterson. These, with a barn and outbuildings, belonging to the hotel, were all destroyed.

The fire originated in the rear of the hay mow of the livery stable, and was first discovered by Mr. C. S. Hamilton, who immediately gave the alarm, and all the horses—including Ansel, a valuable thoroughbred—were saved.

The fire soon communicated to the hotel stable and to the harness shop, on the east. These buildings, being all of wood, burned so rapidly that all hope of saving the hotel was abandoned, and the crowd began removing the goods and furniture from all the buildings in danger.

The block west was in great danger of being burned, and all goods were removed from the buildings; but the progress of the fire was stayed when the buildings on that corner were consumed.

The losses were as follows:

Hotel, owned by Amos Stanley, \$8,500; insured \$1,250 each in the Union and State Companies, of Des Moines. Goods of Mr. Stanley, \$600 (this was the ninth building and third hotel of Mr. Stanley's lost by fire within four years, and the only one insured). McNamara & Culbertson's building, \$5,000; insured for \$2,000, on McNamara's share only. McNamara & Lytle, stock of drugs and medicines, \$4,000; about one-fourth saved, in a damaged condition. Heaton & Boynton, livery stable, \$1,500. Hamilton & Merriam, livery stock, \$2,000; insured \$800. James L. Rowell's building, \$1,500; insured for \$800—stock all saved. Millhouse & Snyder, shop, etc., \$250. J. L. Masterson, loss and damage to stock, \$1,000; insured \$3,000. Mrs. Mary Palmer, loss on furniture, \$600. Masonic Lodge, \$1,500. Miss Miller's stock, \$100. J. T. Culbertson, F. P. Dean, William Dean & Co., and Casad & Gilmore, loss by removal of goods, from \$50 to \$300 each. S. V. Landt, furniture, stored over Masterson's store, \$300. William M. Wilcox, boarder at hotel, \$200. Total, according to these estimates, \$26,550; of which, \$6,100 was covered by insurance.

Although some were very much crippled, financially, most of those who suffered by the fire were able to resume business; and the ugly blot is now entirely erased by the elegant brick blocks which cover that locality.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

The first organization and incorporation of Tipton took place in 1852. It must have been under special charter, although no records of this incorporation are to be found, from the fact that the councilmen never met to organize.

The *Advertiser* of July 22, 1854, says :

We are now on the second year of our town incorporation, and as yet, nothing has been done by the Councilmen, not even as much as to organize themselves to do business. We suffered the incumbency of one set of town officers for about fourteen long months without even organizing. At our last town election, we changed hands on our Board of Town Supervisors, and hope we have profited by the bargain, but as yet we have no assurance that they will do any better than the old ones as they have not organized.

From the *Advertiser* of Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855, the following is taken :

At the first meeting of the new Town Council of Tipton, held last Monday, J. W. Cattell was elected President, and George Bagley, Clerk. At a meeting on Saturday evening, Messrs. S. S. Daniels and Spicer were appointed a Committee to prepare a revised charter.

This was probably Tipton's first active Council.

In November, 1855, the people voted against the adoption of a city charter, for Tipton, but voted favorably two years later.

The town of Tipton was incorporated January 27, 1857, subject to an act of the General Assembly, approved January 27, 1857. An election was held February 28, 1857, to determine whether the voters would accept and act under the special charter as before stated. Joseph K. Snyder was appointed Judge of said election, and Geo. Bagley, Clerk. The record does not show whether the election resulted in the adoption of the charter or not, but several citizens are inclined to the opinion that it was adopted, as town officers were elected the following April.

In 1865, the old charter was abandoned and Tipton was incorporated under the general law of the State relating to incorporations.

The following quotations are made from the Council records of May, 5, 1865:

On motion, a Committee of two were appointed to circulate a petition for signatures of those in favor of abandonment of the present charter, and an organization under the general incorporation law. Committee, Messrs. Parsons and Smith.

At the next meeting, May 9th, 1865, a petition signed by fifty-six legal voters of Tipton was presented and read, requesting the abandonment of the present charter and coming under the "Act for the Incorporation of Cities and Towns." It was therefore

*Resolved*, And directed, that a special election be held at the Court House in said town of Tipton on the 2d day of June, 1865, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., at which election the question of abandoning the charter of said town and coming under the general law for the incorporation of cities and towns, should be decided.

At the Council meeting, June 5, 1865, the returns of the election held on the 2d inst. were presented and after being canvassed by the Council, the following resolution was adopted :

WHEREAS, We have this day canvassed the votes cast at the election held on the 2d day of June, 1865, and find that thirty-seven votes were cast, of which thirty-six were "in favor of abandonment," and one vote "against abandonment." Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we do hereby declare that the original charter of the town of Tipton is abandoned, and order that the returns of the election be entered on the journal.

Incorporation under the general law probably followed immediately, although the records fail to indicate any such action.

Below are given the officers of Tipton, commencing with the first election :

For 1857, Mayor, George Schmucher ; Councilmen, S. J. Crew, Mustoe Chambers, Henry Bagley, N. C. Millhouse, Joshua Maynard and Joseph K. Snyder ; Recorder, Davis McCarn.





*H. C. Carr*  
TIPTON



For 1858, Mayor, C. Curtis; Councilmen, S. E. Gunsalos, J. Maynard, Henry Reichert, S. J. Crew, S. W. Young and William Elliott; Treasurer, A. Shaw; Marshal, Jos. Walters; Assessor, A. Piatt; Recorder, W. H. Tulloss.

For 1859, Mayor, W. Hammond; Councilmen, B. F. Pawling, H. G. Coe, Wm. Fraseur, Wm. Haskins, William Elliott, Wm. P. Cowan; Marshal, William Fraseur; Recorder, J. W. Casad.

For 1860, Mayor, S. P. Daniels; Councilmen, B. F. Pawling, H. C. Piatt, P. D. Turner, S. W. Young, Geo. Schumacker, N. C. Millhouse; Treasurer, John Culbertson; Recorder, John S. Tuthill; Marshal, E. W. Neiman; Assessor, P. W. Neiman.

For 1861, Mayor, S. P. Daniels, Councilmen, B. F. Pawling, W. Hammond, J. G. Schumacker, H. V. Smith, N. C. Millhouse, A. C. Parsons; Marshal, O. W. Porter; Recorder, G. P. Ingman; Treasurer, S. W. Young; Assessor, John Whan.

For 1862, Mayor, J. K. Snyder; Councilmen, W. P. McNamara, S. Long, Jr., J. F. Muzzy, H. V. Smith, R. Swartzlander; Recorder, E. W. Clark; Treasurer, S. W. Young.

For 1863, same as 1862.

For 1864, Mayor, William Elliott; Councilmen, W. S. Childs, S. P. Daniels, David Platner, O. H. Perry, J. T. Taylor; Recorder, S. Yates; Treasurer, John S. Tuthill; Marshal, Thomas Godden.

For 1865, Mayor, S. S. Daniels; Councilmen, H. C. Piatt, L. D. Ingman, H. V. Smith, Jas. L. Rowell, Wm. H. Hammond, Austin Parsons; Recorder, John S. Tuthill; Treasurer, J. K. Snyder; Assessor, Henry Reigart; Marshal, Thomas Godden.

For 1866, Mayor, John S. Tuthill; Councilmen, W. H. Alden, Wm. Dean, Samuel Wirick, Wm. Elliott, J. T. Taylor; Recorder, Henry Reigart; Assessor, B. Wilhelm; Marshal, Nelson Orton.

For 1867, Mayor, William Elliott; Councilmen, J. E. Boynton, J. Focht, L. L. Sweet, Wm. Dean, J. W. Bull; Recorder, S. L. Smith; Assessor, Wm. H. Hammond; Marshal, —.

For 1868, Mayor, George W. Smith; Councilmen, W. H. Hammond, Henry Reigart, Joshua Spence, Alvin Thayer, O. P. Lineweaver; Recorder, S. S. Daniels; Assessor, O. P. Lineweaver; Marshal, Nelson Orton.

For 1869, Mayor, H. C. Carr; Councilmen, S. V. Landt, J. H. Ripley, J. H. Reichert, W. H. Morrow, — Bayley; Recorder, Charles Longley; Assessor, J. W. Boyd; Marshal, Patrick Carlin.

For 1870, Mayor, J. W. Bull; Councilmen, G. W. Geller, Samuel Wampler, R. Swartzlander, O. W. Porter, Jesse James; Recorder, R. W. Starr; Assessor, J. W. Boyd; Marshal, Amos Wisener.

For 1871, Mayor, O. W. Porter; Councilmen, W. H. Hammond, George W. Geller, R. Swartzlander, E. H. Pound, Jas. L. Rowell; Recorder, Ralph J. Kirk; Assessor, George W. Smith; Marshal, Capt. J. F. Sanford.

For 1872, Mayor, O. W. Porter; Councilmen, R. Swartzlander, James L. Rowell, Samuel E. Wetzell, A. Shaw, H. C. Carr; Recorder, R. W. Starr; Treasurer, S. E. Wetzell; Marshal, Capt. J. F. Sanford.

For 1873, Mayor, S. Yates; Councilmen, J. H. Reichert, L. D. Ingman, R. Swartzlander, Jas. L. Rowell, Chas. Millhouse; Recorder, Chas. L. Longley; Assessor, Alonzo Holtslander; Marshal, Capt. J. F. Sanford.

For 1874, Mayor, S. Yates; Councilmen, L. D. Ingman, J. H. Reichert, A. Holtslander, George W. Geller; Recorder, Chas. L. Longley; Assessor, J. O. Wescott; Treasurer, L. D. Ingman; Marshal, Capt. J. F. Sanford.



For 1875, Mayor, S. Yates; Councilmen, H. C. Piatt, Chas. Hammond, A. Bagley, W. Shearer, J. D. Shearer; Recorder, R. H. Kirk; Assessor, A. P. Fleming; Treasurer, R. Pritchard; Weigh Master, Geo. W. Geller.

For 1876, Mayor, S. V. Landt; Councilmen, R. Pritchard, H. C. Carr, H. C. Piatt, H. W. Fields, J. F. Sanford; Recorder, S. Y. Yates; Assessor, J. D. Shearer; Treasurer, Chas. Hammond; Marshal, N. C. Millhouse.

For 1877, Mayor, S. V. Landt; Councilmen, J. D. Shearer, R. Swartzlander, H. C. Carr, H. W. Fields, W. H. Van Ness; Recorder, S. Y. Yates; Assessor, Adney Langham; Treasurer, Chas. Hammond; Marshal, N. C. Millhouse.

For 1878, Mayor, S. V. Landt; Councilmen, W. Gilmore, C. W. Hawley, H. Sherwood, Chas. Hammond, H. C. Piatt; Recorder, H. R. Porter; Assessor, A. Langham; Marshal, A. B. Oleson.

In 1877, the City Council caused to be built a two-story brick building, the second story of which is used as the Council Chamber, while the first story contains the fire engine. It is located on the corner of Fifth and Linn streets.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At the session of the City Council, December 7, 1874, a petition was presented, signed by a large number of citizens, praying that the City Council make some arrangements for procuring fire engines to protect life and property in case of fire. Accordingly, the Council purchased one of the Champion Fire Extinguisher Company's chemical fire engines. The engine was a No. 3 Champion, costing \$2,000. The trial of the engine took place in March, 1875, proved satisfactory, and was accepted. H. C. Piatt, Chairman of the Committee appointed to secure a building in which to keep the engine and apparatus, reported that the Committee had rented the Taylor building (now Van Pelt's barber shop). William Dean was appointed Chief of the Fire Department for one year.

The west twenty-six feet of lots 7 and 8, block 10, were purchased for \$300, of Smith Bros., on which to build an engine house. August 10, 1877, the Committee on Public Lands and Property were instructed to proceed to the erection of an engine house according to the plans of A. C. Allen.

H. W. Field, J. D. Shearer and R. Swartzlander constituted the Committee. The building was accepted March 2, 1878. The present officers and members are: Foreman, William Dean; Assistant Foreman, James Ripley; Secretary, Charles L. Longley; Treasurer, Henry Sherwood; G. S. Fleming, Demus Welch, Ed. Collins, S. D. Casad, Alonzo Stafford, William Hamm, John Fergusson and John Pritchard.

#### RELIGIOUS.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—Previous to the laying out of Tipton, as a village (in the Spring of 1840), Rev. Chauncey Hobart and a twin brother preached in Washington Rigby's house, in Red Oak Grove, during the years 1838-9, and a Rev. Mr. Brace, in 1840, preached in the house of Benjamin Fraseur, two miles west of the present site of the town, and possibly nearer; but Rev. Uriah Ferre came to the place in the Summer of 1841, as the regular Pastor of Spring Rock Mission, and early in the Fall organized the first Methodist class, which was composed of the following persons: George Carle and wife, Washington A. Rigby, Margaret Culbertson and Martha Friend—five in all. Soon after, it was increased by Solomon Aldrich and wife, and Flavia Huff, her mother, Calihan Dwiggin and wife Patterson Fleming and wife, and others.

Preston J. Friend being a Protestant Methodist, was always active in helping and giving to sustain the church. When it was attempted to send Rev. Uriah Ferre, in 1843, to Conference, at Chicago, no money could be found in the vicinity. Finally, Mr. Friend was applied to, and he produced his last five dollar bill. On this, by stopping with brothers along the road, Mr. Ferre made the trip.

The first quarterly meeting was held by Presiding Elder B. Weed, in the old jail building, about the first of May, 1842, which is remembered by many of the mothers, because the Elder spoke of the crying children which disturbed him during the service.

The first Sabbath School in Cedar County was organized at Rochester in the Spring of 1841, by Rev. Chester Campbell, a regular Methodist circuit rider, though the school was a union school. A library of books, selected from a Methodist catalogue, was donated by Wm. Green, of Rochester. The first school organized was in 1846, in Tipton; was a union school, under and by the Rev. Ebenezer Alden of the Congregational Church; Wm. Lec, of the Methodist Church, was the first Superintendent.

The first Methodist Sabbath School was organized by Rev. Ancel Wright, who was the Pastor, in the Spring of 1852. J. C. Betts was chosen Superintendent.

The first church building erected in the county, was by the Methodists of Tipton, in the year 1849. It was a plain frame building and was afterward enlarged, and a cupola built to provide a place to hang the first church bell brought to Tipton. It was procured by John Culbertson, after the citizens had placed in his hands some money, he securing the balance, in New York and Boston, while purchasing goods.

This first church, after nearly twenty years of constant use, was superseded by a two-story building, about 42x78, which is at present the most commodious audience room in the city, and is, under the labors of the present Pastor, S. A. Lee, being beautifully painted and thoroughly refitted.

The present membership of this church is about two hundred. The congregations are large, and the Sabbath School quite equal to the membership. It is favored with a good corps of teachers, having as Superintendent Luke D. Ingman, Assistants, Wm. Gilmore and T. L. Greenhow.

There are at present in the M. E. Church of Cedar County, nine regular Pastors and quite as many local ministers, who preach to about twenty churches, with an aggregate membership of about twelve hundred. Most of the societies have commodious church buildings.

The following are the names of the Pastors in the order of their serving in Tipton: Revs. Uriah Ferre, 1841-3; S. W. Ingham, 1843-5; John Hayden, 1845-7; Joel B. Taylor and A. Collins, 1847-8; Wm. Simpson, 1848-50; L. C. Woodford, 1850-1; Ancel Wright, 1851-2; E. H. Twining, 1852-3; J. T. Coleman, 1853-5; R. Ricker, 1855-7; W. W. Bailey, 1857-8; Edward S. Stout, 1858-9; A. H. Ames, 1859; J. T. Coleman, 1859-60; S. C. Freer, 1860-1; S. N. Fellows, 1861-3; S. Pancost, 1863-5; E. Skinner, 1865-7; J. M. Rankin, 1867-9; U. Eberhart, 1869-70; W. H. Brocksome, 1870-2; R. Swearingen, 1872-5; F. C. Wolf, 1875-6, and the present Pastor, Rev. S. A. Lee, 1876-8.

The Presiding Elders were in the following order: Benjamin Weed, 1841-3; Henry W. Reed, 1843-5; George Bowman, 1845-7; H. W. Reed, 1847-50; Alcimus Young, 1850-1; David Worthington, 1851-2; A. Young, 1852-3; Andrew Coleman, 1853-7; S. Pancost, 1857-61; H. W. Reed, 1861-2; J.

C. Dimmit, 1862-4; George Clifford, 1864-5; I. K. Fuller, 1865-8; C. G. Truesdell, 1868-9; J. M. Rankin, 1869-72; J. S. Anderson, 1872-3; S. H. Henderson, 1873-6; Emory Miller, 1876-78.

Owing to the location of Tipton on the dividing line between Davenport and Iowa City Districts, it was frequently changed from one district to the other, thereby having visits from a greater number of Presiding Elders.

The Upper Iowa Annual Conference was very hospitably entertained in Tipton in the Fall of 1865. Bishop Matthew Simpson presided. The sessions were held in the Court House, it then being the most commodious room of the place. The sermon preached on the Sabbath, by the Bishop, from John, 20th chap., 21st verse, will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of hearing and feeling the eloquent appeals that were made to the heart and conscience.

*First Presbyterian Church.*—This church was originally organized as the Red Oak Grove Presbyterian Church, in connection with the O. S. General Assembly, March 1, 1841. It was organized with ten members, viz.:

Robert Dallas, Mrs. Sarah Dallas, John Ferguson, Mrs. Isabella Ferguson, John Safley, John Chappell, Robert Pirie, Mrs. Elizabeth Pirie, Samuel Yule, and Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Charles Dallas. To these, immediately upon the organization, was added, upon examination, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of John Safley.

Messrs. John Ferguson and John Safley were elected Ruling Elders.

For ten years this church was supplied by itinerant missionaries and occasional supplies.

Upon request of the Church, made to the Presbytery, Jan. 1851, the following action was taken, viz.:

“That the location of the Red Oak Grove Church be changed to Tipton, and that it shall hereafter be known by the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Tipton.”

The Church, at that time, consisted of thirty members, and had no house of worship in Tipton. In May, of that year, Mr. Wm. R. Lyle and Mr. John H. Starr were elected additional Elders; and in September following, Rev. Geo. D. Porter commenced his labors as stated supply of the Church.

The first house of worship, a small, plain brick structure, was dedicated June 25, 1854.

Mr. Porter continued to supply the church until May 1, 1858, after which time the pulpit was not regularly filled until 1860. On the 27th of February, of that year, Rev. Robert Carothers was called to be Pastor, and was installed the 14th of July following. Mr. Carothers retained the pastorate until June 26, 1866, when the relation was dissolved.

Rev. D. L. Hughes was called October 3, of the same year, and was installed Pastor the following November. This relation was dissolved May 11, 1869. The pulpit then remained vacant until the Fall of 1870, when Rev. E. L. Dodder was called. He was installed Pastor the 9th of November of that year. Mr. Dodder continued Pastor until September 30, 1873.

The present Pastor, Rev. Charles Axtell, was called in January, 1874, and was installed in May following.

In April, 1876, a new house of worship was dedicated. It stands on the adjoining lot to that from which the former was removed, and is commodious and tasteful.

There are now in the communion of this Church one hundred and seventeen (117) members. Besides those whose names are already given, there have served on the Eldership the following brethren, viz.:



Gibson Agnew, James M. Chambers, Samuel S. Freeman, G. W. Logan, Wm. Kettell, Dr. C. L. Chambers, Calvin Mayes, Walter Sheaver, Jr., P. W. Neimann, James B. Piatt and James Newcomb.

During Mr. Hughes' ministry, the "New York Church" was organized, six miles east of Tipton, on the prairie. When Mr. Dodder was called, it was to the joint charge of this with the Tipton church. There was also, at this time, a Presbyterian Church, called "Hebron," five miles south of Tipton, to which the Pastors of the Tipton churches ministered.

From various causes, these churches are now both disbanded.

In the interval of time between the ministrations of Mr. Porter and the pastorate of Mr. Carothers, a church was again organized in Red Oak Grove, where the Tipton church was originally located. This church has since prospered under successive Pastors and supplies. The longest and most recent pastorate was that of Rev. J. S. Dickey. At present this church is supplied by Rev. J. D. Mason, by whom it was organized. Mr. Mason has been connected, more or less, with the beginning and maintainance of many churches in this part of Iowa, having also had to do with the commencement of the work in Tipton; and is still vigorously working, after forty years of service.

*First Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—This Church was organized August 12, 1855, by Rev. Solomon Ritz, who, a few months previous, had come to Tipton as a missionary. The organization consisted of but ten members, viz.: George Schmucker, Samuel Wampler, Sam'l Sissler, Benj. Bossert, J. S. McCally, Mary Schmucker, Adaline Ruth, Elizabeth R. Wampler, Catherine Sissler, Elizabeth B. Ritz.

Shortly after the organization, a number of other persons united with the Church and the following Church Council was elected: Elders, Geo. Schmucker, G. W. Smith. Deacons, Benjamin Bossert, Samuel Wampler and Samuel Sissler.

Rev. Mr. Ritz continued to serve the congregation until April 1, 1858. Shortly afterward, a call was extended to Rev. A. M. Geiger, who became the Pastor. During his pastorate, a small congregation was organized at Inland, eleven miles east of Tipton, and became a part of the charge.

The congregation had hitherto worshiped in the Presbyterian Church, but now, the membership having increased, it was determined to build a house of worship. This was done, and on September 25, 1859, a small frame building, 26x36 feet, costing about \$1,400, was dedicated. Rev. Francis Springer, of Illinois, delivered the dedicatory sermon.

Rev. Mr. Geiger resigned in 1861, to become President of the Iowa Lutheran College at Albion, Iowa, and was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. J. G. Schaeffer, who, after a stay of two years, also left to connect himself with the same institution.

October 25, 1863, Rev. W. H. Wynn became Pastor, to serve but two years, being called in 1865 to the Presidency of Mendota (Ill.) College and the pastorate of the Lutheran Church in that place.

Rev. Mr. Wynn has been for a number of years Professor of English Literature in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, and has been honored with the degree of Ph. D. from an Ohio college.

Rev. D. S. Altman became Pastor in 1866.

About this time, a congregation known as St. Paul's, located six miles west of Tipton, became a part of the Tipton charge, and a house of worship was built. The charge grew quite rapidly during his pastorate, which closed in May, 1869. He was succeeded in the Fall of the same year by Rev. J. W. Henderson.

In 1872, the church building was thoroughly repaired and a vestibule with bell tower was added, at a cost of about \$1,600.

In 1874, Rev. Mr. Henderson was succeeded by Rev. J. K. Bloom, who served the charge acceptably for three years, closing his ministry in November, 1876.

In the Spring of 1877, a call was extended to Rev. J. Howard Stough, the present Pastor, who began his ministry, May 6, 1877.

At this time, the Tipton congregation severed its connection with the country congregations and has been sustaining its Pastor alone.

The report of the past year has been most satisfactory and encouraging. The membership has reached the number of 106. They have bought a bell weighing 934 pounds, at a cost of \$320; have met all their expenses and closed the year with some money in the treasury.

Of this church may be said that which can be said of but few churches in the West—they have never received a cent of aid from Home Missionary Societies or any other outside source.

The officers of the church at present are—Pastor, Rev. J. Howard Stough; Elders, Geo. Schmucker, G. W. Smith, G. W. Geller, Jonathan Focht; Deacons, J. H. Reichert, W. T. Hepner, Herbert Hammond, J. C. Reichert.

The two Elders whose names head the list, familiarly called "Father Schmucker" and "Father Smith," were, by their brethren, elected "Honorary Elders" for life, they having justly merited that distinction by their long and faithful service; the former having been, in Pennsylvania and Iowa, a church officer for more than fifty years, and the latter for a period of forty-three years.

The church has enjoyed the advantage of a most excellent choir, which justly stands at the head of the musical talent of the town. The family of Mr. Willard Hammond, having taken an active interest in the church for many years, have served as a nucleus, and have been assisted by Prof. W. S. Woodis, whose taste and skill in musical matters is well known throughout the county.

There has been for years a Sabbath school in connection with the church, of which Mr. Austin Parsons was the first and for years in succession the only Superintendent. To him, probably, as much as to any other one person, the present prosperity of the school is due.

Mr. Parsons was succeeded by Mr. G. W. Geller, G. W. Smith, Rev. Mr. Bloom, Mr. J. J. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Stough and Mr. L. A. Brandenburg, the present incumbent. The school now numbers about one hundred scholars, and is flourishing. Two German classes, principally adults, have been formed and are decidedly popular. A teachers' meeting has also been maintained for some time with interest.

*Episcopal Church.*—The Episcopal Parish connected with Grace Church, Tipton, was organized on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1858, at which time the following Vestrymen were elected: Jos. K. Snyder, S. J. Crew, A. S. Lybe, S. C. Starr, Daniel Clapp, J. Calkins and E. A. Bird. The necessary funds to erect a church were raised by subscription, and a church was erected upon lots donated by E. Cook, of Davenport.

In the month of May, 1858, Grace Church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee, and during the same month the services of the Rev. W. L. Campbell were secured as Rector of the Parish.

A lady of Baltimore, Md., presented the new church, for the use of the Rector, a beautiful morroco bound Oxford Bible, a neat Prayer Book and a handsome surplice. The Rev. Mr. Johnson succeeded the Rev. Mr. Campbell,

and in 1868, the Rev. T. H. Eddy accepted an invitation to take charge of the Parish.

In 1873, the Rev. James Allen was called to the charge. During the time he presided over the Parish, an institution of learning for the education of young ladies was started in connection with the church, under the care of Mrs. Allen, and Miss Helen Scribner and sister. In 1877, the Rev. Prof. Curry, of Lyons, Iowa, and the River Side Institute took charge of the Parish by making occasional visits and conducting service. A Sunday school has been kept up in connection with the church, and in the Fall of 1877 a new organ was purchased by the school for the use of the church. On the 22d day of April, 1878, the following Vestry was elected: I. C. Prescott, H. C. Carr, H. H. Maynard, H. C. Brown and S. V. Landt. The Rt. Rev. Bishop William S. Perry made his first visit to the Parish April 25, 1878, at which a number of young persons were confirmed.

*St. John's Reformed Church.*—In September, 1859, this society was organized by Rev. J. Raile, with the following seven persons as members: Isaac Neiman, Eliza Neiman, Lydia Millhouse, Harriet Neiman, Eliza Bingaman, S. W. Neiman and Susan Neiman. Isaac Neiman was chosen Elder and Samuel W. Neiman, Deacon.

The society worshiped in different churches until the Summer of 1866, when they erected a church edifice on the corner of Cedar and Eighth streets. The church was dedicated September 23, 1866. Present membership, fifty-one, twenty-five of whom are baptized members. Officers—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Fouse; Elders, Josiah Swinehort and John Uhler; Deacons, William H. Johnson and Adam Birt.

Since the organization of the church the Pastors have been Revs. J. Riale, J. C. Klor, F. Wall, J. Riale, J. B. Shontz and D. S. Fouse. A Sabbath school is in connection with the church. Superintendent, J. Uhler; Assistant Superintendent, S. R. Neiman; Secretary, Jerome Swinehart; Treasurer, W. H. Johnson.

*Universalist Church.*—The first Universalist society in Tipton was organized in 1859, under Rev. J. P. Sanford, with fifteen members, also a Sabbath school of about twenty members. Meetings were held in the old Court House, with occasional preaching by Rev. Joy Bishop and J. P. Sandford. A. Shaw, Secretary. Re-organized in March, 1871, under Rev. B. F. Snook, as Pastor, with forty members. A Sabbath school was also organized of about sixty members. The basis of this organization being the Winchester Confession of Faith, adopted by the General Convention of Universalists at Winchester, N. H., A. D. 1803, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

ART. 2. We believe that there is one God, whose nature is Love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

ART. 3. We believe that holiness and happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works, for these things are good and profitable unto men.

The Trustees were Hon. C. P. Holden, H. Hammond and Dr. H. H. Maynard; Jesse James was Secretary.

Under the present organization, they proceeded to build a church edifice. A lot was purchased of Jesse James, one block and a half southwest of the Court House Square, and a neat wooden structure, 60x32 feet, with spire, was erected, at a cost of \$3,700. It will seat about three hundred persons. Build-



ing Committee, H. Hammond, C. P. Sheldon, Wm. Elliott, O. W. Porter and Jesse James. The church was dedicated in October, 1872. Pastors, Rev. George G. Adiorne and Rev. C. F. Dodge. The present Trustees are J. W. Casad, H. Hammond and C. P. Sheldon; Secretary, A. Shaw.

The annual State Convention of the Universalist Society of Iowa was held in Tipton on Saturday and Sunday, October 12 and 13, 1855. The Pastor at that time was Rev. Shelton Riley.

*Congregational Church.*—This denomination afforded the first regular, settled pastor in Tipton, Rev. Ebenezer Alden, Jr., in 1844. He afterward returned East, and, on the death of Daniel Webster, in 1852, preached a commemorative sermon at Webster's home, Marshfield, Mass.

Rev. Mr. Alden, then a Missionary of the American Home Mission Society, organized the Congregational Church of Tipton, May 5, 1844, in the old Court House. He was followed by Rev. William A. Keith, then by H. W. Cobb, in 1853 and '54, during whose administration the first Congregational edifice was built on the southeast corner of the block west of Court Square.

Then followed, as Pastors, Rev. M. K. Cross, for ten years, and in 1866, Rev. C. S. Harrison.

At this time, the present church building was erected. It was dedicated on the second Sabbath in December, 1866, by Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago. Rev. George S. Biscoe followed, as Pastor, about 1868, and remained eight years, since when no regular Pastor has been supported, though the Sabbath school has been continued to the present time. A fine parsonage was erected on an adjoining lot during Rev. Mr. Biscoe's pastorate.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Deacons, H. H. Lindsley and Peter Stryker; Treasurer, H. L. Dean; Secretary, S. Ensign; Trustees, S. Ensign, E. M. Brink and H. L. Dean.

By colonization to Nebraska, in 1877, the society lost several valuable members, among them Capt. E. H. Pound and wife, E. D. Smith and family, L. M. Mulford and family and N. Fairchild and family.

*Catholic Church.*—This society was formed in the Summer of 1855, under the direction of Father Lawrence, of Muscatine. Services were held in the house of John Madden, in the west end of the city, for a period of about one year, when a contract was made with Fred Hill to build a brick church for the society. The church was built just east of where their little church now stands, but as Hill did not fulfill his part of the contract, Father Lawrence refused to take the church off his hands.

The brick structure was taken down and removed by John Bierley about two years after its erection.

Father Emmons let the contract for the building of a small frame church to a man named Todd, and it was completed to the satisfaction of the members of the church.

A large new edifice is now in process of erection by John Worling, contractor. The Building Committee consists of Bernard Lang, Patriek Corbin, Michael Kirby, Matthew Thiel and John Meihan. The new church will be completed and occupied in a few months. Services are now held once a month. A Sabbath school is also in connection with the church. The membership consists of about forty families.

The officiating priests in regular order have been Rev. Father Lawrence, Father Emmons, Father Sullivan, Father Gellespie, Father Shonohan, Father Sullivan and Father McCabe.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Tipton's first school was taught in an old log house, built by Wm. M. Knott for Henry S. Chase in the Winter of 1841-42, on the lot now owned by Robert Collar. Thomas Gracey, from Philadelphia, was the first teacher.

To this school Solomon Knott, C. M. Jennings, Davidson Lee and J. K. Snyder each sent two children. Some of these children still live in Cedar County, and are all trustworthy and highly respected citizens of the communities in which they reside.

In 1843-44, a frame school house was built, and did service in that capacity until 1853, when part of it was incorporated with the house now occupied by Robert Collar. During this year, a brick school house was erected on a lot just south of Monument Square, John Godden doing the brick work. In 1856, this house was enlarged by building an "L" on the west end somewhat larger than the old building. In 1866, a small brick building was erected in the north part of the town, for the accommodation of the younger children in that part of the town.

In the Spring of 1866, a proposition to build a new Public School building was submitted to a vote of the people, and was defeated.

The school is admirably graded and in excellent order, so far as system is concerned, for accomplishing its work. The course of study extends through eleven years, each pupil being required to complete all the studies of his grade before being promoted to the next. By the efforts of teachers and pupils, a small library of useful books has been obtained for the use of the school.

The officers of the Public Schools are as follows :

*Board of Directors.*—H. C. Carr, Chas. Hammond, Arvin Bagley, B. J. Rodgers, William Lee, Wm. Dean.

*Officers of the Board.*—H. C. Carr, President ; S. Y. Yates, Secretary ; Chas. Hammond, Treasurer.

*Committees.*—On Finance, Chas. Hammond, B. J. Rodgers, Wm. Dean ; on Repairs, Arvin Bagley, Chas. Hammond ; on Text Books, B. J. Rodgers, Wm. Lee, Arvin Bagley ; Purchasing Agent, Wm. Dean.

*Teachers for 1878-79.*—O. C. Scott, Superintendent ; Mrs. M. H. Kilbourne, High School ; vacant, Grammar Department ; Mrs. A. N. Filson, Intermediate Department ; Miss Susie Phelps, Secondary Department ; Miss A. C. Latham, Second Primary Department ; vacant, First Primary Department.

At the time of the erection of the present school house, it was regarded as one of the finest public school buildings in the State, and during the past twenty-five years it has served the people admirably, but it is now becoming old, and must soon be replaced by a new and larger building.

Among the Principals who have successfully conducted these schools were Washington Lewis, William M. Wilcox, now of the Manchester Public Schools, and A. C. Ross, now Principal of the Osage, Iowa, Schools.

## SECRET SOCIETIES, LODGES, ETC.

*Cedar Lodge, No. 11, A., F & A. M.*—The records of the early meetings of this Lodge are not now in existence, as they were destroyed by fire, in the year 1870. However, we find the following in Grand Secretary Parvin's Report of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, for 1846-8 :

Cedar Lodge, No. 11, was organized April 7, 1846, under a dispensation of George W. McCleary, Grand Master of the State of Iowa.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, held in Iowa City, on Tuesday, January 6, 1847, Mr. McCleary said : " I have granted, myself, during the past year, one dispen-

sation to a Lodge in Tipton, Cedar County, of which the Grand Secretary will more particularly inform you. I have, however, been informed by Brother Hartsack, Deputy Grand Master, that he issued letters of dispensation to several Lodges."

A charter was issued June 2, 1847, to Cedar Lodge, No. 11. The charter members were: Thomas W. Harrass, W. M.; A. B. Richman, S. W.; G. W. Wilkinson, J. W.; Henry Hardman, Treasurer; Patterson Flemming, Secretary; W. R. Edgar, S. D.; Silas S. Swan, J. D.; A. Shaw, Tyler; Samuel Tarr, Steward. William Hoch, Robert G. Roberts, Henry Murray, Stephen Whicher and S. C. Hastings were members. The membership was fifteen.

The first meetings were held in the Court House. The Society then removed to rooms over Willard Hammond's store, and from there to rooms in the block where the City Drug Store now stands, and occupied these rooms until they were destroyed by fire. The Society now occupies rooms (in the City Hall Block) built expressly for that purpose.

Present officers: J. W. Casad, W. M.; William Dean, S. W.; Alonzo Shaw, J. W.; A. Fleming, Secretary; Frank Adans, Treasurer; George Huber, S. D.; J. C. Reichert, J. D.; D. P. Clapp, Tyler; C. C. Landt and George Beatty, Stewards.

Upon the loss of the charter, by fire, as above stated, a petition was presented to the Grand Lodge by J. W. Kynette, H. H. Maynard and S. V. Landt, asking for a new charter. Accordingly, a new charter, bearing date June 7, 1870, was issued to the society by John Scott, G. W. M. Membership, fifty.

*Siloam Chapter, No. 19.*—Organized under a dispensation, September 2, 1857, from G. H. P. of Grand Chapter of the State of Iowa.

Charter members: Wells Spicer, James C. Turner, William R. Edgar, *John W. Casad*, A. B. Turner, *Alonzo Shaw*, Thomas W. Harrass, Samuel Daniels, *Adam Bair*, of whom those italicized are yet members.

First officers: Wells Spicer, H. P.; J. R. Hotsock, K.; W. R. Edgar, Scribe; John N. Clark, Captain of the Host; A. Brown, P. S.; William Bryant, R. A. C.; A. B. Turner, G. M. 3d V.; Alonzo Shaw, G. M. 2d V.; T. M. Harrass, G. M. 1st V.; Samuel Daniels, Guard; J. H. Hartsock, Secretary.

The Chapter was organized under the charter, October 15, 1858.

The present officers are: Alonzo Shaw, H. P.; John H. Dickinson, K.; A. R. Starrett, Scribe; J. W. Casad, C. H.; William Dean, P. S.; S. V. Landt, R. A. C.; H. H. Maynard, Treasurer and G. M. 3d V.; D. P. Clapp, Tyler; R. Pritchard, Secretary.

Membership, twenty-four.

*I. O. O. F.*—The history of Tipton Odd Fellowship is briefly summarized in the following extract from an address delivered by Hon. William H. Tuthill, at an installation of officers of Manitou Lodge, No. 7, January 7, 1876. The Judge said:

In 1847, there was but one member of the Order residing in Cedar County—an Odd Fellow in fact, as well as in name, and it affords me some pleasure to be enabled to inform you that he is now living, and is at this moment addressing you.

In January, 1848, the number of Odd Fellows in the county had doubled! and these two persons, assisted by several brothers from Muscatine, having received a dispensation from D. D. G. Sire, J. G. Potts, of Galena, Illinois, visited this town on the 9th day of February, 1848, and organized Manitou Lodge, the eighth in number in Iowa.

It is somewhat odd, even in Odd Fellowship, that although Manitou Lodge will have been in existence twenty-eight years on the 29th day of February next (1876), yet that day will be but its seventh recurring birthday.

The Lodge conferred on me the honor of being its first N. G., which station I not only regularly filled, but occasionally supplemented the additional duties of Secretary, Warden, Past



Grand—for being limited in numbers, it required some management to fill the offices. The members present at the first meeting besides myself, were Robert Long, John S. Tuthill, Samuel P. Higginson, William K. Whittlesey, John C. Culbertson, James H. Leech, Richard Hall, Charles Swetland and Henry R. Coffey.

And a goodly company it was, for it comprised the Sheriff, Recorder, County Judge, Clerk of the Court, Justice of the Peace, etc., giving us nearly all the official dignitaries of the county.

Our place of meeting was a room some fifteen feet square, in the old Court House, which, for the sake of economy, we occupied jointly with the Masons, and we remained there until a new building was erected by Brother Hall and myself, the upper part of which we fitted out and arranged for a lodge room. Although few in numbers, yet we gradually increased, and grew and prospered; and, with the exception of a few years of slumber, have continued to grow and prosper up to the present time.

*Manitou Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.*, was organized 29th of February, 1848, regarding which the following is taken from the Secretary's books:

This day Manitou Lodge, No. 8, in the town of Tipton and State of Iowa, was duly instituted a Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, by Past Grand E. H. Alby, of Muscatine Lodge, No. 5, specially deputized for that purpose by the D. D. G. Sire John G. Potts, assisted by P. G. William Patterson, of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 6; P. G. John H. Dayton, of Suffolk Lodge, No. 90; N. T. and P. G. John T. B. Martin of Muscatine Lodge, No. 5, in pursuance of a dispensation from the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, bearing date December 16, 1847.

Charter members, P. G. E. H. Alby, especially deputized; Wm. H. Tuthill, Robert M. Long, Joseph Bridgman, Richard Cadle, James Borland.

First officers, Wm. H. Tuthill, N. G.; Robert M. Long, V. G.; Joseph Bridgman, Secretary; James Borland, Treasurer; Chas. Swetland, Conductor; John S. Tuthill, Warden; Richard Hall, I. G.; James H. Leech, R. S. S.; Henry R. Coffey, L. S. S.; Samuel Higginson, R. S.; John Culbertson, L. S.

The following persons were initiated at the first meeting: William K. Whittlesey, Samuel P. Higginson, John S. Tuthill, John Culbertson, Richard Hall, James H. Leech, Charles Swetland and Henry R. Coffey.

P. G.'s of Manitou Lodge: Wm. H. Tuthill, John S. Tuthill, A. R. Starrett, W. T. Hepner, John Wisener, W. D. Clapp, Amos Wisener, Jesse James, E. Snyder, P. D. Humphrey, L. D. Ingman, J. H. Ripley, Hiram Hammond, Jerome Swinehart, W. H. Hammond, G. W. Geller, Samuel Garber, S. P. Foy, Peter Wallace, S. W. Cripliver, A. C. Hartson, A. P. Fleming. Representative to the Grand Lodge, Jerome Swinehart. Membership, sixty-eight.

The first meetings were held in the Court House, as above stated, after which the society moved into lodge rooms over Hall & Tuthill's drug store, which they occupied for some time, when they removed to the second story of Casad & Gilmore's store, where they remained until the completion of their present quarters over the City Hall. The dedication of these rooms, both for the I. O. O. F. and A., & F. A. M., took place October 22, 1873, the address on the occasion being delivered by Dr. J. Ward Ellis, of Chicago.

*Tipton Encampment, No. 46.*—Charter issued October 19, 1870.

Charter members: N. J. Hawley, H. Hammond, James H. Ripley, Jesse James, Amos Wisener, W. H. Hammond, L. D. Ingman, John Wisener, E. Snyder, John S. Tuthill, Samuel Wampler, S. T. Smith, Samuel Wirick and Wm. H. Tuthill.

The Charter was issued by H. D. Walker, S. D.; William Garrett, G. S.

Present officers, G. W. Geller, C. P.; J. S. Tuthill, H. P.; J. D. Shearer, S. W.; Peter Wallace, J. W.; William H. Tuthill, Treasurer; J. Wisener, Scribe. Membership, fourteen.

*Ancient Order of United Workmen.*—As this is comparatively a new order, a brief account of its origin and growth may be appropriate.

On the 5th day of November, 1868, fourteen men assembled at Meadville, Penn., and organized the first Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The motive that prompted them was a pure and unselfish one, and their plan of operations is the very best to carry out the purpose for which the Order is intended—that of “Charity, Hope and Protection.” From the date of organization, the order grew slowly until July 4, 1870, when the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was instituted at Meadville, Penn. The Order continued to grow slowly, reaching into Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and, in 1871, the first lodge of the A. O. U. W. in Iowa was instituted at Washington.

In 1874, there were but five lodges in the State. From this time the growth has been rapid, and there are now more than 150 subordinate lodges, with an aggregate membership of over 6,000, in the State of Iowa.

It is a benevolent Order, not unlike the I. O. O. F., helping the widow and orphan, and caring for the sick. A distinguishing feature is the payment of \$2,000 to the heirs of a deceased member. The money is raised by an assessment on the members, and life insurance is furnished at *actual* cost.

Triumph Lodge, No. 12, A. O. U. W., was organized January 14, 1875, with the following charter members: R. Pritchard, J. H. Fox, John R. Wampler, E. M. Kennedy, Ed. McCurdy, John R. Figely, Edmund Bedell, Perrien Dean, Wm. H. Burns, Silas Hoon, J. T. Taylor.

The institution took place in Odd Fellows' Hall. The first officers were J. R. Figely, P. M. W.; R. Pritchard, M. W.; John R. Wampler, G. F.; E. M. Kennedy, Redr.; E. Bedell, Revr.; W. H. Burns, W.; Silas Hoon, G.

One death has occurred since the organization of the Lodge, that of Ed. McCurdy. The Lodge has recently taken charge of the Public Library, which had lain lifeless for several years. A number of new volumes have been added, and bid fair to make it a success. Over 200 volumes are in the library, and additions will be made as the patronage, which is increasing, will justify.

The Order, in this enterprise, shows itself worthy to be recognized as one of the beneficial institutions of the community.

The present membership is forty.

The present officers are A. C. Ross, P. M. W.; M. Carroll, M. W.; J. B. Gould, G. F.; L. M. Mulford, O.; C. W. Hawley, Redr.; Alex. McCormack, I. W.; Wm. Powers, O. W.; G. S. Fleming, G.

Representative to the Grand Lodge, Moreau Carroll.

The Lodge meetings are held every Tuesday evening, in Perrien Dean's hall.

#### TIPTON CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was incorporated December 22, 1873. Commenced business February 8, 1874, with a cash capital of \$10,000.

Andrew E. Young was the first business manager.

Officers first year, H. W. Bailey, President; W. L. McCroskey, Secretary; Henry Walters, Treasurer.

Second year, Henry Britcher, President; W. L. McCroskey, Secretary; M. Shaffer, Treasurer.

Third year, Henry Britcher, President; W. L. McCroskey, Secretary; M. Shaffer, Treasurer.

Fourth year, Henry Britcher, President; W. L. McCroskey, Secretary; M. Shaffer, Treasurer.

Fifth year, Henry Britcher, President; W. L. McCroskey, Secretary; H. Walters, Treasurer.

The Managers have been—first year, A. E. Young; second year, W. A. Young; third year, Samuel Wampler; fourth year, Samuel Wampler; fifth year, H. W. Bailey.

The Executive Committces have been—first year, John Shultz, James Neiman, L. L. Sweet; second year, John Shultz, J. B. Ross, L. L. Sweet; third year, John Shultz, H. W. Bailey, L. L. Sweet; fourth year, James Newcom, H. W. Bailey, S. Monk; fifth year, James Neiman, J. S. Snyder, Ed. Reeve.

The association do a general mercantile business, carry a full line of dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, etc. The sales for the several years have been as follows; First year, \$10,000; second year, \$25,000; third year, \$40,000; fourth year, \$45,000; with every indication that, with the succeeding years, the amount will be exceeded. The association occupy one of the best locations in Tipton, on the north side of the court square. They own the lot and building and are well patronized by the citizens of town and county.

#### RECENT BUILDINGS.

In 1872, the Tipton City Hall Joint Stock Company was organized for the purpose of erecting the present City Hall. April 30, 1872, the first recorded meeting was held and the following Board of Trustees elected: James H. Rothrock, President; Wm. Dean, Vice President; Wm. H. Tuthill, Treasurer; S. V. Landt, Secretary, and H. C. Piatt.

Active preparations for building began immediately, Ed. Godden receiving the contract for mason work and Ripley & Clapp, for the wood work; Ed. Ingman for painting and McNamara & Casad for roofing.

The building was completed according to W. W. Sanborn's plans and specifications, in the Fall of 1873, costing about \$23,000.

It is a double story brick building, costing over \$20,000, located on Cedar street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. It is occupied in the upper stories by the I. O. O. F, and A., F. & A. M. halls; the second story by the City Hall, by Garber & Lattig, dentists, and by Drs. Maynard & Axline's offices; on the ground floor by the stores of Dean & Ingman, dry goods, and H. L. Dean, boots and shoes.

The present officers are William H. Tuthill, President; John Culbertson, Vice President; H. C. Piatt, Secretary; Wm. Dean, Treasurer; John C. Reichert, Committee on renting City Hall.

In 1874, Reichert Brothers erected the double brick building of two stories adjoining the south side of the City Hall. Wolf & Landt occupy office rooms in the second story of this building; J. C. Reichert, hardware, and M. M. Stewart, boots and shoes, occupy the ground store rooms.

In 1877, Charles Hammond and Whan & Adams erected a double two-story brick building on Cedar street, west of the Court Square, at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$12,000. The former occupies the south room with his bank, and the other room is occupied by the grocery store of Whan & Adams.

#### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The present business interests of Tipton embrace the following firms: General merchants—Co-operative Association, Will A. Young. Dry goods—Dean & Ingman, Perrien Dean. Druggists—J. W. Tuthill, Dr. Thomas Rigg, J. O. Westcott. Clothiers—Block & Wallace, Casad & Gilmore (the oldest business house in the county, existing, without change, since 1856). Hardware, tinshop and agricultural implements—J. C. Reichert. Hardware, tinshop and groceries—W. F. Miller & Co. Furniture and undertakers—Fleming & Van Ness, M. Beach. Cabinet maker and undertaker—H. D. Brown. Grocers—Arvin Bagley, H. W. Fields, Whan & Adams. J. C. Horn, M. J. Cosman. Jewelry and Books—J. L. Rowell. Book store—Alonzo Shaw. Boots and



shoes—H. L. Dean, F. W. Hirschfeldt, M. M. Stewart. Shoemakers—C. F. Knepper, Alex. McCormick. Millinery—G. S. Hicks, Mrs. M. E. Rodabush, Mrs. A. R. Starrett. Harness makers—Austin Parsons & Son, J. F. Muzzy, Dayton & Son. Agricultural implements—G. D. Evans & Son, S. D. Casad (also coal dealer). Restaurant and bakery—C. H. Stoessinger. Restaurant—J. D. Wheeler. Meat markets—Bernard Lang, A. Rapp. Photographer—J. E. Kilbourne. Dentists—Garber & Lattig, J. B. Gould. Tailors—M. C. Kirby, I. N. Magee. Liverymen—G. S. Fleming, Collins Bros. Billiard halls—Patrick Carlin, James Haley. Beer saloons—Matt. Thiel, Fred. Koch, Dennis Doyle. Wagon makers—David Evans, D. K. Deardorf. Blacksmiths—Adams & Thompson, Thomas Thomson, Conrad Hobsteter, Michael Cottrell. Painters—Ed. B. Ingman, S. P. Humphrey, Gilbert Crisman, Joseph Gsell. Grain buyer—D. F. Whitmer. Stock buyers—Reeder Bros., M. O. Johnson, N. B. Stanton. Lumber dealers—F. D. Moore, Jno. H. Reichert (including coal). Broker—J. T. Jack. Carpenters—Jas. H. Ripley, Saffley Bros., Al. Leefers, John T. Worling & P. J. Cullen, Will Van Pelt, W. T. Hepner. Architect—A. C. Allen. Draymen—Calvin Shriver, David Clark, Robert Collar. Tonsorial artists—George Conway, W. E. Van Pelt, H. E. Klosterman, John Springer. Cigar stand—Lem. Hepner. Attorneys at law—Piatt & Carr, S. Y. Yates, Wolf & Landt, H. R. Porter, E. M. Brink, Sylvanus Yates, Starrett & McCoy, John N. Neiman. Physicians and surgeons—Drs. H. H. Maynard, W. H. Axline, C. L. Chambers, G. S. Focht, S. Ensign. Justices of the Peace—I. N. Magee, John S. Tuthill. Real estate and loan agents—Rezin Pritchard, Charles C. Landt, Jesse James (abstract agent). Constable and detective—Adney Langham.

#### BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

July 16, 1850, Hon. Wm. H. Tuthill issued his first draft, it being on New York. From that date he has continued in the banking business, but has of late years confined his attention to exchange and collecting business.

In October, 1871, Charles Hammond and Capt. E. H. Pound established in the banking business. In November, 1873, Mr. Pound retired, and the business since that time has been transacted by Charles Hammond, aided by his efficient Cashier, Herbert Hammond. He is agent of the Inman Steamship Line.

Each of the above named bankers has ample capital to supply the demands of this vicinity; are prepared to issue foreign bills of exchange, and transact a general banking and brokerage business.

#### MANUFACTORIES, MILLS AND GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Murray & Elliott's Blacksmith and Machine Shop was established in April, 1877, and is located on Fourth street, east of Court Square. They are engaged in the manufacture of wagons, carriages and buggies, and blacksmithing of all kinds. An upright engine of four and one-half horse power, of the Book-walter pattern, is used to operate the machinery, an iron turning lathe, the only one in Cedar County, purchased at Hamilton, Ohio, at a cost of \$850. These shops are fitted up with grinders, iron borers, circular saws and grindstones of large pattern. This firm is also engaged in the manufacture of "Sparks' Windmill," the inventor of which resides in Tipton. Some new machinery, to be used in the above shops, was received while this work was in course of preparation.

Samuel R. Neiman is engaged quite extensively in carriage manufacturing, having commodious and well-arranged shops on Fifth street, where the entire

work is performed. His brother, C. A. Neiman, is associated with him, and Mr. Harry C. Brown has charge of the painting department. A large number of fine jobs have issued from these shops since 1870.

Jerome Sweinhart is engaged in the production of first-class phaetons, carriages, and especially the "Dexter Spring" buggy. He has been established in Tipton since 1852, and is now located on Fourth street.

D. K. Deardorf, on Sixth street, in the old Methodist Church building, has a large stock of carriages on hand. He has been engaged in manufacturing wagons and buggies for a number of years, and his work has a good reputation.

From the above items it will be seen that, although the manufacturing interests of Tipton are limited to this department, it is very well represented therein, and deserves the entire patronage of the community.

#### TIPTON STEAM MILLS.

These mills were built in 1850, by a stock company. John P. Cook was elected President, William H. Tuthill, Secretary, and Samuel Long, Jr., Treasurer. The stockholders were named as follows:

Robert H. Adams, Henry Bagley, Linus Bushnell, Simeon A. Bagley, George Bagley, Jeremiah C. Betts, Luther Bradley, Henry D. Brown, John Culbertson, John P. Cook, Wm. H. Tuthill, George Carl, Alexander Coutts, Peter Dilts, Robert Evans, John Ferguson, P. J. Friend, Richard Hall, Willard Hammond, Mrs. Flora Huff, Solomon Knott, David Klock, Samuel W. Knott, Samuel I. Long, Robert M. Long, William Morton, D. A. McConnell, Cyrus Rickard, James H. Robinson, Washington A. Rigby, Francis Richard, Silas S. Swan, Charles Swetland, James Safley, John Safley, Alonzo Shaw, John S. Tuthill, Samuel Tomlinson, Jacob L. Wright, John W. Wilkinson.

The first stock was issued in January, 1850.

The mill was first operated by Friend & Culbertson, for two years, but they found it unprofitable, and others tried it, with similar results. The great difficulty was an insufficiency of water. In August, 1854, Henry Bagley, then of Tipton, now of Mechanicsville, took the mill in charge and dug a large mill pond west of the mill, by which a constant supply was received through a quicksand stratum. In 1855, the mill was sold to Stout & Shearer, and it has been operated by the Shearers to the present time. Walter and John Shearer are now proprietors.

The power used in operating the machinery is a large horizontal engine of fifty-horse power. There are two runs of stone, and all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing flour. It has a capacity of 200 barrels per week. Dennis Welch is the engineer, and Walter Shearer is the miller.

The elevator of John Culbertson was built in 1874, and has been in active operation ever since. It has a storing capacity of 8,000 bushels, and ships to Chicago and other cities. This elevator is now operated by W. F. Witmer.

The Stone Mill, on Rock Creek, about four miles south of Tipton, was built in the Spring of 1866, by James Dwiggin. The mill was completed and put in operation in February, 1867. It is a stone structure, two stories high above the basement, and is operated by water power, the water running through a race thirty feet deep and 100 feet long, cut through solid rock, and exhibits a wonderful piece of mechanical engineering. The Leffel Turbine wheel is used. A horizontal engine, made by Noyes, of Clinton, Iowa, of twenty-horse power, to be used in case of low water, is in the mill and ready for use at any time. There are two runs of stone. The "Middlings Purifier" is used in the mill, and

the firm are constantly putting in new and improved machinery. Five men are employed about the mill, and turn out about sixty barrels of flour per week. The mill is the property of Shearer & Gray, who have operated it since 1868, when it was sold to them by Mr. Dwiggins.

#### HOTELS.

The first public house kept in Tipton was by Charles M. Jennings, in 1840, within a few rods of the center of the county. This was afterward known as the Petriken Building, having been bought by B. Rush Petriken, Register of the Land Office.

*Palmer House.*—In the same year, John Culbertson built a log house, to which he soon after added a two-story frame front. This he carried on as the "Culbertson House" until 1847, when it was purchased by Alonzo Shaw and Col. Lockwood Smith, who, in 1850, sold it to Samuel Tomlinson. He disposed of the hotel building to J. C. Betts, in 1853, who added a third story and sold it to W. W. Aldrich, in 1856. From that time it was known as the "Aldrich House." Mr. Aldrich afterward rented it to Isaac Wright and others, and, in 1870, while it was the property of Amos Stanley and occupied by Mrs. Mary Palmer, it was burned to the ground.

The building next north, then owned by John Culbertson, was immediately enlarged and occupied by Mrs. Palmer.

J. P. Miller afterward purchased and operated it, and has since sold it to A. R. Starrett, who again enlarged it. It is now operated by Mrs. Mary Palmer.

*The Fleming House.*—Charles M. Jennings built a second house in 1840—the hotel now known as above—north of the Court Square. This was purchased by Patterson Fleming, in August, 1842, and continued by him, as the "Temperance House," until his death, in 1860. Thereafter, Mrs. Catherine Fleming operated the hotel as the "Union," and afterward as the "Fleming House," until March 1, 1878, when the present proprietors, Messrs. S. Jagger & Son, took possession.

*The Goodrich House.*—About 1850, Stephen Goodrich established this house on the corner of Third and Cedar streets, now the residence of John D. Shearer. Mr. Goodrich died there, and the hotel was continued by Mrs. Goodrich, who married twice. In 1853, the hotel was continued by Shaw & (George) Bagley, and, in 1854, by — Whitson, on the death of whom, Mrs. Whitson operated the hotel for a time, when it was discontinued.

*The Pennsylvania House.*—The two-and-a-half-story brick hotel on Third street was built in 1854, by John H. Bierley, and was then the "Bierley House." It was operated, afterward, by David Parks, as the "Parks House," and, after changing hands many times, was conducted by J. P. Miller as the "Pennsylvania House." It is now managed by A. C. Hartson as the "Hartson House."

#### POST OFFICE. \*

The Tipton Post Office was established July 23, 1840, with Charles M. Jennings as Postmaster. The money-order system was established in March, 1866. The number of orders issued has now reached the number of 21,353. For the year ending March 1, 1878, the receipts of the Post Office were \$2,700, and there were 2,946 orders issued, amounting to \$38,000. Orders paid, \$14,885.

Alonzo Shaw is the present Postmaster.





*Houston*

TIPTON



## A VALUABLE AND VOLUMINOUS PRIVATE LIBRARY.

The following article, published in the *Inter Ocean*, Chicago, was written by a gentleman who, on a visit to Tipton, called on Judge Wm. H. Tuthill, the widely known historian and antiquarian. As this rare library was of interest to the writer, so is it to every one who appreciates the value of such works as are enumerated in the descriptive article which is appended in full. The people of Tipton and Cedar County may well be proud of this collection. As a source of reference, it is often sought after by lawyers, ministers and almost every other profession of Iowa and some of the adjoining States. The correspondent said:

I had often heard of "Judge Tuthill's Library" spoken of as not only being very large and extensive, but selected with much care and taste; and having some curiosity to see it and judge for myself, gladly took the opportunity a few days ago, with his courteous permission, to look over its multifarious contents. I say look over, for it would take weeks, indeed, I might well say months, to examine in detail the vast quantity of literary lore there placed on his shelves.

It is, without doubt, one of the choicest collection of books owned by any private individual in the State of Iowa, comprising over five thousand volumes in nearly every department of literature, science and art, and must have cost him a large sum of money.

The Judge is well known as an antiquarian, being an honorary member of most of the Genealogical, Historical and Antiquarian Societies of the Eastern States; and among his books will be found some rare specimens of early typography, several of which are about four hundred years old, being published in the same century in which the art of printing was discovered.

He has also the old Bible brought from England by his ancestor in 1637, a quaint looking old quarto, printed in 1599, before the present "King James' translation" came into existence. This is the celebrated "Breeches Bible," so called because in the translation it states that "Adam and Eve took fig leaves and made themselves breeches."

The Judge said he had but a small collection of Bibles, only some forty or fifty in seventeen different languages. One in Anglo Saxon seemed to me quite a curiosity, as exhibiting the great change in orthography that has been made in the King's English. This, I think, was Wickliffe's translation. Then there was another in Dutch (Holland) brought over, doubtless, by one of the first settlers of New Netherlands, printed in 1584, in the original binding, with a massive brass clasp, a most antique looking affair.

I observed, also, a copy of the "Year Books," the oldest printed law book in existence, and very scarce, printed in *black letter*, by Richard Tothill, in 1568, six large quarto volumes; and, in looking at it, I came to the conclusion that this black letter, which resembles German text, would puzzle most of the modern lawyers to read.

There are also several of the first editions of some of the early Law Reporters, also printed by Richard Tothill (who, it seems, was an ancestor of the Judge), dating back to the days of Queen Elizabeth. A copy, too, of that rare old book, Grafton's Chronicle, 1568, said to have been compiled by him during his long imprisonment for publishing an edition of the Bible in English; with many other early printed works, mostly in Latin, from the first printing presses established, in the fifteenth century in Germany, Italy and France, one of which particularly attracted my attention, being a clean, perfect copy of the rare *Aldine* edition, so highly prized by bibliographers, of a *Dictionarium Græcum*, in Gothic and Roman type, with written paginations printed in Venice in 1497. It was indeed a curiosity, a veritable relic of olden times, bound in stamped vellum, with the ancient clasps still attached.

Among the classics I observed a fine copy of the Drakenborchii edition of Livy, in eight volumes, which Diblin refers to as "one of the most beautiful and correct editions ever published." This copy is on large paper, and said to be very valuable.

The department of Heraldry and Genealogy is very extensive. A complete set of all the costly works compiled and edited by J. Bernard Burke, the standard authority of England, among which I noted his Royal Families, Peerage and Baronetage, Seats of the Nobility, Dictionary of Arms, etc., etc. Then there was the Calendar of State Papers, a voluminous series, published under the authority of the British Government; Grose's Antiquities, 8 vols. (the celebrated Capt. Grose mentioned in Burns' poems); Publications of the Camden Society, 75 vols.; Lyson's Magna Britannica and Environs, 9 vols. quarto; Harleian Miscellany, 12 vols.; Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of England, Ireland and Wales, 10 vols.; Nichols' Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, 8 vols.; Topographer and Genealogist, 3 vols.; Literary Anecdotes, 9 vols.; Literary Illustrations, 6 vols.

But among all this wealth of books there were none more highly prized by me than the rich and costly Bibliographical works of the renowned Dr. Dibdin, comprising the Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols.; Tour in France and Germany, 3 vols., of which a copy, highly illustrated, was sold at the "Rice sale" for \$1,920, being the highest price ever paid for a single work in the United States; Tour in the Northern Counties, 2 vols.; Typographical Antiquities, 4 vols.; Bibliotheca Spenceriana and Edes Althorpiana, 6 vols.; Cassano's Collection, 1 vol.; Bibliomania,



Bibliophobia, Library Companion, Introduction to Greek and Latin Classics, 2 vols. ; autobiography, 2 vols.

I saw, also the fac-simile reprint of Caxton's "Game of ye Chesse," the first book printed in England, and the zincographic fac-simile got up by Lord Ellesmere of the first edition of Shakespeare, the exceedingly scarce *first folio* copy, of which one is exhibited in a glass case at the Astor Library in New York, and which is said to be worth \$1,000.

Then there was quite a number of Herald's Visitations, pretty much all, I believe, that have been printed; and of Heraldic works there were Guillam, Yorke, Wotton, Kent, Robson, Berry and Boutell, with a host of others.

In Biography, I observed Wood's *Athena Oxoniensis*, 2 vols. folio; Dr. Kippis' *Biographia Britannica*, 5 vols. folio.; Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary*, 32 vols., with numerous others, such as Allen, Blake, Hawks, Allibone, Drake, etc.

Then came a large collection of works relating to English county history, among them Blomefield's *History of Norfolk County*, 12 vols.; *Norfolk Archeology*, 6 vols.; *Polwhele's Devonshire*; as also Risdon, Westcott and Moore, together with the first, second and third series of *Notes and Queries*, 35 vols.; Bailey and Britton, 32 vols., etc., etc.

The Judge seems to have been an assiduous student of our own early Colonial History, for the works on his shelves relating to the early settlements of this country are a legion. To attempt to particularize them would take up too much space and time for a newspaper article; but it would appear that every work that has been published on the subject has been carefully sought out and deposited here. For instance, all that has ever appeared in print relating to the Salem witchcraft mania; the Hutchinson controversy; and, in fact, the same might be said as to almost any other mooted point in the old Colonial times. Then there was the *Historical Magazine* from the commencement up to the present time; and the *Proceedings and Collections* of all the Historical Societies in the United States that have issued publications, of which the Massachusetts Historical Society is the most extensive, comprising some forty volumes. Connected with this department is the *Genealogical History of the Puritan settlers*, a complete library in itself; there was the *Historical and Genealogical Register*, 25 vols.; *Savage*, 4 vols.; *Farmer, Hinman* and others; and scores upon scores of genealogical histories that have been published from time to time of separate individual families, some of them now exceedingly scarce.

Then, coming down to what may be termed modern publications, I find our standard American authors, Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Mildreth, Palfrey, etc., in History; and in Poetry, the works of both British and American authors, from Chaucer and Spencer to Bryant and Tennyson, most of them beautifully embellished editions.

Of the War of the Rebellion, there was the *Rebellion Record*, 12 vols., handsomely bound in half Turkey morocco, being the copy formerly owned by Mayor Rice, of Chicago; Duyckinck's *History of the War for the Union*, and *Tomes' War with the South*, each of the two last named works in 3 vols. quarto, and extensively illustrated with engraved portraits, battles, etc.: these, I think, where what are called *subscription* works, added to which are a dozen or more of others, such as *Lossing, Greeley, Pollard*, etc.

Of what are known as privately printed books, I never before knew that so many of that description had come into existence. There was the *Munsell Series*, *Bradford Club* publications, *Prince Society*, *Providence Club*, *Andrews'*, *Dawson's*, *Shay's*, *Sabin's* and *Woodward's Series*, and innumerable others, many of them presentation copies. One of them is worthy of more particular notice. It is the "Diary of Washington from Oct. 1st, 1789 to the 10th of March, 1790," of which only one hundred copies were printed at the expense of J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., and this particular copy superbly bound in levant morocco was presented to the Sanitary Commission Fair, held at New York, April 5th, 1864, and there publicly sold at an extravagant price.

In the department of illustrated books, the Judge's library is decidedly rich. There is *Hume's England*, published by Bowyer in the beginning of the present century, in 6 vols. folio, but by far the largest sized folio I ever saw. I think it is called *Atlas or Elephant*. Then comes *Macklin's Bible*, 6 vols. of the same size, of which the engravings alone are said to have cost a fortune. Then there is *Knight's pictorial edition of Shakespeare*, 8 vols.; *Milton*, 2 vols.; *Thomson's Seasons*, in large quarto; the *Keepsake*, 8 vols., large paper; *Lodge's Portraits*, the large paper edition; *Knight's Gallery*; *Hogarth's Works*; *Burney's History of Music*; *Dore's Don Quixote*; *Bartlett's Scenery*, and hundreds of other works, filled with the most exquisite engravings.

There, too, are the works on chess of Philidor, Sarratt, Lewis, Staunton and others; *Chess Player's Companion*, *Problems*, *Tournaments*, etc.

The works of reference alone would fill the shelves of an ordinary library. There were the *Encyclopedias* from the early ones down to *Chambers'* and *Appleton's*. The numerous *Gazeteers*, the *Dictionaries* and kindred works were almost without number, among which can only be particularized *Bailey*, *Ashe*, *Tooke*, *Nares*, *Entick*, *Pegge*, *Boyer*, *Ainsworth*, *Halliwell*, *Johnson*, *Richardson*, *Worcester* and *Webster*, which last is a truly magnificent copy, in two large folio volumes, being the large paper edition of which it is said there were but two hundred copies printed, and intended for presents.

In the periodical line, I noticed full files of the *Merchants' Magazine*, *Putnam's*, *Atlantic* and *Harper's*; and in what may be termed light reading, there were not only the older works of

Le Sage, Fielding, Sterne, Smollett, Richardson, etc., but the later ones of Sir Walter Scott, Bulwer, James, Lever, Dumas, Sue, Reade, etc.; and of our own American authors, Washington Irving, J. F. Cooper, J. P. Kennedy, and an almost endless variety of others.

Then the piles of pamphlets on apparently every subject, of which, to my inexperienced eye, there seemed to be thousands upon thousands, making a perfect mine of printed matter that would gladden the eyes and delight the heart of every true lover of literature.

### CLARENCE.

The neighborhood of Clarence was first known as Onion Grove, under which name the first post office was established, with Thomas Robinson as Postmaster. The office was first kept at the house of Mr. Robinson, at the grove two miles north of the present village of Clarence, and was supplied by the Tipton, Dubuque and Iowa City mail route. When the first settlers came, there were large quantities of wild onions growing along the banks of Mill Creek and in the timber, from which circumstance was derived the name of Onion Grove, as applied to the timber in that part of Dayton Township.

In the Fall of 1858, the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, now known as the Chicago & North-Western Railway, was completed to a point just east of the village, where it stopped for a time. When the road was extended farther west, and the company established a station here, they called it Onion Grove Station. The post office was removed from the grove soon after. Thomas Worden was Postmaster at the time of removal. The first Postmaster after the establishment of Onion Grove Station and the removal of the post office from Worden's to the station, was J. W. Bonesteel; the second one was Dan. Kiniston; third, L. B. Gere; fourth, G. O. Button. The present incumbent is J. P. Ferguson, who has held the office about seven years.

When the cars commenced to make regular trips to Onion Grove Station in 1858, an old car, switched off on a side track, was used as a freight and ticket office. William M. Hoey was the first agent. This "make shift" was located east of town, near the McNeil place.

While the railroad was building, the Iowa Land Company was organized. The purpose of the company was to control the location of stations along the line of the road. When the line of the road was established, Joseph Ball was the owner of the northeast quarter of Section 27, and the entire south half of the same section. About the time the station was established, the Iowa Land Company bought from Mr. Ball the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 27, 40 acres, for town purposes. That forty acres was south of Lombard street. James Laughrey owned the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 22, and Daniel Lesley owned the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 23. These tracts extended north from Lombard street across the railroad track, and were also purchased by the Iowa Land Company. The forty acres above referred to, as purchased from Ball, was subdivided into town lots by the Land Company, as was also a part of the eighty acres purchased from Laughrey. This survey covered the original plat of Clarence.

In 1865, Fred. Hecht, M. K. H. Reed and A. Piatt bought the balance of the northeast quarter of Section 27, and all of the south half of the same section, and laid off what was known as Hecht's Addition to the town of Clarence. In 1867, Charles M. Gilbert made an addition to the east side of Clarence, which is known as Gilbert's Addition. In 1868, L. Phelps also made an addition, which is known as Phelps' Addition. Besides the above named additions, there are these several others: Huff's Addition on the northwest; Baumann's, on the northeast; Phelps' Triangular Addition, which lies between Lombard street and the railroad track, and Hecht's Second Addition.

The lots laid off on the Laughrey track north of the railroad were never improved. In 1865, L. Phelps contracted with the Iowa Land Company for that part of the three eighty acre tracts lying north of the railroad. Before the deeds were executed, he contracted the west eighty to James Huff, and the deeds were made to Mrs. Huff. The east eighty, with the exception of the part of it south of the railroad, and known as the Phelps' Triangular Addition, was deeded to George Bauman, leaving Mr. Phelps in possession of all that part of the middle eighty north of the railroad. After the title was confirmed in him, Mr. Phelps petitioned to have that part of it included in the original town plat vacated, which petition was granted, and the land is now used for farming purposes.

Clarence was named in honor of Clarence, New York, at the suggestion of L. B. Gere, one of the early business men of Onion Grove Station.

The population is estimated at 800.

#### VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

The village of Clarence was incorporated under the general laws of the State in the early part of 1866. The first meeting of the Town Board was held on the 8th of May, 1866. The first Mayor was James De Wolf. Since then, the Mayors in succession have been as follows:

1867, James De Wolf; 1868, Norman Eldridge; 1869, M. K. H. Reed; 1870, J. McMillon, who served three years; 1873, Seth Sylvester; 1874, J. P. Ferguson, who served two years; 1876, Norman Eldredge; 1877, L. M. Johnson, who is now (1878) serving a second term.

*First Board of Aldermen*—C. M. Gilbert, E. B. Simmonds, A. W. Bloomburg, B. A. Mink and J. Stone; Geo. McLeod, Recorder; L. H. Knapp, Treasurer; J. P. Ferguson, Marshal.

*Present Board of Aldermen*—Thomas Elijah, H. G. Coe, C. F. Warner, George Smith and James Beattie. E. J. Moriarty is City Marshal.

Since the village was incorporated, there has been a continued struggle between the license and anti-license parties for supremacy in the management of village affairs. The license party have, in a majority of instances, proved successful. The present Board is anti-license.

#### RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

*Presbyterian Church.*—In the early days of this town, when emigrants came in from the East, they did not forget their devotion to Him who had provided a dwelling place for them, but gathered together, first in private houses and afterward in public halls, for divine worship. From the records of the Presbyterian Church we transcribe the following:

Rev. Samuel J. Mills, after preaching a few weeks in the towns of Wheatland and Onion Grove (now Clarence), and a state of things arising which appeared to call for the organization of a church, did, by notice previously given, convene a meeting for the purpose of such organization, in the hall over the store of Messrs. Fish & Gere, on Wednesday, November 14, 1860.

A sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel Clark, after which, and assisted by Rev. George D. Young, he organized "The First Presbyterian Church of Dayton," now called The First Presbyterian Church of Clarence. At this time, it was connected with the New School branch, but by the union of the two bodies, it is now in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

A church building was erected and dedicated in the Summer of 1861, Rev. H. M. Stanley, of Lyons, Iowa, officiating. This was the first church building erected in the town, and has been occupied to some extent by all of the denominations.

Organized with six members, through the eighteen years which have passed, there have been as regular members about 175 persons, and, with short intervals,



the pulpit has been regularly supplied. Rev. S. J. Mills was the first Pastor. He remained for about four years, and was followed by Rev. Chas. W. Treadwell, Rev. A. K. Baird and Rev. E. B. Cousins.

Rev. T. H. Candor was called to the pastorate April 22, 1878; was ordained and installed May 16, 1878, and at this date is Pastor of the church.

The officers of the church at present are; Pastor, Rev. T. H. Candor; Elders, W. P. Hills, M. D., and Allen Elijah; Trustees, W. B. Hanna, John Greig and Wm. Shearer.

Shortly after the organization of the church, a Sabbath school was commenced, and has continued to the present time. Mr. Milton Scott is its Superintendent.

*United Presbyterian Church.*—The congregation which, soon after its organization, became the United Presbyterian Church, was organized at the house of Robert Safley, at Onion Grove, November 19, 1860. According to the appointment of the Chicago Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the organization was perfected by Rev. John McCorkell, of Elgin, Ill., assisted by Robert Smyth and Robert Davidson, Ruling Elders of the congregation at Mount Vernon, Iowa.

The church began with ten members, Robert Safley, William Chisholm and David Clancy being duly elected its Ruling Elders, and Hugh Ferguson, Robert Safley and Peter Monroc its Trustees. In 1862, as a congregation, they changed their church relation, connecting themselves with the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Le Claire.

Rev. J. S. Buchanan was the first Pastor, taking charge in July, 1866, and continuing until 1871, when he was followed by Rev. J. B. Galloway, the present pastoral incumbent.

The present membership is fifty. Ruling Elders, Robert Safley, David Clancy, Robert Anderson and Andrew Nicoll; Trustees, John Clancy, J. B. Allen and David Lemmon.

*Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—This church was organized November 2, 1861, by Rev. J. G. Schaeffer, with a membership of ten persons and officers, as follows: Elders, Wm. Flannagan and Caspar Decker; Deacons, P. S. Gortner and John Decker. The Pastors have been Rev. W. H. Wynn, J. C. Baird, J. Helsell, J. Zimmerman, S. B. Hyman and the present Pastor, R. H. Nye, who has a congregation of thirty-nine communicants.

The whole number who have been members of this church since its organization is seventy-nine. Their first meetings were held in the Presbyterian Church, where they continued until the completion of their present house of worship, in 1865, and which was built at a cost of \$4,535.53. It is a frame structure, 26x45 feet, and presents a neat and tasty appearance, quite in accordance with the very worthy people who worship within its portals.

The Sunday school was organized under the pastorate of Rev. J. C. Baird and immediately after occupying the new church. The first accessible record bears date September 21, 1873, at which time there were six teachers and fifty-two scholars, with Rev. S. B. Hyman as Superintendent and P. S. Gortner as Assistant Superintendent; Wm. L. Leland, Secretary and Librarian; Mrs. George W. McLeod, Treasurer. The present number of teachers, seven, with thirty-five scholars.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The first Methodist minister who preached in Clarence was Rev. T. C. Woodford, a superannuate of the Iowa Annual Conference, residing in Tipton, about the 1st of November, 1862, and who was invited here by the Lutherans. Clarence was first made a regular appointment.

by Rev. J. W. Kynett, who was then supplying the Pioneer (now Mechanicsville) work. Mr. Kynett first preached here on the 23d of November, 1862. His text was the twentieth verse of the fourth chapter of First Corinthians. This was the first sermon preached for the Methodists—the first sermon, by Mr. Woodford, being preached for the Lutherans. Mr. Kynett remained in the work until the 15th of February, 1863, but did not form a class. He was followed by Rev. John Scoles. The next year, Rev. C. F. McLain was placed in charge, and he was followed by Rev. J. L. Paine and G. R. Manning. R. G. Hawn succeeded them, and Clarence was made an independent work in 1868, and W. A. Allen placed in charge. During this conference year, a church edifice was erected. It was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, assisted by Revs. Allen and Miller, October 10, 1869. Since then, the Pastors, in regular succession, have been as follows: C. A. Hawn, J. A. Kerr, E. L. Miller, J. H. Rigby, J. F. Wilcox and the present Pastor, Rev. J. T. Spry.

Under the pastoral labors of Mr. Spry, a neat and commodious parsonage was erected, in 1877, and the church handsomely repaired.

The first District Conference held in Clarence convened June 10, 1878, Bishop Peck presiding. All the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the Davenport District were present, besides a number from adjoining districts.

The congregation has an aggregate membership of about one hundred and twenty, and a prosperous Sabbath school of one hundred and fifty scholars. E. B. Simmons is its Superintendent.

*First Wesleyan Church of Dayton Township.*—This house of worship was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$1,800, furniture included. The class out of which this church organization has grown was formed September, 1856, with fourteen members. The church organization dates from the 1st of March, 1872, with the following officers:

President, Perez Frink; Vice President, M. Springsted; Ira Brink, Treasurer; J. M. Kent, Secretary. The present Directors are Jacob Rogers, H. W. Frink and H. C. Frink.

The present Pastor is Rev. F. F. Blair.

*Catholic Church.*—Under the direction and management of Rev. Father Murphy, of Toronto, a small Catholic Church edifice was erected in Clarence in the Summer of 1877. Father Murphy preaches to his people here every four weeks.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The present graded school building was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$9,000, including grounds. It is a wooden building of two stories; four large school rooms, two recitation rooms and one music room, a small library and some modern apparatus. The building was built after a plan proposed by W. B. Hanna, and, in many respects, is a model of convenience, although Mr. Hanna is not a practical architect. The building was erected by A. D. Young, contractor and builder, now of Vail, in Crawford County. The only objection to the building is that it was built from lumber not properly seasoned, and the failure of Mr. Hanna to make provisions to deaden the floor. An admirable feature is a large hall, intended for a play hall. In time of rain or bad weather, when scholars cannot go out on the open ground, this is a great advantage. "It is true," says Mr. Stubbs, the Principal, "that it is sometimes like Bedlam turned loose, but as the scholars of the different rooms have recess at one time, the noise is not so objectionable."

W. T. Stubbs is the Principal in charge of the school, a position he has held for eight years and one term. Mr. Stubbs was educated at Hallowell, Maine, and is an educator of industry and experience. He is a close student, and uses every accessible means to keep pace with the demands of the educational interests of the county. Unfortunately for him, and perhaps for the educational demand of the county, his eyesight failed when pursuing an academic course, and he was obliged to abandon the course upon which he had entered. His aids are: Miss Bessie Smith, of Tipton, grammar department; Miss Maggie Walker, of DeWitt, second primary; Miss Lizzie Murphy, of London, first primary. Miss Smith will be succeeded next term, commencing in September, by Mrs. Sarah Miller, of Tipton, an old teacher at Clarence.

The average daily attendance of scholars during the last Winter was 165.

#### SOCIETIES, ETC.

*Euclid Lodge, No. 177, A., F. & A. M.*, was chartered June 6, 1866, the following being the charter members: Wm. Flanagan, Thomas Coates, James Huff, M. K. H. Reed, W. N. Hoag, John Dickinson, J. McClure, Moses Polley, O. L. Stout, H. W. Phelps.

The first regular communication after the charter was granted was held June 23, 1866. The following officers were duly elected:

Thomas Coates, W. M.; James Huff, S. W.; Abner Piatt, J. W.; M. K. H. Reed, Treasurer; R. Owen, Secretary; D. Wayne, S. D.; J. Kittridge, J. D.; A. S. Brunson, Tyler; L. W. Phelps, S. S.; W. M. Hoey, J. S.

When the Lodge was first organized, it met in the second story of the building now occupied by A. Thom as a hardware store. The members worked there about three years, when they moved into their present commodious hall, which is all free from debt and handsomely furnished. The cost of the hall was \$2,000. The Lodge now numbers forty members. It is in a prosperous condition, and meets every Monday evening before the full of the moon.

*Clarence Total Abstinence Society.*—This society was organized in March, 1878, and was the outgrowth of a temperance reform movement, commenced in February. Toward the last of that month (February), C. W. Phillips, of Richmond, Ind., an influential temperance worker, was invited here to deliver a series of lectures. Under his labors, about 400 persons signed the Murphy pledge, and donned the *blue* insignia of good faith and honest determination.

Following this revival, steps were taken by Mr. J. W. Beatty and others to organize a total abstinence society, which movement was crowned with success. In the beginning of March, the organization was perfected, and the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the society:

J. W. Beatty, President; H. W. Blair, Vice President; L. Lockard, Secretary; A. C. Blair, Treasurer; Rev. J. B. Galloway, Chaplain.

Under the rules and regulations adopted for the government of the club, elections for officers are held every three months—in March, June, September and December.

On Saturday evening, June 8, 1878, the society met and elected its second Board of Officers. Mr. Beatty was re-elected President; Rev. T. H. Condor was chosen Vice President; George McLeod, Esq., Secretary; Miss Dovie Ferguson, Treasurer, and Rev. R. H. Nye was elected Chaplain.

The society meets semi-monthly. The meetings are devoted to literary entertainments, social intercourse, discussions and the advancement of the cause of temperance. The society is in a prosperous condition and doing a work of usefulness.



## BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The honor of selling the first goods at Clarence belongs to Hoey & Bonesteel, who, after the freight and ticket office was moved up to the town plat, opened a small stock of groceries and provisions in a part of the car.

Friend & Culbertson, of Tipton, opened the first general store, in 1859. They occupied the building now occupied by C. Peterson as a boot and shoe store.

Messrs. Gilbert & Foote also commenced a general merchandising business in the Fall of 1859, opening out in one end of the building now called the Hecht & Reed warehouse.

Fish & Gere came at nearly the same time, and opened out in the building now known as the Phelps warehouse.

The Smith Brothers, of Tipton, opened a branch hardware store in the Girard Building, now occupied by George E. Smith as a drug store. They were the first to commence this line of business in Clarence, establishing themselves here in the Spring of 1860.

In 1860, Friend & Culbertson built a new store room on Lombard street, the building now occupied by Hecht & Polley.

Fish & Geer erected a building on the corner now occupied by E. B. Simmons, the same season. That building was destroyed by fire in the Summer of 1865.

M. M. Cummings opened a general store—dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, drugs, etc., etc.—in 1860. His building was located on the corner now occupied by Snyder & Co. It was a rough, shanty-like building, and was destroyed by fire, about nine years ago.

From 1862 to 1871, the business of Clarence was exceedingly prosperous. The effects of the great fire in Chicago, in October, 1871, were felt here to some extent. However, the business men have no reason to complain for want of patronage or scarcity of money. The surrounding country is occupied by industrious, energetic farmers, who raise a large surplus of grain and stock, for which a ready cash market is always found through the shipping facilities offered by the C. & N. W. Ry.

## GENERAL BUSINESS SUMMARY.

Dry goods—Hecht & Polley, Snyder & Co., E. B. Simmons and W. B. Hanna are heavy dealers in dry goods, notions, groceries, etc. Variety stores—O. E. Campbell, Miss S. E. Neeley and Mrs. S. S. Crocker keep a general supply of millinery goods and notions. Grocers—Tiffany C. Carson is a general dealer in all kinds of family supplies. Drugs—George E. Smith and Messrs. Blair & McLenan. Hardware—A. Thom and J. W. Beatty. Meat market—H. P. Grim. Jewelry—J. L. Esher. Harness shop—Robert Porter. Boots and shoes—C. Petersen, William Overhoff, H. Hall. Dentists—Dr. T. D. Sturtevant, Dr. Shuck. Physicians—Dr. Thomas Coates, Dr. E. D. Yule, Dr. William Hills, Mrs. Dr. Williams. Attorneys—F. C. James, Ferguson & McLeod, T. J. Garrison. Banking and exchange—Bent & Cottrell (P. Bent, W. G. D. Cottrell) do a general exchange business; they commenced operations July 20, 1870; their exchange on Chicago averages \$35,000 per month; their present very handsome brick banking house was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$7,000. Hecht & Polley also transact a general brokerage and exchange business; they commenced selling exchange on Chicago about 1862 or 1863. Livery stable—J. Morrison. Stock dealers—L. Phelps & Son, M. K. H. Reed. Butter and egg dealer—T. O. Manning.

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ETC.

The largest manufacturing establishment is the carriage and wagon shop of Messrs. Crocker & Wilcox—Silas S. Crocker and Albert Wilcox. Mr. Crocker is a practical wagon maker, and commenced that business in this village in 1860, and was the first to commence either wagon making or blacksmithing in Clarence. His shop stood on the lot now occupied by the Post House barn and stable. About three years of the time that elapsed from 1860 to the present, Mr. Crocker was out of the business and employed by Mr. C. M. Gilbert, merchant and grain and stock buyer. In 1875, Mr. Crocker and Mr. Wilcox formed a partnership and opened a shop on Ames street, a little west of the railroad buildings, where they still carry on the business. In ordinary times they employ five men. They manufacture lumber and spring wagons, carriages, etc., that have a good reputation for strength, durability and excellence of mechanism.

Besides being a good practical mechanic, Mr. Crocker is an inventor of no mean order. Within the last year he has obtained patents for the following: Nut lock, patent No. 194,133, August 14, 1877; fence post, patent No. 196,337, October 23, 1877; wagon-bolster plate, patent No. 201,333, March 19, 1878; foot baths for horses, patent No. 284,482, June 4, 1878. On some of these, Mr. Crocker is already realizing handsomely. The foot bath for horses is said to be an excellent invention, and one that commends itself to all practical horse men. Besides these above named, Mr. C. has secured a number of others of value and importance.

S. Wilson is manufacturer of barrels, casks, etc., since 1876.

James Beech is a manufacturer of baskets of all kinds. He commenced the business in 1876.

The manufacture of what is known as the Scotch iron harrow is carried on quite extensively by Messrs. Curley & Scheffer, who have been engaged in the business for about three years.

John Brinsky engages in the manufacture of wagons, harrows and other farm implements, and does a general business as blacksmith.

Jay Snyder manufactures wagons, carriages, etc., and does a general repair business.

*Carpenters, Contractors and Builders.*—James Drake, Jack Neeley, John Pike (the best feeling man in Clarence), John Vanderpool, F. Frink and — Jeffries. Besides these, the name of N. W. Rogers deserves mention. He was a natural mechanic—could turn his hand to anything—made many inventions, and was one of the first carpenters to settle in the village. He came here about 1864–5, and many of the houses, stores, barns, etc., bear evidence of his handiwork. He was a master workman; but there was a greater, and, falling into ill health in March, 1877, he gradually declined in physical vigor. In April, 1878, he went home to his parents in Canada, where he died about three weeks after his arrival. The news of his death was received with sadness by the people of Clarence, among whom he had lived so long, and by whom he was universally respected.

*Milling Interests.*—Cessford & Chappell's steam flouring-mill was erected in 1868, at a cost of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. It has three runs of stone, and is supplied with all the modern apparatus. It is now under the exclusive management of Ferguson Chappell.

*Agricultural Implement Dealers.*—This branch of business is well sustained. The oldest dealers now engaged in the business are G. D. Evans & Son, who

commenced the business in 1865. They are also local agents for the American Express Company. H. F. Juckett also deals in this line of goods, as well as lumber, coal, wood, etc. He commenced business in 1877.

*Grain Elevators.*—There are two grain elevators in successful operation. M. K. H. Reed operates what is known as the Old Omo Elevator, which was erected about 1868. The building was first used as a warehouse by Friend & Culbertson, of Tipton; then by Messrs. Hecht & Reed, then by A. S. Omo, who remodeled it and rehabilitated it as an elevator.

The Mink Elevator is operated by Allen Elijah. It was first built and operated by William N. Hoey as a warehouse. In 1866 or 1867, it passed into the ownership of James Huff & Co., who converted it into an elevator, and subsequently sold it to T. & B. Mink, who still own it, but it is operated by Elijah, under lease. Horse power is used in both of these elevators.

There are several other warehouses in the vicinity of the railroad track, which, at one time, were in active operation, and through which many hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain were shipped to Chicago and other markets.

*Poultry Packing, Etc.*—Among the other men of enterprise, whose names deserve especial mention, is L. P. Thompson, who is largely interested in buying, packing and shipping poultry. Mr. Thompson commenced this business about 1873. He fitted up buildings for this especial purpose, and during the poultry packing season, from the 1st of December to the 1st of March, his poultry yard and house bustle with activity. He buys poultry from all parts of the country, receives it by wagon and car loads, dresses it, freezes it, packs it and ships it to Boston and other Eastern markets by car loads. He receives in return, as the market demands, fresh oysters and codfish in car lots.

Besides his investments in this line of business, Mr. Thompson deals largely in fine horses, buying and shipping by rail to the East. He is noted, from one end of the country to the other, as a horse dealer. He is now the owner of two blooded stallions—Brougham, by Rysdick's Hambletonian, and Sterling, the last a beautiful bay, of fine proportions.

#### HOTELS.

The first hotel erected was known as the Clarence Hotel. It was built by Messrs. Bray & Baker in 1859. The only other buildings erected on the town site, previous to this, were the warehouses along the railroad track and the Friend & Culbertson storehouse. A man named Reed, of Loudon, was the contractor and builder. For several years, it was the only hotel in the village, and passed through many changes of management before it was abandoned as a hotel and made to give way before more extensive hotel structures. During its management by J. Hart, in 1863, the first child born in the village put in an appearance within its walls. The boy was named Clarence, after the village of his birth.

The next hotel was the Pacific House, which was first called the American. The first part of it was erected by A. Bloomburg, in 1864-5. Mr. Bloomburg made a contract with J. Wear to build an addition to the part already erected, so as to increase its accommodations. When the addition was completed, Mr. Wear took possession and opened it as the American House, in the latter part of 1865. About 1869 or 1870, Mr. Wear sold out to C. M. Gilbert, and Henry Houghton became the manager. Houghton was succeeded by Alfred Day, a good hotelier. After that, there were two or three changes before the present proprietor, Capt. Lyon, assumed its management.



The Post House was first commenced by Mr. S. S. Crocker for a family residence, in 1860. In 1861, Mr. Crocker sold the house and grounds to James Huff, who made a two-story addition and used it as a dwelling. In 1868, Huff sold out to E. E. Post, who immediately built a two-story addition and opened it as the Post House. In 1870, he made another addition of three stories, which afforded ample room and accommodations for hotel purposes. Mr. Post still continues as "mine host."

### MECHANICSVILLE.

In the year 1850, the present site of Mechanicsville was claimed by Joseph Stratton. Subsequently, it became the property of George Weaver, who, in turn, sold his interest to John Onstot. In 1855, the latter gentleman, in company with Daniel A. Comstock, who obtained, and for a short time held, a certain proprietary share in the realty, platted the original village of Mechanicsville. The territory embraced in the survey amounted to sixty acres, and lay to the extreme west of what is now the town. Comstock did not remain long in association with Mr. Onstot, but speedily relinquished his rights and removed to a distant point, leaving Mr. Onstot the sole owner of the village site.

During the year 1857, David Dorwart became proprietor of a tract of land situated east of the original village, but not immediately adjoining the eastward boundary of the same. An unplatted parcel of about forty rods in width lay between the village and the Dorwart purchase (which was at that time, termed the "Iroquois" tract), and was owned by John Onstot. Mr. Dorwart completed an arrangement with the Chicago & North-Western Railway, shortly after the "Iroquois" land came into his hands, whereby forty acres of the tract were to be platted as a village site, the railroad corporation receiving as its compensation every alternate village lot. In order to unite the two plats and secure the harmonious development of both, Mr. Onstot at once surveyed the strip of land intervening between his own village and the new site, which embraced about twenty acres, thereby extending the general plat so as to include one hundred and twenty acres all told. The railroad company then located the depot on its present site, instead of upon a point suggested originally in the first plan. Thus, the village plat was made, and as then made it still remains. Eighty acres of the claim cost the proprietors \$6.00 per acre, and the remainder was secured at the government price—\$1.25 per acre.

The name of the town was proposed by Mr. Onstot and was derived from the character of the original settlement made at the west end of the town. The first settlers were artisans, the owner himself being a carpenter by trade, and the character of the occupants of the little cluster of houses was such as to render the name at once appropriate and significant.

The first buildings erected were, as above stated, upon the Onstot plat, and were built in succession respectively by John F. Cole, A. Keith, Heman Moss, S. C. Wilson and Garrett Onstot in the fall of 1855. The first structure was burned many years later, but the second oldest house still exists and is now occupied, in a thoroughly renovated condition, by the Rev. Father McCabe, of the Roman Catholic Church. Two others of the old landmarks also stand, to mark the work of the pioneers.

Dr. Pierce was the pioneer physician of the place.

The first store was opened in the Spring of 1856, by Daniel F. Comstock, who engaged in the usual general merchandise trade, peculiar to a new country.

Dr. Abger opened the first drug store in 1857.

The mechanical trades were first represented by John Onstot, as carpenter, and Sam McWade, as blacksmith, in the first year of the existence of the village. The year following, 1856, Mr. Shattuck and his son-in-law, Phil Hyde, began work as shoemakers. In 1860, W. A. Landahl opened a shop of the same kind, and is now in business here, being the oldest shoemaker in continuous residence in the town. T. Patterson was the first tinsmith, and A. H. Bell the first jeweler to open shops of their respective kinds in the village. The first cabinet maker was James Daton; the first harness makers were John and William Ramsey; the first wagon maker was Abner Barnes; all of whom began work soon after the founding of the town, but of the precise date, no record of sufficiently authentic character to warrant quotations now exists.

The first tavern was opened for the accommodation of the public, in 1855, by J. F. Cole.

The first religious services ever held in Mechanicsville were conducted by Rev. Geo. D. Porter, of Tipton, a Presbyterian clergyman, who was engaged to deliver one sermon each month in the school house referred to elsewhere.

While no events of a generally interesting or startling description have ever occurred within the limits of the village proper, owing to the law-abiding character of its citizens and the influence of what some might be pleased to call its "fortunate star," there have, nevertheless, transpired several occurrences of a calamitous nature to individual residents, notable among which are the fires, which have destroyed considerable amounts of property. The first extensive fire within the limits occurred December 23, 1867. A large frame building, on the site of the store now occupied by George A. Eagarty, then owned and occupied by T. C. McClelland & Co., as a general merchandise store, was totally consumed, together with a large stock of goods, and considerable household furniture belonging to the junior member of the firm, George A. Eagarty. Total loss, \$41,000; insured for \$8,000.

Another fire occurred in August, 1868, but was merely a tenement house, owned by John Hess, and standing in the west part of the town. The third disaster of this sort was more extended. A frame building owned and occupied by Chapman & Rogers, clothing merchants, located just west of the old Cook tavern, was burned in February, 1870. The flames communicated with the tavern and totally destroyed that wooden structure also, thus removing a landmark. Total loss to Chapman & Rogers of stock of goods, and nearly total loss of building.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school house was erected in the Winter of 1850-1, and was opened by Miss Stearns, as teacher, during the following Summer. William Runion was chosen to succeed Miss Stearns, for the Winter term, in accordance with the old-accepted idea of the greater suitability of male teachers in the more generally attended school season.

Until 1866, the system of education employed in this place was the primitive township or district plan; but at the above date, the citizens decided upon a more comprehensive organization. Considerable opposition was encountered from those who regarded the township as too poor to sustain the burden of necessary taxation, but the objections were overridden by the "school party," which favored an independent district.

A meeting was called at the Presbyterian Church, June 9, 1866, to act upon the erection of the district. The vote resulted in forty-four affirmative and five negative ballots. Thereupon, two of the Trustees, T. C. McClelland and

Samuel Gilliland, refused to call a meeting for the election of officers of the School Board, basing their opposition on the point of illegality of the meeting. On the 9th of July following, application was made for a writ of mandamus from the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial District, to compel the recalcitrant members to call the meeting, and the writ was issued. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Iowa, by Messrs. McClelland and Gilliland, in October, 1866. The decision of the lower Court was confirmed, and the formalities of election were soon afterward proceeded with.

The following March, the Board of Directors, Aaron B. Oakley, President, Amos G. Miller, Secretary, selected Prof. E. T. Rigby, Principal; Miss Ellen Culver (now Mrs. A. Armentrout), teacher in intermediate department, and Miss Emma Snyder, teacher in primary department.

The school building first erected under the new dispensation was constructed of wood. In 1875, a fine brick edifice was built, by order of the Board, at a cost of about \$10,000. Mr. A. G. Miller, of this place, contractor.

The present Board consists of Messrs. A. Armentrout, President; J. W. Helmer, J. C. Batdorf, Samuel Keith, S. T. Buell and O. B. Judd. The corps of teachers last term was composed of Prof. R. L. Rowe, Principal; Miss C. S. Tenant, assistant; Miss M. A. B. Witter, grammar department; Mrs. A. R. Allen, intermediate department; Miss Anna Arnold, second primary, and Miss S. D. Esget, first primary.

#### POLITICAL HISTORY.

Probably the most exciting political event in the history of Mechanicsville was the first charter election, which took place April 6th, 1868. Several prominent citizens, chief among whom was Mr. T. C. McClelland, strenuously opposed the adoption of the charter and the taxation incident to self-government for the same reason that they objected to the independent school organization two years prior to that date. The people were poor, and township government was far more economical than that of town rule. But, as is frequently the case in new and growing villages, certain men were ambitious to see the hamlet classed among the towns of the State. Finally the question became an inevitable issue, and Mr McClelland, with three or four personal friends, attempted to gain by strategy what could not be attained by argument. Unknown to the greater part of the citizens, a "slate" was made by that gentleman, with himself as Mayor, J. J. Huber as Recorder, and a Board of Trustees favorable to the conservative management of affairs.

Election day found this ticket in the field, competing with one of a more radical stamp, so far as the rapid development of the town was concerned. The "anti-charter" party, as it was somewhat inconsistently called, since the charter already existed, waged fierce war, using tinted tickets, which enabled the McClelland faction to determine who were favorable to them. To ease the consciences of some voters, who feared the "pro-charter" party and would not vote the colored tickets, ballots were written by the "anti" men, and these, to the number of about twenty-five, were voted ostensibly as "splits." Feeling ran high all day, and when the count was finally made, the McClelland ring came in ahead by just about the number of votes cast as divided tickets. The men who voted in that way, it should be stated, knew perfectly well the character of the ballots they were casting.

Since that date, no question of especial importance has been acted upon at the charter elections.



Below is given the official roster of the town from the time of organization. There have been no Justices of the Peace chosen under the charter, that office, by general consent, remaining as a township matter. The elective offices and the selections are:

Mayors, T. C. McClelland, 1868; Wm. H. Sharp, 1869; T. C. McClelland, 1870-71; J. W. Gould, 1872; C. T. Wheeler, 1873; A. Armentrout, 1874; T. C. McClelland, 1875 (A. Armentrout was elected Mayor in September of this year, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. McClelland); A. Armentrout, 1876-77; N. S. Hubbel, 1878.

Recorders, J. J. Huber, 1868-69-70-71; A. B. Oakley, 1872; J. W. Hubbel, 1863; H. Sherwood, 1874; T. C. Fisher, 1875; Jeremiah Odell, 1876; Watson Huber, 1877; T. C. Fisher, 1878.

Assessors, A. B. Oakley, 1869 (no Assessor elected in 1868); S. T. Buell, 1870 (did not qualify); A. B. Oakley, 1871; George A. Eagerty, 1872; Asa Carper, 1873; G. A. Eagerty, 1874; John S. Gortner, 1875; G. A. Eagerty, 1876-77-78.

Trustees, Isaac B. Johnson, Andrew Petit, John Osterloh, Vincent Keith, J. E. Rice, 1868; William Chapman, J. W. Helmer, George E. Jones, A. Armentrout, Amos G. Miller, 1869; A. B. Oakley, A. Armentrout, N. S. Hubbell, E. M. Fisher, James Melton, 1870; J. W. Helmer, N. S. Hubbell, W. H. Sharp, Andrew Petit, George E. Jones, 1871; A. Armentrout, Horace Prentice, W. C. Page, James E. Melton, W. H. Eagerty, 1872; Z. Cook, Samuel Flaughner, Samuel C. Wilson, Patrick Burke, H. S. Morse, 1873; H. E. Abbott, Samuel Flaughner, Wm. H. Eagerty, J. C. Batdorf, John W. Fritz, 1874; Wm. H. Eagerty, John Ferguson, J. C. Denny, George Fall, 1875; John W. Fritz, John Hadcock, A. B. Heston, J. C. Denny, George Fall, 1876; J. W. Fritz, John Hadcock, H. P. Stoffel, N. Bennett, William Burgett, 1877; Horace Prentice, William H. Eagerty, Jacob Batdorf, John C. Fry, James N. Graham, 1878.

The first Postmaster appointed was D. F. Comstock. The present incumbent is William Chapman, whose commission was signed originally July 15, 1869.

#### CHURCH RECORD.

The Presbyterian society is the oldest religious body in Mechanicsville, having been organized February 2, 1856. The first edifice was erected in 1856, and was replaced, in 1867, by the building now occupied. The first regularly appointed Pastor was Rev. R. Boag, who came here in 1863 and remained until 1868. He was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Knott, 1868-71; Rev. E. R. Brown, 1871-75; Rev. W. A. Ward, 1875-77; and the present Pastor, Rev. E. P. Wells, who entered upon his duties early in 1878. The present membership is 160.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, which now has a membership of 160, was the next earliest religious society in this town. It was for many years a part of the old Pioneer Circuit, which embraced a large part of Linn County, and was organized as far back as 1840. The records are somewhat deficient on the subject of subdivision. The present Pastor is Rev. J. H. Hayward.

The First Baptist Church of Mechanicsville was organized January 1, 1868, and recognized June 25th of the same year, with the following constituent members: James Leach, John Jackson, Uri Lee, Gilman S. Burleigh, Charles F. Golding, George Golding, Miss Sophia Golding, Miss Eunice Cook, Mrs. P. P. Golding and Mrs. Eliza O. Lee. The first Pastor was Rev. E. C.

Edwards, called in June, 1869, and retired after one year's service. Rev. G. W. Lewis occupied the pulpit from February 18, 1871, to October 1, 1872. Rev. H. N. Millard, the present Pastor, was chosen to that office September 1, 1875. The society dedicated a brick edifice June 10, 1877, and is prosperous, with a membership of 60.

The Roman Catholic Society was founded in 1861, Rev. Father Lowry, of Cedar Rapids, holding quarterly services in the house of Mr. Burke. The present organization was effected in February, 1873. Their church edifice was finished in September, 1874. Prior to the completion of the church, services were held in Helmer's Hall, during 1872, and in Wait's Hall in 1873. Rev. William Downey, in 1872-3, Rev. E. O'Sullivan, in 1874-5-6, and Rev. Charles McCabe, from 1876 to the present time, complete the list of resident priests. About thirty families are communicants.

#### SECULAR SOCIETIES.

Patmos Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., was chartered June 8, 1860, with J. S. Isenhardt, W. M.; M. H. Begold, S. W., and H. Bagley, J. W. The present officers are: A. Armentrout, W. M.; A. F. Rickey, S. W., and J. C. Fry, J. W.

An Odd Fellows' Lodge was established at an early date, but the charter was returned to the Grand Lodge of the State in 1872.

There have been several temperance societies formed since 1856, but the greater number died, leaving no records. The order of Good Templars was twice established, and twice went to pieces. The Reform Club was organized in October, 1876, with H. N. Hoon, President; J. W. Helmer, Treasurer, and O. F. Weeks, Secretary. After that came the Murphy Blue Ribbon Club, dating its birth February 18, 1878; J. C. Batdorf, President; G. L. Andrews, Secretary, and O. B. Judd, Treasurer. Membership, 504.

The Young Men's Association, a literary society, was incorporated in February, 1867; President, A. G. Miller; Secretary, H. F. Weeks; Treasurer, A. Armentrout. The present officers are: President, B. F. Davisson; Secretary, S. T. Buell; Treasurer, H. H. Prentice. Membership, 52; number of volumes in library, 350.

#### GENERAL.

No large manufactories were ever established here, but considerable work is done in the way of agricultural implements and wagons.

There is an Opera House, with a seating capacity of about five hundred, in the town.

Lyman Hines was the first painter.

The first train of cars which carried passengers arrived here in December, 1858.

There are now living in the corporation limits the following persons who were here thirty years ago: Isaac B. Johnson and wife; S. C. Wilson and wife; H. S. Morse, wife and daughter, now Mrs. M. J. Keith; Mrs. Garret Onstot and daughter, now Mrs. D. K. Smith; and Jacob M. Onstot.

The first bank was established in 1872, by Watson, Huber & Co., private bankers, who still continue. Mr. Huber is Manager, and Miss Bella Wallace is Cashier of the bank.

#### BUSINESS HOUSES AND PROFESSIONS.

Appended is a list of the professional gentlemen and business houses existing in this town at the present time:

Doctors—J. C. Burdett, Samuel Keith, Scott Russell, N. S. Hubbell, E. H. Lockwood. Lawyers—S. E. Benton, Charles E. Wheeler. Dentist—U. F. Ward. General merchandise—Andrews & Buell, Pratt & Wylie, George A. Eagarty. Hardware—Heston & Cameron, Graham & Fairchild. Groceries—Page & Fritz, William Chapman. Boots and shoes—Henry P. Stoffel, William Landahl, Henry Mende, William Nevlin. Drugs and medicines—Norman Bennett, Charles E. Gould. Clothing—J. W. Odell & Co., A. C. Lonchheim. Harness—W. H. Sturgess. Millinery and dressmaking—Miss A. Long, Jones Sisters, Mrs. E. C. Bunker, Miss Doshia Robbins. Furniture—Horace Prentice. Banking houses—Watson, Huber & Co., Helmer & Gortner. Livery—George B. Loring. Agricultural implements—Geo. W. Fall & Co., G. D. Evans & Son, Bagley Manufacturing Co. Wagon makers—B. F. Davisons, William Dorman. Cooper—F. J. Leitzman. Lumber—A. Armentrout & Co. Blacksmiths—D. Smith, J. Davis, S. Flaughner & Son. Butter and egg store—James Courtwright. Jewelers—J. Wells, C. I. Stephens. Cigar maker—J. R. Easterley. Baker—Stewart Beatty. Restaurants—J. E. Rice, Stewart Beatty. Barbers—R. W. Thompson, Boston Yumum. Meat markets—Asa Carper, Edward Hoyt. Hotels—City Hotel, H. F. Williams; Central House, Stewart Beatty. Photographers—J. J. Huber, A. N. Easterley. Draymen—A. J. Reeder, Jacob, Sutzen. Billiards—A. G. Wait. Elevator—Built in the Winter of 1867, by Andrews, Jones & Buel; operated about three years; capacity, 20,000 bushels; sold to Jones Bros., in 1870, and to Reed & Abbott in 1873; is now owned by Nelson & Carr, of Chicago, and is not in use. Insurance agents—J. S. Gortner, C. E. Gould, J. W. Helmer, C. M. Mershon, W. Huber, Charles H. Williams, B. F. Wallace, C. E. Wheeler.

## LOUDEN.

This village is an outgrowth of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, which was built to Loudon July 5, 1858.

The first settlers in this vicinity were John Calvin Parr, with sons Harvey, Reason, John C. and James; William Parr, with sons, Leonard, Luman, Asa, William, John, and others born after their settlement there; also, John Parr, a brother of William Parr. Many of these still reside in the vicinity. They came in 1839. James Van Horn settled one mile south in 1839, and entered the village site. Among other early settlers were Porter McKinstry, William C. Hoskins, two miles south, now in Loudon; George Rone and sons, southwest; John D. Shearer, 1850, joining the village site on the north, Martin Henry, deceased, Robert Henry, now of Iowa County, who settled one mile southeast. Mr. Rone bought the McKinstry farm.

From 1852 to 1855, a large number of settlements were made. Among them were Mrs. Ann H. Rice, who yet resides in Loudon, and sons, Edward, John T., E. S., and W. F., who settled one mile west; William Cook, northwest one mile; Henry Arlington, Sr., about 1852, one and one-half miles southwest, where he still resides; John Worley, 1852, three-quarters of a mile east, who died about 1865; John B. Huff settled in the south part of Springfield Township about 1839, and moved to the village in 1858.; J. S. Burwell, 1854, settled one-half mile north, where he still resides; Jacob Doty, a son-in-law of Mr. Van Horn, settled soon after, immediately south of the town site; he now resides in Wright County, Iowa; T. R. Johnson, 1856, one-half mile northwest; Thomas Shearer, 1856, east, one-half mile.





*J. W. Baird*

POSTMASTER  
LOUDEN



## MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

When the Chicago & North-Western Railway was projected through this settlement, James Van Horn donated seven acres and Thomas Shearer five acres, to the Iowa Land Company for a town site. That Company afterward purchased for \$1,600, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 81 north, of Range 1, west of the 5th P. M. This was laid out as a village by L. M. Nute, Surveyor, for Horace Williams and Milo Smith, acting for the Land Company, in October, 1857, and was named "Louden," by Thomas Shearer, after his Ohio home, Loudenville, Ohio.

In the course of time, several additions have been made, in the following order: Reed's Addition, December 3, 1860; Thomas Shearer's first Addition, March, 1861; second Addition, April 30, 1866; John Walker's Addition, January 24, 1867; John D. Shearer's Addition, November 13, 1863; A. S. Benson's Addition, October 29, 1869; M. L. Banks' Addition, October 29, 1869; Petersen's Addition, March 21, 1870; Wm. F. Hahn's Addition, August 8, 1871.

The present town of Loudon extends over the south half of Section 35, Township 82. It is, consequently, situated partly in Massillon and in Springfield Townships.

January 14, 1868, sixty-one residents of Loudon petitioned the County Court to appoint Commissioners to call an election for the purpose of voting upon the propriety of incorporating Loudon as a town.

After consideration, a warrant was issued by the Clerk of the Court to five Commissioners to call an election, which was accordingly held March 12, 1869, resulting in a vote of seventy for and eight against incorporation. Loudon was accordingly incorporated May 5, 1869, and the first municipal election was held May 20, with the following result: Mayor, Wm. McGarvy; Recorder, J. M. Alexander; Trustees, Wm. F. Hahn, A. S. Benson, W. P. Hills, J. S. Burwell, Herman Petersen. As Trustee, E. B. Town received an equal number of votes (41), with the two last named, and they were elected at a special election held June 15.

J. D. Shearer was first Justice of the Peace, from 1857 to 1865. He was then made County Sheriff, an office which he held for ten years.

The present officers of the village are: Mayor, J. W. Todd; Recorder, Kinzey Wiggins; Treasurer, D. W. Baird; Trustees, V. A. Bennett, W. F. Hahn, M. L. Banks, J. D. Allen and W. C. Hoskins; Marshal, B. McCabe; Street Commissioner, John Kelso.

By judicious management in financial affairs, the town is free from debt and owns the south half of Lots 7 and 8, Block 3, with a Mayor's office, calaboose and stock pound thereon, and owns also a ten-ton Fairbanks scale.

## EARLY HISTORY.

Soon after the railroad was projected, in the Fall of 1857, William M. Dugan erected the first house in Loudon, a two-story frame hotel and store room on Lot 1, Block 5, on the west side of Main street, near the railroad. Mr. D. W. Baird came with him and remained a short time. He returned the next year and settled there. In the store room, Mr. Dugan opened a grocery, which, in 1858, he enlarged to a general stock and moved to a store which he erected on the south end of Lot 1, Block 6. Previously, John B. Huff moved a house in town and built a one-story store room on Lot 6, Block 5. In the same year, Robert Henry entered into partnership with Mr. Huff, and the firm erected a



warehouse on Lot 13, Block 5. Another warehouse was built the same Summer by H. F. Clark on Lot 2, Block 6. Other warehouses were erected by W. M. Dugan, 1860, Lot 1, Block 6; Holton & McCabe, Lot 2, Block 6, 1860; Capt. Samuel Crozier, Lot 3, Block 6, 1860-61.

In 1861 or 1862, Mr. Rorick built an elevator, and another was afterward built by August Petersen.

In 1859, Mr. Dugan built a new store on the north end of Lot 1, Block 6, where he continued business until the war (1862), when it was sold to Peterson Brothers, who have continued it since that time.

Martin Henry bought the business interest of Mr. Huff. Robert and Martin Henry afterward sold to N. Whitney, an old resident, who closed the store. In 1859, G. H. Rorick and D. Kimball built a store room on Lot 1, Block 3, where they opened a general stock of goods. Mr. Rorick soon purchased the interest of Mr. Kimball, and continued until his death, about 1868, after which Richmond & Kohler were proprietors, and moved to Lot 8, Block 4, where William Kohler now carries on the business.

C. H. Northrup & Co. established in the hardware business in 1862 and continued for many years. Wm. F. Hahn established the drug business in March, 1862, which he has continued until the present time. Among other early business men were George Rosecrans, Stephens Bros. and B. B. Kinney, grain dealers; Samuel Hobaugh, the first blacksmith; C. H. Hanson, the first wagonmaker, and James P. Reed, the first carpenter. Barney McCabe kept the first saloon on Lot 10, Block 5; he sold to David Curry in 1859, who continued for many years, but finally became convinced of the error of his ways, joined the church and went to the Black Hills, where he died in 1877.

#### POST OFFICE.

In the Winter of 1857-8, Mr. Dugan obtained an office at his store, the mail being carried from the terminus of the railroad by stage. This office was discontinued for a few months in 1859, but re-opened, with G. H. Rorick, Postmaster and D. W. Baird, Deputy. November 22, 1861, Mr. Baird was made Postmaster, which position he has filled to the present time, having made every report for that office except the first.

There is a slight variance in the spelling of the village name, the proper name of the town being "Louden," while the railroad station is "Loudon," and the post office, "Lowden."

#### HOTELS.

Mr. Dugan's hotel was transferred to Alex. McGregor, then successively to Morton Bros., V. A. Bennett, Atkinson, William Platner, V. A. Bennett, and was used as a dwelling when it burned in 1873.

In 1860, Alex. McGregor built a hotel, now used as a private house, on Lot 2, Block 3. About 1865, John Kelso built a hotel on Lot 1, Block 6, which burned down in 1869. The next hotel was a railroad eating house, north of the depot, Lot 1, Block 6, by Frank Riseley. It is now operated as the St. Cloud Hotel, by W. H. Bruns, having been moved north. In 1874, Raymond & Riseley built the large two-story railroad hotel (eighty feet in length), just south of the depot. It is now operated by J. P. Sackett.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Miss Huldah Monroe, afterward Mrs. W. S. Holton, in a building rented for the purpose, in 1859. She was followed by

Griffith Johnson, a veteran teacher of Ohio. The following Summer, school was taught by Miss Lizzie Whitney. The first school house was of one story frame, built, in 1860, near the site of the new German Zion's Evangelical Church; it was afterward enlarged to two rooms, and sold to the church society when the new building was erected. The present two-story brick school house, on the southwest corner of Block 2, of Thomas Shearer's second Addition, was built and furnished in 1874, at a cost of \$6,000. It has two rooms and recitation room; having two teachers in Summer and three in Winter. The present teachers are E. M. Elliot, Principal; Miss Gertie Dugan, Assistant.

There are three German schools; two in connection with the churches and a private school, by Peterson Brothers, which has been in operation for three years. It is held over their store rooms, and now taught by F. Assinussen. There are eight pupils.

#### RELIGIOUS.

*The German Evangelical Zion' Church* was organized in 1859 or '60, at the grove, three and one-half miles south of the village, with Rev. Mr. Haertlin as first Pastor. He was followed successively by Rev. C. F. Off, for seven years; Rev. Mr. Jennrich, four years; Rev. W. Wahl, one and a half years; Rev. J. Swartz, the present Pastor, one year.

Services were held at the grove until 1877, when an elegant frame church was erected in Loudon, at a cost of \$2,000. At that time, also, the lots and their present parsonage and school house were purchased for \$1,200.

There is a membership of fifty-eight members. Services are held in the German language. Sabbath school is held with Rev. J. Swartz, Superintendent, and a day school is conducted by Rev. Mr. Swartz. This has been held regularly for seven years, the school having a Winter attendance of forty-nine, and in Summer, seventeen. A tuition of fifty cents per month is charged.

*The German Evangelical Lutheran* congregation was organized in 1871, and their church built in the same year, at a cost of \$4,000. The school house and parsonage are valued at \$1,200.

As the two German churches are somewhat similar in belief and the distinction not generally understood, it may be interesting to note that while Zion's Church belongs to the Evangelical Synod of North America, the other belongs to the Evangelical Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, one of seven or eight similar Synods, called, collectively, the Synodical Conference of North America. The latter accept the Confession of the Lutheran Church contained in the Book of Concord of 1580, embracing the Augsburg Confessions, Apology for the same, Schmalcaldich Articles, larger and smaller Catechism and Formula Concordia.

Rev. H. Englebrecht, now of Chicago, was the first Pastor at Loudon, and, at the time of organization, there was a membership of about thirty-five families. Following him was the present Pastor, Rev. J. H. Brammer, who came in October, 1873, from Denver, Colorado.

The present membership is forty-five families. School is kept by the Pastor in a school house belonging to the society. There is an attendance in Winter of about forty-five, and in the Spring of thirty-five.

The Trustees of the Society are H. Wendt, H. Wiebel and H. Licht; Deacons (or *Forstelier*), Carl Kreinburg, H. Kroeger and F. Sieling. Services are held in the German language.

*Methodist.*—The first religious services were of the Methodist denomination, held in No. 1 School House, one and a half miles southeast, by Rev. Mr. Gil-

ruth. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Amos. The first Methodist Church was built in Loudon in 1861, Rev. A. J. Kynett, Presiding Elder. The first occupant was Rev. J. M. Hedges. Pastors: 1861-63, D. C. Worts, J. M. Hedges; 1863-64, W. R. Blake; 1864-65, J. G. Demmett, P. E.; J. L. Paine, G. R. Manning, Pastors; 1865-66, J. L. Paine, A. Brunson and — Evans; 1866-67, R. W. Keeler, P. E., R. G. Hawn, Pastor; 1867-68, E. Miller, P. E.; R. G. Hawn, Pastor; 1868-70, J. Newton; 1870-71, Esdras Smith; 1871-72, J. F. Baker, Pastor, J. S. Anderson, P. E.; 1872-73, E. G. Waite; 1873-74, Smith Aldrich; 1874-75, A. M. Smith; 1875-76, W. F. Parton, P. E.; A. M. Smith, Pastor; 1876-78, Rev. W. O. Glasner, the present Pastor.

#### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The stores of Loudon correspond well with the general improvement of the village. On December 8, 1869, a disastrous conflagration destroyed nine business and dwelling houses, and a great amount of other valuable property. The block on which Petersen Brothers' store was situated was completely burned. In 1870, this firm built a fine large brick block of two stories, 58x80 feet in size, at a cost of \$15,000. This firm, consisting of Julius, Emil and Herman Petersen, has been in business since 1862, and has done much to increase the growth of Loudon. They have an elevator and warehouse, 150 feet long, built in 1876, and carry a large, general stock of goods (including agricultural implements, furniture, hardware, tin shop, banking business, insurance agency, American express agency and grain dealing. They have also a similar establishment at Wheatland, five miles east.

In 1872, Wm. F. Hahn, druggist, built a substantial brick building of two stories, on the opposite corner from Petersen Bros., at a cost of \$6,000. There are many other good frame business buildings.

The present business interests are represented by the following firms: Petersen Bros., general merchandise, banking and grain; Banks & Bennett, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes and grain; William Kohler, general merchandise and grain; W. F. Hahn, druggist and apothecary; August Petersen, lumber, coal, lime, cement and grain; N. D. Henry, lumber, coal, lime and cement; Wm. F. Rice, saddles and harness; D. Foche, John Stocker, L. Riedel, boots and shoes; Klien & Cameron, blacksmiths; John Kelier, blacksmith and wagon maker. H. Belter, harness maker; M. Crandall, feed and livery; J. D. Allen, meat market; Hall & Wall, meat market; Claus Drerman, Eureka barber shop, cigars, tobacco and candies; D. W. Baird, Postmaster, Notary Public, books, notions, cigars, fruits, confectionery, flour, etc.; J. P. Sackett, railroad eating house; Wm. Bruns, St. Cloud eating house and saloon; H. Guths, beer and billiards, manufacturer of lemon beer; Misses Collins, milliners and dressmakers; P. R. Pine, M. D., physician and surgeon; Dr. B. S. Boydston, eclectic physician; J. Fred. Esher, M. D., physician and surgeon; Uriah Fleagle, John Kelso, Richard Parr, Thedalbert Todd, veterinary surgeon; J. W. Todd, attorney at law and insurance agent; V. A. Bennett, lawyer; Korup & Anderson, agricultural implements; E. Johnson, weigh master; Alex. Bleyer, watchmaker; O. F. Cutler, station agent; D. Kimball, stock dealer and feeder; J. P. Read, K. Wiggins, Wm. Cook, F. Tome, Henry Putwick, Claus Petersen, carpenters; Harvey Swanger, Claus Fauss, Uriah Fleagle, draymen; James Van de Boyert, house, sign and carriage painter; August Baumgartner, plain and fancy painter; Samuel Heck, Wm. C. Hoskins, masons and plasterers.



The population of Loudon is principally German. At the census taken in 1875, there was 439 inhabitants, representing 101 families, and having an equal number of residences. There were 149 persons between 5 and 21 years and seventy-eight voters.

Land in this vicinity is unsurpassed for farming purposes, and two large stone quarries furnish an abundance of building material.

Sunday, June 23 (1878), after the above historical sketch was written and in the hands of the printer, a fire occurred, destroying nearly two blocks in the business part of Loudon, including the large establishment of Petersen Brothers. The principal sufferers were Petersen Bros., \$40,000; Aug. Petersen, N. Whitney, Gerchen, Flinn, Mrs. Curry and Mrs. Dugan. The total loss was about fifty thousand dollars, on which the Petersens held some eighteen thousand dollars insurance, and other parties \$4,000. Nineteen buildings, in all, were burned.

### STANWOOD.

The original owners of the village plat of Stanwood were William C. and Samuel H. Maley and William Preston, who obtained a tract of 880 acres of farming lands adjoining the village plat by purchase from Mr. Flourney in April, 1868. Messrs. Maley and Preston proposed to the C. & N. W. Ry. Co. to buy a village of forty acres, giving an undivided one-half interest to that corporation, on condition of its locating a depot here. In 1868, the offer was accepted, and in December of that year the first side track was laid, and the survey of the village completed in the Spring of 1869.

William Allen was the first man to build a house in the newly created plat. He erected a small frame structure, in the Spring of 1869, a short distance southwest of the depot building. Mr. Allen opened the first tavern in his house as soon as it was finished. The second house was occupied by S. R. Houghton, pending the erection of his own public house, during the Summer of 1869. It was in the former building that the first religious service was held within the limits of the village, in the Spring of 1869, by a traveling clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, whose name, unfortunately, is now unknown.

Religious services were held by the Reformed Presbyterians earlier than the above date in the vicinity of what became the village; but that society had no regular organization or place of stated worship. The United Presbyterian Church, with which the Reformed Presbyterians above referred to united, was organized January 25, 1868, by Rev. J. S. Buchanan, of Clarence, in a school house one and a half miles south of the village site, and was transferred to Stanwood shortly after the survey was made. Rev. W. Larrimer was installed the first Pastor November 8, 1870. Rev. D. Forsyth took charge March 1, 1874. Present membership, 50. A church edifice is now owned by the society, but no Pastor is located here. Regular services are held by Rev. J. B. Galloway, of Clarence. The Methodist Episcopal society has a house of worship, Rev. Mr. Rankin, Pastor. The organization of the society dates back to 1869.

The first school was opened in the Winter of 1869-70, with John B. Ingersoll as teacher. The first school house was built in 1872, when the village was organized as an independent district. In 1876, the existing school building was erected. Misses Little and Shattuck, present teachers.

The first Postmaster was William Allen, appointed in 1869.

The first store was opened by John Bell, in April, 1869. The second store was owned and managed by Maley Bros. & McCoy, in May, 1869.

There are two elevators located here; one owned by L. & S. C. Wilkins, and the other by Mr. Pickering, the latter of Chicago.

The depot building was completed in June, 1869. Prior to that date, the place was merely a "flag" station. Population, 350.

### WEST BRANCH.

This village is one of recent growth, but it is rapidly becoming one of the best towns in the county. For many years after Rochester had become a village, the site of West Branch was yet a wild prairie. Its first settlement was not made until 1850-51, when several families entered that portion of the township; among them were Joseph K. Quaintance, Isaiah Morris and David Tatum.

In October, 1852, William Townsend came with his family from Knox County, Ohio, having purchased his land the year before. At that time, says Mr. Townsend, the only settlers between Hickory Grove and the Iowa timber were those above named. Samuel Abbott came from Indiana, in the same Fall, and settled on the William Oliphant farm. About the same time, also, Samuel King settled within the village site, and Phineas Cowgill, since deceased, moved to the farm, two miles west, now occupied by Henry Cowgill.

Soon after, came Eli Hoover, James Townsend (1853), Thomas Barrington, Joseph Steer and Michael King.

The first post office and grocery were kept by Samuel King, in his house, which was located on the south side of Main street, in the west part of the town, and is now occupied by George Bean.

The land on which William Townsend built his house, in 1852, was afterward included in the town plat. That house has been replaced by the one in which his son, Charles Townsend, now resides.

Mr. Abbott's house was built on Oliphant street, near Main, and is now owned by William Oliphant. The next one was built by Joseph Steer, in 1853, on Main street, nearly opposite Oliphant street, now the residence of Thomas Penrose.

Mr. King moved away, after several years, and no other store was opened until 1860, when Mr. Steer started a general store, in his house, just west of the town corporation, on the north side of Main street, now occupied by Charles Grewell.

Timothy Kirk took the post office after Mr. King. Then it was removed to the house of James Townsend, who kept the "Traveler's Rest," where many a weary traveler found repose and refreshment. After Mr. Steer's store was opened, the post office was removed to that place.

After one and a half years, Mr. Steer built the first storehouse in town, on Main street, near Poplar street, on the site of the present warehouse of Benjamin Miles. The building was removed to the southeast corner of Downey and Main streets, and is occupied by Miles & Townsend and Edmundson & Yetter. Mr. Steer sold to Townsend & Gill, and removed to Kansas. The firm afterward became Gill & Bingham, and is now continued by Miles & Townsend.

Mr. Henry A. Jepson has been in general business and Postmaster for many years.

In 1867, the only general stores in the village were those of Gill & Townsend and Henry A. Jepson.

In 1869, there was but a small settlement at West Branch. There were two houses, one store, one shop and a school house.

May 29, 1869, the village was laid out by Joseph Steer, attorney, for John M. Wetherel. Mr. Steer made an addition on the west side March 1, 1872, and J. W. Witler afterward made another addition; but the great growth occurred after the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad was built through it.

## CAMERON.

A separate village was laid off on the east of West Branch, on the land of William Wright, William H. Oliphant, Benjamin Miles, William Boggie, Joseph Broadhead, John Y. Hoover, Thomas Townsend, John Deane, P. W. Hollingsworth, William Townsend and James Cook. It was surveyed several times by William W. Lamborn, and the plat was concluded Nov. 26, 1869. This village was named Cameron, in honor of John S. Cameron, Chief Engineer of the railroad, now a member of the Railroad Commission of Iowa. The entire village has, however, reverted to the old name, West Branch.

William H. Oliphant made an addition to the west side of the town plat, January 7, 1870.

The building of the railroad will be noticed in another chapter, as will also be the newspaper history.

In 1873, the West Branch Mills, on the west side of the railroad and north side of Main street, were built, by Heacock & Burden, at a cost of about \$7,000. It is a two-story frame steam grist-mill, 24x54 feet in size, with a shed, 16x40 feet, having two runs of stone, of fifty to 100 bushels per day capacity. The mills were afterward operated by Burden, Reeves & Son, then by Burden, Brown & Hawley, and are now continued by Burden, Hawley & Pennock.

## BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The present business interests include the following list:

General Stock—Penrose Bros., Miles & Townsend, 1861, now Townsend, Edmundson & Co.; L. H. Embree, Henry A. Jepson. Tailors—Neal Madson, Mr. Forney. Millinery—Mrs. Haines & Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Alburn. Nursery—L. A. Bronson & Co. (one mile northeast). Lumber and coal—Charles Lecch, Hammell & Haines. Carpenters and undertakers—Coombs & Pickering. Druggists—Dr. J. F. Houser, E. M. Jepson, Edmundson & Yetter (also books). Hardware—Bean & Son. Shoe shops—W. Atkins, Wm. Wright. Meat markets—J. W. Rummels, D. Mackey. Furniture—George Boone. Blacksmith—Jesse C. Hoover. Harness—Van Butler, Henry Schliepen. Blacksmith and wagon shop—Langstaff & Brundige. Dentist—W. H. Walker. Auctioneer—I. Hemmenway. Attorney—W. W. Penrose. Greenhouse—Hiel Heald. Plasterers—H. H. Langstaff, John Perry. Carriage painter—J. H. Dean. House painter—W. Wolfe. City bakery—Frank Savage. Livery stables—A. F. Kreemer, N. H. Crook. The grain elevator of Hammell & Haines was erected in 1871, and that of Rich & Maris was built the following year. Agricultural implements—James Cook & Son, Rich & Maris. Several buildings have been erected by the railroad company, including a good depot and water tank. The first regular hotel was built near the depot by Frank Savage, in 1873. He still continues it as the National Hotel. Another was recently established by Nathan Crook. Physicians—Dr. E. W. Savage, Dr. J. I. Bailey, Dr. H. J. Minthorn, Dr. J. F. Houser. Insurance agent—J. H. Rowantree.



January 15, 1875, the West Branch Bank was established, by a stock company, with a cash capital of \$50,000, under the management of Joseph Steer, President; A. H. Graham, Vice President; and J. C. Chambers, Cashier. In September, 1877, the company built the fine two-story brick building on the corner of Downey and Main streets. Of this, the basement is occupied by the office of the *Times*, the first floor by the bank, and the second story as the hall of the Good Templars. The present bank officers are: A. H. Graham, President; Abram Cowgill, Vice President; J. C. Chambers, Cashier.

February 5, 1875, a petition was signed by thirty-two legal voters within the limits of West Branch, stating that it contained 353 inhabitants and praying that an election be held to vote upon the propriety of incorporating the village. Accordingly, J. Steer, E. Grinnell, L. J. Miles, James Townsend and Wm. D. Hammell were appointed Commissioners of Election March 4, 1875. At an election held in the school house Monday, March 29, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., 41 votes for and 34 against the action were polled, and West Branch was accordingly incorporated.

#### SCHOOLS.

A school lot of one acre, occupying the land at the southwest corner of Main and Downey streets, was purchased by the School Board, of which Wm. Townsend was then President, from Joseph Steer, for \$10.00, June 3, 1853. The same Summer, a school house, then considered commodious, was built, at a cost of \$800.

In 1869, the main part of the new school house on the hill was built, and operated by the Society of Friends for a short time, with Joel and Hannah Bean as instructors. It was then purchased by the Independent School District and the old building moved near to and north of it and used as a primary school room. At that time, May 4, 1870, the school acre was divided into lots, as an addition to Cameron, and sold, realizing about \$800. Recently, an addition, as large as the original building, was made to the school house, making it one of the best and largest graded schools on the west side of the river. They are now taught by N. W. Macy, Principal, whose energy and work have greatly improved the schools. His assistants are Misses Elma E. Bray, Lottie Kalb and Jessie Courtland. There are three rooms, two recitation rooms, and, at present, 150 pupils.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The settlement of Springdale Township is principally of the Society of Friends. In 1846-7, several families of this denomination settled near Springdale, and a preparative meeting was established there, and another at West Branch. A monthly meeting was established in 1853. Meetings were first held at the residence of William Townsend, and then in a little shop of Samuel King, until the school house was built, where they were continued until the erection of their church.

The Methodist Church was built on Downey, between Penn and Wetherel streets, in 1870, at a cost of \$2,300. The society was organized a year before, and preaching was held irregularly in the school house by Rev. William Lee, of Tipton, and others. Rev. A. B. Smith was the first regular Pastor, followed, in 1870, by Rev. D. C. Worts for two years; then Rev. W. C. McCormic, three years; Rev. S. C. Freer, two years, followed by Rev. S. B. Maltbie, the present Pastor. The society was organized with sixteen members, and has now sixty-five. Clark Bean is Class Leader. Sabbath school has been in organization from the beginning of the society, with E. Haines as first Superintendent. J. C. Pickering, present officer in charge.

*Presbyterian Church.*—Rev. Charles P. Spinning, of this denomination then residing a mile north of town, preached occasionally in the school house during 1869–70–71, after which there was no preaching until 1875, since when Rev. J. P. Schell has officiated. The Church was organized in 1877, and the building erected in the Fall of that year. It is located on the northwest corner of Main and Second streets.

The Baptist Church had their first regular services during the Summer of 1877. A church building, six miles north, was purchased, moved to the south side of Main, between Second and Third streets, and refitted for church purposes.

The Church of Wilber Friends has been an active organization for some time. They have a neat church on Green street, near Fourth.

#### SOCIETIES.

Crystal Lodge, No. 49, I. O. G. T., was organized in November, 1875, with thirty charter members, among whom H. A. Jepson, James P. Pinkham and L. J. Miles are yet members. Of the first officers, L. J. Miles was Worthy Chief; Dr. J. I. Bailey, Lodge Deputy, and J. C. Johnson, Secretary. Meetings were held in Collins' Hall. The present officers are Henry Sleeper, W. C.; Edward Edmundson, Financial Secretary; H. L. Cook, Treasurer; Mrs. A. Jepson, W. V.; Miss Maggie Campbell, Chaplain; H. A. Jepson, P. W. C. The Lodge has an excellent hall over the bank, and, in conjunction with the W. C. T. U. and Lecture Association, has recently established, in the same room, a Temperance Reading Room, where any who choose may pass their evenings with interesting books, papers and magazines.

The Band of Hope was organized two years ago by Rev. J. V. Hoover, who still manages it. Meetings are held on every alternate Sabbath afternoon. It has a membership of about one hundred young people.

The Blue Ribbon Club was organized immediately after a temperance lecture delivered recently by Joseph Parham, of Muscatine. The society meets in Bean's Hall, and has as officers D. E. Mackey, President; Edward Edmundson, Secretary, and H. A. Jepson, Treasurer.

From the societies enumerated, it will be seen that, for a village of its size, West Branch has taken a greater action against intemperance than most villages in the State.

#### DOWNEY.

The vicinity of Downey was the first place in Springdale Township to be settled. The settlers were principally from Ohio, being a branch of the settlement which had been made in the northwestern part of Muscatine County.

Enos Nyce, a native of Ross Co., Ohio, and family, consisting of wife and two children, settled in the county, on the southeast corner of Rochester Township, May 20, 1836, where he built and occupied the first cabin in Cedar County. This he sold to Luke Billups, in the Fall of 1836, and moved to the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 79, Range 4 west, where he lived until his death in 1839. Mrs. Nyce now lives in West Liberty, Muscatine County.

William Sutton settled near Mr. Nyce, in October, 1836.

E. K. Morse, then a young and single man, in 1838, entered a tract of land on the Muscatine County line, one and one-half miles east of Johnson County line, where he built a cabin, one-half of which was covered with clapboards, and the other half with prairie grass. In 1840, he sold this claim to Andrew and Wm. Brisbine—two brothers who still own and live upon the land.

Mr. Morse went northwest and settled on a piece of land in Johnson County, which has since become the site of Morseville.

These, with A. G. Smith, George Barnes and Chester Coleman, formed the first settlement in this township. Mr. Smith came in 1841, and died in 1854. His wife, Mrs. Anna Smith, still resides on the farm. Mr. Barnes died in 1842, on his farm. Mr. Coleman returned to Ohio, in 1844, where he died, and the farm belonging to the two latter was purchased by its present owner, Simeon Barnes, in 1847.

In that year, also, came John Larue, who is still a resident there. He settled on the farm owned in succession by Sutton, SeEVERS and Proctor.

In 1849, came A. B. Cornwall, Reuben Elliott, Hanson Gregg and John Wright. Some of these had been in Iowa, one and two years previous to this time, but not in Cedar County, except Mr. Cornwall, who had settled on the "Bond" farm in 1847, afterward moved to Muscatine County, then to his present location.

The Indians were very numerous until 1840, and presumed to own this country as their hunting ground and did not regard the encroachments of the pale-face with favor; they would tear down the fences of the settlers whenever they crossed a trail, and drive their herds of ponies through the growing crops.

The murder of Atwood will be referred to more specifically in another chapter of this work.

In 1850, when the history of the settling of Springdale Township began in earnest, an exciting incident occurred in this settlement. A small child of Wm. Henderson, 2 years old, its mother having gone to one of the neighbors some distance north, was left at home with an older sister. The little girl—Lizzie—slipped off and attempted to follow her mother. The older daughter thinking her mother had little Lizzie with her, did not look for her, and when the mother came home they neither of them knew where she was. The alarm was given, and search began; this was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in September. The tracks could be found for some distance in the direction which her mother had gone, but all traces were lost and by dark, about thirty men from far and near, with women and children were out searching in every direction; the night was cold, so cold that those on horseback suffered, while the howls of fierce wolves brought terror to every heart. The search was continued all through the weary night, when just as the sun was rising in the east, the little Lizzie was found in a patch of weeds about one and a quarter miles from the house, where she was fast asleep; and when the first man found the child and gave the news to his companions, there was one grand re-echo along the line: "Lizzie is found, alive and well."

Among the early settlers who still reside near Downey, are Jonathan and Thomas Crozier, who came in 1852; Henry Waters, in 1853; Hanson Gregg, in 1850; E. T. S. Schenck, in Muscatine County, in 1839, and Cedar County in 1832; Alvin, son of John Larue, in 1847, and John Nyce, son of Enos Nyce, in 1836.

September, 27, 1852, James B. Berryhill entered the southeast quarter of Section 30. This was sold to Hugh D. Downey, one-half, January 18, and the remainder, September 21, 1853. The Spring after the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, or Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, as it was then called, was completed, Mr. Downey laid out the village which received his name. June 29, 1869, the eighty acres on which the village was laid off was purchased by A. B. Cornwall, who had it re-surveyed by Martin G. Miller September 10, 1869. At that time, the following persons owned lots there: A. B. Cornwall, James



Crozier, who kept a general store; J. C. Evans, who bought grain and stock; V. R. Cornwall, who kept store and was railroad agent; D. Kinkaid, blacksmith; L. E. Elliott, stock dealer; E. W. Luster, stock dealer; William M. Wilcox, laborer; James R. Singleton, Constable; Edward Riley, section boss; Thomas Fern, hotel keeper; Dennis Cunningham, laborer; William Brisbine, farmer; Jonas Hinchliffe, shoemaker, and Wat. Sanders, laborer.

The first building was a carpenter shop, erected in 1856, by Edward Fowler, Isaac and John Heald; the former being owner. It was located on the site of the school house, and was afterward moved away. In the Fall of that year, the depot was built. In 1857, A. B. Cornwall purchased the general store which had been started a short time before by Mr. Wallace. Four houses were built in 1857 by Mr. Downey; one on Lot 2, Block 10, was opened as a hotel by Beech Downes, followed by E. W. Luster, and then Thomas Fern, as proprietors, after which it was used as a private residence and is now the grocery store of Harvey Watson. The other houses were one on Lot 7, Block 10, now occupied by V. R. Cornwall, one on Lot 10, Block 10, now the residence of James Crozier, and one on Lot 7, Block 12, now occupied by James R. Singleton. In the same year, John Loy built a house on Lot 4, Block 11, now owned by Edward Riley.

#### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Mr. William Brisbine opened one of the first stores in Downey, and, with several intervals, is now in business there.

The store of James Crozier has been established about twelve years.

N. W. McCain opened a drug store about three years since, and added dry goods in 1877.

Mr. Kinkaid is still blacksmithing there. Mr. James M. Elliott has had a blacksmith and wagon shop since 1875.

The carpenters at present are Thomas Tidd and Frank Longerbeam.

Messrs. Feltner and Work deal in lumber, stock and grain. The elevator which they use was built by Isaac Heald about ten years ago, and was then operated by J. C. Evans.

Daniel O. Goodrich deals in agricultural implements and timothy seed at the old depot.

The shoe shop of Jonas Hinchliffe is still continued.

The present physicians are McLaughlin and Gibbs, who have been practicing there since 1877.

#### SCHOOLS.

In the Winter of 1858-9, V. R. Cornwall taught school in the Fowler building. In 1860, school was again held in the house now owned by Mr. Crozier. The teachers in 1861 were Z. Broadhead, assisted by Mr. Bail, in E. Riley's house. In 1862, Miss Lizzie Ealey taught in the house of J. Johnson. Chas. O'Conner taught the Winter school, but was not paid by the School Board, as he had taught without certificate, and, February 24, 1863, was notified to discontinue, "for keeping a disorderly school." At that time there were thirty-seven pupils.

The first school house was built about 1863, and March 5, 1866, a tax of 5 mills was levied for a school house fund. The school house was re-built in 1871, at a cost of \$10,000, on the same site—Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, Block 14. It is a two-story frame building of good appearance, having three rooms, although but one is now used, being taught by John Waters. There are about thirty-five pupils.

## RELIGIOUS.

The religious devotions at Downey were originally held in the old depot. Rev. Howe, of Iowa City, a Presbyterian minister, first preached there.

The Methodist Society was organized and their church erected in 1869. The church is located on Lot 3, Block 14, and was erected at a cost of \$2,500 by John Work, William Purvis, Simeon Barnes and J. J. Roberts, Committee, under the pastorate of Rev. William Purvis, since deceased, of West Liberty. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Selby, of Iowa City. Next came Rev. M. Bolton, followed by Rev. Mr. Selby again. He was superseded by Rev. Mr. Scott, of Iowa City, the present Pastor.

The Baptist Church was erected at a cost of \$2,000, in 1870, although the corner stone is dated July 4, 1869. It is located on the hill at the southeast corner of the village, and was built by A. B. Cornwall, Joseph King, C. F. Hoyt, J. M. Watson and the Pastor, Rev. H. G. Sangster, of Iowa City, Committee. Rev. Mr. Sangster was followed in turn by Revs. A. C. Kelley, of Iowa City, and J. W. Conlee, a teacher near Downey. This Society has a mission station at West Branch, for which it has purchased a church, which was dedicated April 7, 1878, by Rev. Mr. Hiscox, of Iowa City.

Sabbath schools have been established in connection with each of the churches, Henry Mosher being Superintendent of the Baptist and Daniel O. Goodrich of the Methodist school.

The village has never been incorporated, but acts under the township organization. While it cannot anticipate a great increase in size, being situated between and near West Liberty and Iowa City, yet it has a large scope of excellent farming land surrounding it, from which an unusual amount of produce shipping is done; and as its farmers leave their farms to rest from the life of labor, they will naturally find a home in the village on the beautiful hillside, where they are best acquainted and in the midst of life-long friends.

## SPRINGDALE.

The settlement of this vicinity was made chiefly by members of the Society of Friends. In 1849, John H. Painter began improvements in the northeast corner of the township, in the northeast quarter of Section 1. Mr. Painter had previously lived in Iowa Township, and did not move to Springdale for a year after he began improvements.

In 1850, Ann Coppie settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 1. There she built a frame house, which she still occupies. She afterward married Joseph Raley, who died April 1, 1878, aged 87 years. Her house was the first in that part of the township, where she is the oldest settler. Her son Edwin was hung at Harper's Ferry, for participation in the John Brown raid to free the negroes, fuller mention of which is elsewhere made.

Levi Leland, the old temperance lecturer, who improved the place where D. B. Morrison now resides, settled on the southwest quarter of Section 2, in 1850. After a few years he moved West, and is now in Oregon. His wife and family are old residents of Tipton. Moses Varney settled in the Fall of 1850, on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, where he built a house and lived with his family for some time. He now resides in Springdale, on the southwest quarter of Section 1.

Levi Fawcett came the same year to the southwest quarter of Section 12, where he lived with his family. He died in 1859, and his family now reside in Johnson County.

Dr. H. C. Gill came to Springdale in 1850, and began the practice of medicine, which he has continued to the present time. Dr. Gill purchased the location of this present residence and built in 1852. In 1851, Benjamin Ball came and built the house now owned by J. T. Carson, on the southwest quarter of Section 1, owned for many years by Jesse Bowersock. John Heald settled at Hickory Grove, and Eli Heald where Israel Heald resides. Within the next two years there was a rapid increase in this settlement. Many of the primitive houses were built in a very rude manner (the lumber having to be hauled from Muscatine) with what was called a balloon frame, the boards being put on up and down; they were sometimes occupied for months without battenning or plastering; the occupants suffered much from the intensely cold winds, which prevailed unobstructed in those early days. The only barns were formed by planting forked sticks in the ground, with poles for rafters, and covered with slough hay, the sides being sheathed with the same material or straw, by leaning up poles and piling the hay or straw upon them. Often the sides were formed by stacks of hay or straw.

The first goods were sold in 1851, by Louis Schofield and Thomas Winn, who built a store on the southeast corner of the southwest half of the southeast quarter of Section 1, and opened a store. Mr. Winn was Postmaster. Mr. Schofield remained but a short time, and after about ten years the store was continued by Wilson Heald and Elias Macy. The former is still a resident of the township, while the latter is living in South America. Mr. Winn died at Newport, R. I., within a few years.

About 1853, Jesse Bowersock built a store room on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 1, on the site of the present store of Elwood Macy and Thomas Fawcett, having previously kept a store on his farm, the northwest half of the northeast quarter of Section 6, Iowa Township, where he settled in 1844. After several years, Mr. Bowersock removed to West Liberty, thence to California. Heald & Macy's stock was transferred to Thomas James and Ignatius Hook. The latter is now in Texas. James Smith and Ed. Manfull bought them out. Mr. Smith's interest was soon sold to Jonathan Maxson. Then Thomas Townsend, who died in Texas, and Joseph Gue, who is now near Omaha, Nebraska, operated the store, and were followed by Joseph Steer, proprietor, with John A. Gill, manager; then followed John C. & Samuel Chambers, then Macy & Smith.

The present proprietors of this store which has been a prominent feature of Springdale from its beginning, are Messrs. Elwood Macy and Thomas Fawcett. The former was the Representative to the last State Legislature from this County.

The first blacksmith at Springdale was Eli Heald, about 1853. He was followed, in 1856, by Ed. Manfull, who, in turn, was succeeded about ten years later by Sol. Heald. He sold to Samuel Morrison, who still continues in that business and in wagon repairing.

George Randall at present operates another shop.

S. J. Lundy has a steam machine shop and has patented a gang plow which will soon be manufactured.

The carriage manufactory of D. Schooley is located here; it has been in successful operation about fourteen years and does as fine work as can be found in Iowa, with a capacity of about \$10,000 per year. He has large, roomy shops and his carriages have a reputation for durability and elegance not surpassed.

Among the present business interests of Springdale, are the following: General stores—A. Raley & Co., Mather Bros. (also drugs), Macy & Fawcett.



Boots, shoes, tobacco and cigars—Edward Sexsmith. Flour, pumps, etc.—M. V. Butler. Furniture and undertaking—S. E. Thomas. Millinery—Mrs. Libbie Gill. Meat Market—Elzy Maxson. Harness shop—J. Zwickey. Carpenter shops—Townsend, Thomas & Son, Henry Wesley. Physicians—Dr. H. C. Gill, Dr. H. C. Darner. Dilworth Schooley, carriage manufacturer. H. C. Gill, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. William Mather, Postmaster.

The first mail facilities for this region was a hack line in 1850, running from Davenport to Iowa City, operated by George Albin, and afterward by Joseph Albin. This line was run by them for about twenty-one years. The latter carried the mail from his 11th to his 32d year, and now resides in West Branch.

One great impediment which the early settlers encountered, was the soft and miry condition of the sloughs in many places. They were bottomless, so far as was known at that time; most of them were without channels, and the water spread out over the entire bottom. When there were channels, the only bridges were of poles and went down stream with every heavy rain, and had to be hunted up and carried back by hand, as teams could not get to them.

The Cold Spring Cheese Factory is operated by a stock company under the name of G. P. Smith & Co., Joseph Hall, Nathan Satherthwaite and Lindley Holloway, being the other partners. It was organized in 1873, and two large and well-arranged buildings containing two 600-gallon vats, were erected near the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 2.

Mr. Smith has manufactured cheese on his farm for many years, but since the decrease in the market price of other farm products, many farmers in this vicinity have purchased a large number of cows, from ten to seventy-five each, and give support to the cheese factory. The farmers furnish milk; a salesman and treasurer, at present Mr. Ira L. Spencer, is appointed to sell and report the product of the factory. The proceeds are paid to the patrons proportionately, after deducting two cents per pound, which goes to the proprietors of the factory for manufacturing. For milk, the patrons were paid about eighty-five cents per hundred pounds during 1877, and about twelve cheeses were manufactured per day. The amount will be greatly increased the present year. J. O. Spencer is the cheese maker in charge.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built in the Fall of 1852, on the northwest corner of Section 12, and school was first taught there by Mahlon Oliphant. An addition was afterward built, and two teachers employed. In 1867, the present two-story frame school or seminary building, 48x52 feet, was erected at a cost of \$8,000. Although this institution is conducted under the auspices of the Independent School District, it has been formed into the Springdale Seminary, with the following instructors: H. H. Hiatt, A. B., B. D., Principal and Superintendent; Kinsey Wilson, Grammar Teacher; Ella M. Carlton, Intermediate Teacher; Mary A. Thomas, Primary Teacher.

The following constitute the Board of Directors: John Michener, President; Dr. H. C. Gill, Treasurer; and George Heppenstall.

The rates of tuition range from \$3.20 to \$8.80 per term, according to season and department. There were 176 students during the past Winter. Graduates—William Worrall, 1876; Kinsey Wilson, Ella Ellerman and Charles Maris, 1877.

The course of study is such that two years in the higher room will prepare students for the Freshman Class of Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, without further examination.

An arrangement has also been made with the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, by which students may prepare themselves to enter the first or second sub-Freshman year of its course without examination, and with Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, so that students may prepare themselves for that institution by completing the studies required, and receiving a certificate of recommendation.

Besides the regular course of study, each student may avail himself of a practical business education in bookkeeping and penmanship, without additional expense.

There is a good library in connection with the school, and a literary society which meets weekly.

Boarding can be obtained at reasonable rates, and students are in attendance from many neighboring villages.

Students whose conduct is exemplary, and who complete the course of study, are furnished a Diploma of Graduation, signed by the Principal and Board of Directors.

#### RELIGIOUS.

As previously stated, the Friends constitute the principal element of population in this vicinity.

In 1850, an Indulged meeting was organized in J. H. Painter's house, and a Preparative meeting was begun in 1851.

In that year, the Society of Friends built, near Springdale, the first meeting house in the township, and it is said to have been the first in Cedar County. The house was built of gravel, with a cement roof, and answered as a place of worship for a number of years. There were only a few families at that time, and the worshipers often came to meeting in the middle of the week just as they left their work—barefooted, and without coats or vests; and it was no unusual thing for families to come in a wagon drawn by oxen. Such were some of the characteristics of those early days.

A new church was erected in 1857, on the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 1. Here this society has continued, in the even tenor of its way, to the present time. Their brotherhood is strong, and there is extended over all the county, in matters of local legislation, the influence of that modest integrity for which the Friends are proverbial.

The Methodist society held meetings and effected an organization in the school house, soon after its erection, although sufficient support was not received to build a church until 1875.

The church is a frame building, costing about \$2,000, and is located on Lot 4, near the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 12.

Rev. J. Freer was the first regular Pastor, and after two years was followed by Rev. S. B. Maltbie, the present Pastor, who officiates there and at West Branch.

Sunday school has been conducted in connection with the church since its erection, Elwood Macy being Superintendent in charge.

#### INSURANCE.

Springdale has a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with about \$400,000 worth of property insured among the surrounding farmers.

The following are extracts from the regulations of this society:

WHEREAS, We now organize, this the 23d day of January, 1872, by adopting the following Articles of Association. witnesseth, that George J. Maris, J. C. Chambers, H. C. Gill, John T. Carson, George Woolley, John Leonard, Elisha Todd, and all other persons who may become

members of said company, are hereby associated by the name of Springdale Fire Insurance Company.

The object of said company being to insure buildings, as well as household furniture and other personal property in buildings insured, against loss or damage by fire or lightning. The company to have perpetual succession, except as provided in Article 15th, and assumes the rights, privileges and liabilities provided by law for Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

The first officers of the company were: For President, to serve two years, John C. Chambers; for Vice President, to serve one year, H. C. Gill; for Secretary and Treasurer, G. J. Maris; for Directors for two years, Elwood Negus and Joseph Hall; for Directors for one year, George Woolley and A. B. Cornwall.

ART. XII.—This company shall not do business beyond that part of Cedar County west of Cedar River and Graham and Scott Townships, in Johnson County.

SEC. 10.—The fees for insurance shall be as follows, viz.: For membership, \$1.00; for policy, 50 cents, and one mill on the dollar on the amount insured.

The present officers are: President, Lawrie Tatum; Secretary and Treasurer, Win. Mather.

#### DROWNING.

Thursday evening, July 5, 1877, six boys, from the vicinity of Pedee, went swimming in Cedar River, one and a half miles above Rochester. Two of them, Justus Brown, aged 20 years, and Albert Worrall, aged 13 years, were drowned. The young men were highly esteemed in the vicinity by all acquaintances, and diligent search was made on Friday and Saturday for their bodies and the body of Worrall was found on Saturday. Among the two hundred present and engaged in the search, was Nathan E. Smith, a merchant of Springdale, who, in attempting to cross the river, although a good swimmer, became suddenly exhausted or stunned by the hot sun, and sank beneath the water. Efforts were made to rescue him by those near by, but without success, and a third life was lost. On Sunday, about one thousand people, from all parts of the county were at the river, and after searching all day, the body was found three-fourths of a mile below, on a sand bar. Justus Brown's body was afterward found. Mr. Smith was a son of Gilbert Smith, was 40 years old, of which time twenty-five years had been passed in Springdale Township. He left a wife and two little boys. He was a partner of Mr. Elwood Macy, merchant at Springdale, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors.

Springdale Township was organized in 1853. Formerly, all of Cedar County on this side the Cedar River was called Iowa Township. Springdale Township, when organized, included two-thirds of what is now Gower Township and for some two years after, when Gower was organized. The first officers were, Justices of the Peace, Thos. James and Joseph Chase; Constable, Levi Coppie; Trustees, Moses Varney and Samuel Macy; Clerk, Emmor Rood; Assessor, J. H. Painter; Supervisors, A. B. Cornwall, John Heald, Jos. K. Quaintance, Jas. Frame and Wm. Thompson. This election was held in April, 1853, at the Springdale post office.

There is not a saloon in the Township. The inhabitants are mostly from Ohio, with just enough of the Yankee interspersed to give variety. A strong temperance interest is manifest throughout the Township, and being the second township in the county, in point of population, its influence for the suppression of intemperance is often effectual. The present population of the township is about 1,500.

The first settlers of this township were noted for being strong Abolitionists, and many fugitives from bondage, fleeing from Missouri, made this a point on their way to freedom.





*R.B. Smith*

SPRINGDALE TOWNSHIP



## CENTREDALE.

When the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad was completed, a station was established at the farm of Joseph Ball. At that time, the district school was located near there, and a shanty was built in which to board the railroad workmen.

Among the earliest settlers near Centredale were John Ball, 1850; James Ball, 1852; John S. Smith, 1854, and son, R. B. Smith. Isaac E. Schooley came to Iowa in 1853, and occupied his present farm, two miles southeast of Centredale, in 1855. Richard Fawcett and others came in 1853. On completion of the railroad, the school house was used as a depot, and a grain elevator was built by John Ball, who deals in grain, coal and lumber. A post office has been established, and a store, which has been operated by Benjamin Pearson for the past two and a half years, occupying the old school building, while a new depot has been erected. Centredale has also a blacksmith shop, and school house, which was last taught by Miss Mary Tipton. George J. Lamborn is the village plasterer.

The Society of Wilbur Friends have a church one mile north of Centredale.

## DURANT.

Durant is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, twenty miles west of Davenport, in Farmington Township, in the southeastern corner of Cedar County, on the south half of Section 36, in the midst of a gently undulating, fertile prairie.

The earliest civilized inhabitants of this vicinity were David and George Walton, with their father, David W., who has since died there. They settled about three miles west of Durant, in May, 1836, and still reside on their farms, being the oldest settlers of Cedar County. Harrison Gray (1838), George, Paul and John Hanson, and their father, were early settlers across the county line, three miles south, in Muscatine County; while about 1853, Mathew Brown, James Young, John Burr and J. H. Pingrey settled about one mile south. Mr. Young and Mr. Pingrey still reside there, the latter having 1,000 acres in Muscatine County and 3,000 in Iowa.

George Wetherholdt settled in 1854, one and a half miles northeast, in Scott County.

March 11, 1853, Joseph Weaver, having formed a dislike for his profession (law), came West and entered a portion of his present farm; commenced improving in May, 1854, and moved there April 3, 1855. Mr. Weaver says: "There were then no people on the east side of the township, and only a few families on the west, namely, those of George Herr, David Walton, George Walton and Peter Daum, all of whom lived in the timber at the southwest corner of the township."

In October, 1855, Mr. Weaver shipped the first wheat (600 bushels) from Durant, on a construction train. This he sold at Davenport for \$1 per bushel.

P. M. Christ settled near Mr. Weaver about the same time. He died in 1875.

When the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was surveyed through the southeast corner of the county, Benjamin Brayton, with a Mr. Taylor as silent partner, both civil engineers on the railroad, entered the south half of Section 36, and in 1854 laid out and platted the village. But when others decided to establish a village at Fulton, they sold this land, and it was soon



after repurchased by Mr. Brayton, in company with Ebenezer Cook and Geo. B. Sargent. One-third interest was disposed of to Gen. John A. Dix, and another one-third interest to Thomas C. Durant, of Union Pacific Railroad fame. The village was named after the latter gentleman. They owned a large portion of the village, through Hiram Price, trustee, until in 1877, when their last interest, of about one hundred lots, was sold. The lots are 64x150 feet. A fractional block was given to each, the Episcopal Church and the school district.

Durant was recorded June 27, 1855, under the proprietorship of George B. Sargent; and again, with modifications, September 10, 1855. The first building in Durant was a shanty erected in 1854, on the site of the large yellow warehouse in the western part of the town, on Lot 10, Block 12, by Mr. Thompson, the contractor of two miles of railroad through Durant, as a boarding house for his workmen.

The first settlers were from New Haven, Conn. The second building was erected in August, 1855, by Clark M. Loomis, on Lot No. 1, in Block No. 15, one story high. He occupied it but a short time, when, his wife being out of health and homesick, he returned to New Haven, where he is now engaged in the publication of a musical monthly magazine. The building was afterward used as a cabinet maker's shop by I. N. Gilbert, beer saloon and for various other purposes, and then moved to Lot 5, Block 2, and is now occupied as a dwelling house.

The next building was erected the following month, by Dr. E. B. Bills, for an office, on Lot 6, Block 2; and, although it was only 12x16, as soon as it was sided and roofed it was occupied by Mr. Asa Cunningham and family, which consisted of a wife and two children, and at once, much against his will, Mr. C. found himself running the only hotel in town, and having to provide for some fourteen to sixteen boarders. This house is still standing as the granary of Dr. Bills.

Mr. Cunningham now resides in a large house of his own, in the western part of the town, where he has more elbow room than in a 12x13-foot shanty.

The next buildings put up were the depot and hotel. The depot was the *first* building erected expressly for that purpose in the State; it was quite a large building and did service for a number of years, after which, it was taken down and removed to the city of Muscatine, where it does service as a depot at this time. Commodious depot grounds, 1,200x300 feet in size, were laid off.

The hotel was built by the proprietors of the town, Messrs. Cook & Sargent, of Davenport, and was occupied by H. S. Downs, of Boston, Mass., who was also the first Station Agent at this place.

Mr. Downs was a brother-in-law of Mr. Clark Loomis, and was instrumental in inducing the settlers from Connecticut to locate there.

In the Fall of 1855, the Western Stage Company opened a stage route from this point to Tipton, the county seat, and continued it for three months, for which they received \$500 from the proprietors of the town. The stables of the company were on the lot now occupied by the house of H. C. Loomis.

The next season, Lafayette Parker, an old settler living near, in company with a Mr. Thorpe, began the manufacture of brick, just at the south line of the town; but after a while, the railroad company refusing to deliver wood, their operations were brought to a close.

The railroad track was laid through Durant in the Fall of 1855, and several other buildings were erected, and more settlers coming in, Durant, in the Spring following, began to present the activity and bustle of an incipient Western town.

In the Spring of 1856, the post office, which was located at the west end of Center Grove, on the old Hanson place, was removed there, and John E. Whittlesey, a son of Rev. John S. Whittlesey, was the first Postmaster. He occupied what is now known as the old Ritterfield building.

Dr. Bills soon became Postmaster, followed by the father of Joseph Weaver, then H. C. Loomis, and the present Postmaster, D. Pingrey.

Mr. H. S. Downs, who was also Cook & Sargent's agent there, kept the first store, in a small house put up by him on Lot 6, Block 9. Cone & Loomis succeeded him, and opened the first regular store.

In 1857, Allen & Williams established a lumber yard in Durant, with Joseph Lane as Manager; and in the same year, that firm built the yellow "Butterfield building."

The first carpenters were Willard & Wemott, who built the Episcopal Church, and continued to reside there as carpenters.

The first butcher was Henry Allard, who lived in Durant until his death in December, 1877, at the age of 84 years.

The first physician was Dr. E. B. Bills, who came in September, 1855. He is a graduate of Yale College, and has continued in the medical practice in Durant for eighteen years. April 1, 1857, Dr. Bills was elected Justice of the Peace. A Justice had been elected before him, but on account of some informality in the election, he never tried a case. Dr. Bills still has his first docket. As the village is situated in the corner of the county, trouble was experienced by culprits seeking refuge in either Scott or Muscatine Counties.

The first birth in the town is a matter of some controversy; some think it to have been a child of Patrick Kilcoin, which afterward died, but the sketch of Durant, written by Dr. Bills, which has been used liberally in this article, says that the first birth occurred December 12, 1857—a daughter of Isaac N. Gilbert; of course, she was named Mary Durant, and received from the proprietors of the town, according to promise, a warranty deed of Lot 5 in Block 10. The building in which this child was born was purchased and taken down by Mr. T. C. Prescott a few years since, and from this lumber a coal house was constructed, and now remains upon his premises. Mr. Gilbert removed to the city of New York, where he now resides. Mr. Bills received, several years ago, a photograph of Miss Gilbert, now a young lady.

In 1859, Jacob Weaver put up, on the west end of the depot ground, a flouring and grist-mill which he ran for a few months, but the machinery being of a new pattern it proved to be inferior, and was removed and the building sold to Messrs. Loomis & Orcutt, who moved it to the eastern end of the depot grade, and remodeled it into a grain elevator; the well, at the western side of the railroad grounds, is a memento of the old mill. Mr. Loomis, of the firm above mentioned, has served one term as Representative in the State Legislature, and is one of Durant's solid citizens.

In 1867, a spacious elevator, with all the modern improvements, operated by steam, of a capacity of 50,000 bushels, was put up by Messrs. Henry Orcutt and J. H. Pingrey, and is now owned and operated by A. D. Crooks. It is the largest elevator between Davenport and Des Moines, and Durant is consequently a great shipping point. The following statistics are furnished by Mr. B. W. Brown, who has been station agent, express agent and telegraph operator during the past fifteen years. Mr. Brown came to Durant in 1854, and farmed for several years.

The firm of O. Cone & H. C. Loomis was succeeded by Clinton Orcutt and H. C. Loomis; this firm built a new store which was set on fire and blown up

by powder. The store was then rebuilt and continued for some time, when the business was transferred to Crooks & Furst, then to A. D. Crooks, and is now under the proprietorship of Schroeder & Bohstedt.

In 1868, the hotel having passed into the hands of Mr. Allen Nesbitt, he remodeled and made large additions to it, and, now surrounded by the shady maple, it presents a very home-like appearance, and has become the resort of many a time-honored bachelor in which they seek to while away "the Winter of their discontent." Mr. Nesbitt died in January, 1874; he was highly esteemed by Durant's citizens, and his loss was regretted by all. The hotel is now continued by R. Riddle.

T. C. Prescott came to Cedar County, from New Hampshire in March, 1865, and, with Rufus Clark, opened a general store in Durant, September, 1867, at their present location. The firm was Prescott & Foss, in 1868; T. C. Prescott, in 1869, and Prescott & Pingrey since 1870. Mr. Prescott is now Clerk District and Circuit Courts. W. C. Butterfield was in business there in 1865. M. Beuthien has been in business since about 1869. Ross & Latshaw established the drug business there, and were succeeded by the present druggist, Dr. H. T. Emeis.

The present business interests are represented by the following firms: General Merchandise—Prescott & Pingrey (including lumber), M. Beuthien (including grain), Schroeder & Rohstedt, C. Blunck; Hardware—J. G. Braugh & Bro.; Druggist—H. T. Emeis, M. D.; Physician—E. B. Bills, M. D.; Sash, Blinds, Paints and Oils—Boldt Bros.; Harness Shop—P. Stoltenburg; Blacksmiths—J. Rohlfs, W. Wulf; Wagon Shops—J. H. Horst, Wm. Bierkamp; Coal, Flour and Feed—B. W. Brown; Hotel—R. Riddle; Real Estate Dealer—C. Orcutt; Grain Dealers—Boatwright & Fernald.

#### SCHOOLS.

The School District was organized in the depot, on the evening of June 30, 1856. Erastus B. Bills was appointed to petition the School Fund Commissioner to locate the boundaries of the School District of Township 79, Sections 35, 36, and the south half of 25 and 26. December 19, 1856, Joseph K. Snyder, School Fund Commissioner, formed this territory into School District No. 2, and authorized a meeting January 3, 1857, to elect officers. This was held in the depot and the following officers elected: President, E. B. Bills; Secretary, W. W. Clark; Treasurer, H. S. Downes. The new school laws were adopted, and the following were the first Trustees elected: Lewis Knowles, E. B. Bills and John S. Whittlesey. In 1857, a tax of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills was voted to build a school house. During the Winter of 1857, school was taught in a room of the hotel by Lafayette Parker, at \$3.00 per month. January 11, 1858, it was voted to build a school house, not to exceed \$800 in cost. Cook & Sargent gave the fractional block north of the west public square, and a school house, 26x32 feet in size, was built thereon in the Spring of 1858. \$500 was borrowed for this purpose of H. L. Bullen, and subsequently repaid. A new school house was built in 1869, at a cost of \$3,500, of which \$2,850 was raised by issuing bonds, all of which have since been canceled. The building is of two stories, 36x60 feet in size, having a library, recitation room and large hall above. The teachers at present are R. J. Young, Principal; Miss Jessie Frater, Assistant.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The first religious service was held at the depot in May, 1856, by the Diocesan of the State, the Right Rev. H. W. Lee, at which time a parish was



organized under the title of St. Paul's, after St. Paul's of New Haven, Conn., from whom they afterward received a donation of \$75.00. The hastily constructed desk, or pulpit, for the occasion, consisted of a couple of boxes found in the building, the upper one from which the Bishop delivered his discourse being a box of champagne. On Saturday, the 21st of June following, the corner stone of St. Paul's Church was laid by the Bishop with appropriate ceremonies, and consecrated in November, 1856.

The first child baptized in the township was a daughter of Joseph Weaver, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee.

Among the Rectors of this congregation have been Rev. Geo. C. Street, the first Rector; Revs. Campbell, Johnson, Wm. Curry, James Allen, then of Tipton; Kaaepa and Rev. Stroh.

The second sermon was preached by Hon. Geo. F. Magoun, now President of Iowa College.

May 25, 1856, the Rev. John S. Whittlesey arrived from New Britain, Conn., and a Congregational Society was organized, and, although the Episcopalians used due diligence in putting up their building, the Congregationalists raised theirs May 14th, and occupied it some weeks before the other was completed. There were eleven male and eight female members at the time of organization. Officers, I. N. Gilbert and J. B. Hitchcock.

During the war, Mr. Whittlesey was appointed Chaplain of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, with which regiment he remained until the battle of Shiloh, where, from exposure and change of climate, he contracted a disease of which he died a few months after, at his home in this place. He was succeeded in the pastorate of the church by Rev. E. Ripley, in December, 1859. Rev. H. L. Bullen assumed charge May 29, 1860. Then followed, in 1868, Rev. R. Webber; in 1872, Rev. E. B. Whiting; May 3, 1875, Rev. J. Gilbert; in 1876, Rev. R. Douglass; in 1878, Rev. E. P. Smith, the present Pastor. There are at present fifty-seven members. Thirty-six letters have been granted since organization.

The first Sunday school was organized on the union plan, in the depot, March 16, 1856; Kingsley A. Burnell, who was then a resident of this place, now celebrated as a lay preacher, was elected as Superintendent.

In 1869, the Rev. Mr. Morey, of the Methodist denomination, was located at this place, and during the second year of his ministry, they erected one of the neatest and most tasty church buildings in this section of country.

Pastors since Mr. Morey have been Rev. Messrs. Rankin, Gortner and Jenisen. They have no regular Pastor at present.

In 1872, the Christians organized and put up a building in which services were regularly held for several years, by the Rev. Mr. Lane.

In December, 1871, a division of the Sons of Temperance was formed and continued for several years, to the great benefit of Durant.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

April 25, 1867, forty resident legal voters of Durant petitioned the County Court to appoint Commissioners to call an election for the purpose of voting upon the propriety of incorporating Durant as a town.

The Clerk of the Court accordingly issued a warrant, July 5, 1867, to that effect, and as result, the town was incorporated. Allen Nesbitt was first elected Mayor.

About the same time, Durant became an independent School District.

The same year, the town park was planted with shade trees, and in a few years it will be just the place for picnics and 4th of July celebrations.

During the Spring of 1873, the citizens of the town and the vicinity organized a company for the manufacture of cheese, of which Mr. C. Orcutt was President; under his superintendence, the company put up a two-story building 32x50, with all the modern improvements, where a practical cheese maker from Elgin, Ill., was engaged in the manufacture of cheese of the first quality.

The surrounding country is well settled, and many of the farms are adorned with fine dwellings and large out-buildings surrounded with thrifty shade trees; the soil is deep and fertile making it one of the best farming sections in the State or Union, while the facilities for either an eastern, southern or western market make it very desirable for agricultural or stock purposes; consequently many farms change hands at advanced rates.

A narrow gauge railroad from Davenport to the Northwest via Cedar Rapids was projected in 1873, and surveys made via Durant, but nothing further was heard of it.

At a depth of thirty-five or forty feet in coarse gravel, an unfailing supply of excellent water is obtained, and with its two capacious tanks and wind mill Durant is the best water station on the road.

The present population is about five hundred. The population of Durant has changed two or three times. It was at the first composed chiefly of settlers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maine and Connecticut. Germans have now almost entirely supplanted them.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

In 1873, William Cotes published Volume 1, No. 1, of the *Durant News*, but no further news of that coat appeared.

*The Embryo*, Volume 1, No. 1, was published in March, 1878; it is a small six-page monthly paper, containing local items and advertisements, by H. T. Emeis, M. D. Subscription, twenty-five cents per annum. The second issue, just received, contains the following among other items:

The recent municipal election resulted as follows: For Mayor, Charles Trunkey; For Assessor, D. Pingrey; for Clerk, H. T. Emeis; for Councilmen, A. R. Cunningham, B. W. Brown, C. Orcutt, J. Branch and M. Beuthien.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The building season has not yet opened, but we learn that a number of buildings and additions are in contemplation.

Since our last issue, the street lamps have arrived and been placed in position in the most public places. They give our village quite a city-like appearance, and are generally admitted to be the right thing in the right place.

That disgraceful land mark, or water mark, the pond on Block 2, is being drained. This has long been a disgrace to our town.

DEBATTE zwischen Herren C. R. Stroh, und G. Schutz, in Toll's Halle, Sonntag Abend, den 28sten April. THEMA: Das Heil der Völker wird gefördert durch die Religion.

#### ROCHESTER.

Rochester, the city of sand, is of considerable historic interest in connection with Cedar County, being the first village established by the pioneers who came to inhabit the land of Lo!

In June, 1856, Stephen Toney and George McCoy, brothers-in-law, came West, and about the 1st of July, the latter settled on the site of Rochester and built the first cabin near the river bank, where he operated the first ferry. He soon after induced Stephen Toney to locate near him, and the latter built a double log cabin, on a sand hill just north of the present village.

The trading point at this time was "the Mouth of Pine," a creek which empties into the Mississippi ten miles above Muscatine, and twenty-five miles from Rochester. Here Ben Nye operated a store and grist-mill on the lower side

of the creek, while William Gordon, or "Wicked Bill," as he was called, lived on the upper side. The latter was a surveyor, and, at the request of Toney and McCoy, came over and laid off Rochester as a village in August, 1836, taking a share of the lots in payment for his services. On account of the mill power, the town was named after Rochester, New York.

Rev. Martin Baker and his son, William, came to the county in the Summer of 1836. He made a claim near the mouth of Crooked Creek, and, leaving his son William in charge, returned to La Porte County, Indiana, to bring the rest of his family, which consisted of his wife, his sons, Nathaniel, John and Martin, the daughter, Elizabeth, and two grandchildren, Josias and Catherine Reeves. Nathaniel has been dead a number of years; Martin is a resident of California; William resides near the old homestead and John about one and a half miles away. The family settled on the claim in October or November, 1836, and where the father continued to live until his death, in 1846. Mr. Baker was a prominent character among the early settlers, and held the first religious meeting (a prayer meeting in his cabin soon after his arrival) in Cedar County. Of him, Asa Gregg, an early settler of West Liberty, Muscatine County, says, in his "Personal Reminiscences:"

The first\* sermon was preached by Elder Martin Baker, a well and favorably known minister of the Christian order or denomination, who lived and died below Rochester. Mr. Baker was a good and true man, and very much respected by the early settlers; he lacked the polish of the more highly educated ministers; his dress was plain; to some he seemed rough, yet he was as tender hearted as a child, and many a kind act of his has gladdened the lonely cabin of the poor and needy settler, when sickness was upon him and stared him in the face, and his greatest hour of need had come.

July 6, 1836, Henry Hardman settled on the farm he still occupies, three miles east of Rochester. His son, Cordis Hardman, operated the ferry at Rochester for many years. He died and was buried with high Masonic honors, in 1876.

April 24, 1837, Mr. H. D. Brown came to Rochester, and built a house for Stephen Toney, on the block where the Hardman House now stands. This was the first shingled house erected in Cedar County. After a few years, Mr. Brown moved to Tipton, where he still resides, engaged as cabinet maker and undertaker.

June 6, 1837, Duncan McLaren came to Cedar County and made a claim north of the mouth of Rock Creek. He was in the tornado of 1844, and afterward moved to Rochester, where he is now its oldest resident.

The first mill in Cedar County was the "Little Savior," established in 1836, by Aaron Porter. He first had a hand grist-mill, made of two "nigger-head" stones, as they were called, but soon built a small mill on Crooked Creek, two miles east of Rochester. This was not erected as a source of profit, as no charge was made to the settlers for its use. Jacob Louderman and family settled on Mr. Porter's claim October 15, 1839.

In 1837, Walter Freeman began his grist-mill on Sugar Creek, seven miles east of Rochester, but as he cut a race through solid stone, it was not in operation until 1838. Near him at that time lived Elisha Edwards, now of Moscow, who settled there in 1836.

In May, 1837, Stephen Toney sold his mill site to William Green, who then built the first saw-mill in Cedar County, on the creek near the road to Tipton, a half mile north of Rochester. This was used for many years, and stood until it was torn down, a few years since, by Mr. Glasscock.

Wm. Green came from Licking County, Ohio, settled at Rochester May 19, 1837, with his wife, son Noah (deceased), daughters, Louisa, who became Mrs.

\*This is disputed, being claimed for Rev. Daniel Cartwright (1837).



William McNaughton; Mary, who became Mrs. John Welch, and Martha, who became Mrs. James W. Bagley.

Mr. Green was one of those energetic, public-spirited men who did much in aiding the settlers in sustaining the privations of frontier life. His meat-barrel and flour-chest always held in store the needed substantials, and were never closed against the destitute. He died November 26, 1855, aged 57 years.

In 1837, Christian Holderman, who came in May, 1837, built a saw-mill on Rock Creek, three miles north of Rochester, and soon added to it a grist-mill. It has since been replaced by the Beltz Mill.

In the Winter of 1836-7, about 500 Sac and Fox Indians of the tribe called Musquakes, with Powesheik as Chief, camped above the mouth of Rock Creek in the fork between that and Cedar River. Being at war with the Sioux, they fortified their camp by clearing off the heavy timber and building a stockade from the creek to the river. Toney had a barrel of whisky and sold them "fire-water," for which he received \$30 in cash, nineteen new Mackinaw blankets, five rifles (almost new), and a saddle and bridle worth from fifteen to twenty dollars. He so diluted the whisky with Cedar River water that after all these sales he had from ten to fifteen gallons of good whisky left. The Chief, Powesheik, learning how Toney had taken advantage of the Indians, giving some of them one bottle of whisky for a blanket, to others two bottles, and to some others more, he came over from the camp to "interview" the "trader," to whom he said: "To some of the Indians you give one bottle, to some you give two bottles, to others you give more bottles 'fire-water' for a blanket. Now me take all," and turning to his Indian aids-de-camp, he ordered them to cut down the door behind which the remainder of the whisky was secreted, but seeing that the door was hung on wooden hinges, they lifted it down, rolled out the barrel, loaded it on a hand sled and hauled it away, when they "all got drunk again," squaws and all, except three, who were left on guard. They promised to pay Toney for the whisky they carried away, by giving him a horse, saddle and bridle in full settlement, but white men had taught them to break promises, and they didn't do it.

In the Spring of 1837, after the Indians had left, H. D. Brown went to the old camping ground to get out timber for Green's mill, and a number of dogs' carcasses hung up in the trees. The custom was for each family to kill two dogs on leaving the camp; to eat one and tie the other to a tree. This was a sacrifice to the Great Spirit.

In 1838, Mr. Brown built for Stephen Toney a hotel, the old house afterward owned by Cordis Hardman. In 1837, Charles Swetland came, and in 1839, Nelson Hastings. The former built a house, was Constable, and afterward figured prominently in the business interests of Tipton. The latter opened a general store in a one-story frame building opposite the hotel building. George McCoy had opened a small store in his house in 1837. He was soon after appointed Justice of the Peace, and was afterward County Sheriff. In 1851, McCoy went to California, leaving his wife and children in Tipton with but little provision for their sustenance, and her father, Ben. Nye, took them home to his house. Two years later, Mr. McCoy returned and in a quarrel with Mr. Nye about the children, McCoy killed him in Muscatine County, with a butcher knife, and subsequently returned to California.

The first death was that of Mrs. Jonathan Morgan, who was buried about fifty rods southeast of Mr. Agnew's house, under a burr oak tree, then in "Centreville." The next was a daughter of George Train. As the town had not

had a legal survey, it was again laid out November 12, 1840, by John J. Tomlinson, Surveyor, under the proprietorship of Stephen Toney, Walter Freeman and John Fulwider, on the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 79, Range 3 West, 5th Principal Meridian, being on the east side of the river. Tipton had in the meantime been laid out, but Rochester was at that time the largest village in the county. The controversy regarding the location of the county seat is referred to at length in the general history.

Among other early settlers in the vicinity of Rochester were S. A. Bissell, afterward of Tipton; James W. and Jesse P. Potts, who settled adjoining Martin Baker, and lived there until 1854, when they removed to Dallas County; E. E. Edwards settled near Rochester in the Fall of 1836, and he now resides at Moscow, Muscatine County; John Holiday and family came in 1836, and settled on the farm where the Whittlesey Mills—now Sugar Creek Mills—were built; Samuel Hullick settled on the Robert Sterrett farm in June, 1836; William and Emanuel Young settled in May, 1837, three miles southeast of Rochester; in the same month, William Phelps settled in Iowa Township (afterward Rochester Township), four miles southeast of Rochester; Robert Davis settled three miles east of Rochester in the Fall of 1837; October, 1838, Andrew, Seth, John and Robert Arnett settled near Hector Sterrett; Aretus Crane, his wife and two children, settled one mile east of Rochester, in the Spring of 1839; Wm. N. McNaughten settled in Rochester in March, 1839; April 28, 1839, John Ridgeway and family consisting of wife and one child, settled in the county with Daniel Hare until August 1, when he moved to Rochester and continued the tailoring business, which he had started in June. This was the first tailor shop in the county. His first job was a coat for Charley Swetland.

In the Summer of 1838, Barngrover & Moore brought a stock of goods to Rochester and opened a store.

Lewis D. Phillips also sold goods as an established business in 1838.

Joseph Crane established the first regular blacksmith shop in Rochester in the Fall of 1838. His first job was for Geo. McCoy.

S. B. Grubbs settled in Rochester in the Summer of 1839, and was the first resident physician in the town. Elisha Henry, a pretender to the science of medicine, also settled in Rochester in 1839, and previous to Mr. Grubbs, but was a better carpenter than physician. He moved to Pedee in 1840. Daniel Barber came with Mr. Henry.

Notes made by Nelson Swank in 1859 read:

Noble Barren settled in the county in 1840; he was a pretended physician, and as such dealt out to the sick freely during the day and followed his legitimate trade (shoemaking) during the night.

Mr. Barren is not remembered by the oldest inhabitant, but it is probable that he lived at Rochester, the only village in the county at that time.

October 15, 1839, Abraham and Jonathan Cline settled two miles east of Rochester, while Christian Cline settled two miles north. Schuyler and Philander Cotton came to the county in the Fall of 1839, and the following Spring, together with William Green, burnt the first kiln of brick in Cedar County. Simeon C. Bodfish, millwright, came to the county in the Spring of 1839. Andrew Wilson settled on Porter's claim in October, 1839. Charles Foreman and family, consisting of a wife and one child, from Greene County, Ohio, and Joel Foreman settled one and a half miles northeast of Rochester, on Stephen Toney's claim. Joel Foreman is dead, but Charles still resides on the old farm.

George P. Coffey, with his family, and John Chasteen settled in Rochester June 9, 1840. Nathan Howe with his family settled on his present farm in 1842.

When John Finefield came, November 16, 1844, Adam Graham kept a general store in a house facing east on the block where the Hardman House now stands.

Timothy J. Newton had a general store in the old building, now unoccupied, on the corner north of the old hotel building. George Coffey kept hotel near Graham's store for many years. He had a family, and lived in Rochester until his death. Nelson C. Swank was coopering, but on the death of Mr. Graham, he continued the store until his death.

S. A. Bissell was then Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Meredith, who died at Cedar Falls, and Dr. Rickey, now of Keokuk, were the resident physicians at Rochester.

Dr. Henry, who died in California, had the ferry in charge, and was superseded by John Dillon.

William Green was then operating the mill on the creek, north of town.

Nicholas Stutzman began blacksmithing in 1844, and Noah Walters in the following year. Mr. Finefield opened a blacksmith and wagon shop in 1844.

The newspaper of Rochester will be noticed in a chapter devoted to the press.

The second hotel building was erected by John Foy, on Water street. This was purchased by Charles Swetland, who moved it to the southwest corner of Main and Third streets, where it now stands. It was last occupied as a hotel by Nathan Carey, and is now the residence of Lysander Raffenburg. At present, there is no hotel in this historic village.

The first religious meeting, conducted by Martin Baker, has already been mentioned. Religious services were continued in private houses and the school house for many years. They now have a church building, of the Christian denomination. Meetings are held, also, every alternate Sabbath by Rev. James Scull, in the school house; Rev. Bowers, of the United Brethren denomination, preaches on the intervening Sabbath.

The school is now taught by Miss Ella G. G. Coney, of Atalissa.

The two-story brick store on the opposite corner from the old hotel building was built by William Baker. The brick building west of the hotel was built by Dr. Noah Green and Wm. McNaughten, and the store east of the hotel was built by T. J. Newton. All were built before the steam mill, although the precise dates have not been obtained.

About 1853, a large three-story brick steam flouring-mill was built on the river bank in Rochester, by Dr. Noah Green (a son of William) and William McNaughten, who afterward carried on a flouring-mill in Wilton, where he died, and Mahlon Bailey, now in Kansas. Mr. Bailey sold his interest to Charles Swetland, and after several years James Cessford purchased the mill at Sheriff's sale. He operated it for some time; then rented it to Mr. McNeal, and finally tore it down and removed the machinery to Clarence.

In 1871, some excitement was occasioned in the vicinity of Rochester by the supposed discovery of silver ore in paying quantities. Expert miners visited the locality; assays were made and a report given that a good per cent. of silver existed in the ore analyzed. Companies were organized and leads opened; shafts were sunk in Iowa Township and machinery procured, but the material raised proved valueless. It contained but a very small per cent. of silver ore—so small that it could scarcely be detected—and the enterprise was



abandoned. Several companies were formed, however, while the excitement was up, and a great deal of money was lost in the speculation. In fact, where one dollar's worth of silver ore was raised, a thousand dollars were sunk.

Among the companies organized was the Rochester Silver Mining Company, which consisted of Henry Hardman, President; — Raffenburg, Vice President; Adam Bair, Secretary; Cordis Hardman, Treasurer; Oliver Jack, William Baker, John Baker, J. S. Smith and Jacob Hilton. They operated chiefly on the west side of the river and existed as a company about two years.

A few years since, J. H. Peabody and Brown & Bagg were merchants of Rochester. At present, Horace Wright has a grocery; Samuel Wolcott, groceries, boarding house and feed stable; Daniel Bagg, saloon; Emanuel Weaver, saloon; Adam Bair, Postmaster and druggist. Mr. Bair came to Iowa in 1839; to Cedar County in 1840, and has been in business at Rochester since 1853. Dr. Wright, physician; John Finefield, blacksmith and wagon maker; James Wilson Stuckenbrook, blacksmith; Noah Walters, blacksmith.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 24, A., F. & A. M., was instituted September 7, 1850. The first officers and members were as follows: Henry Hardman, W. M.; M. Phelps, S. W.; E. E. Edwards, J. W.; J. H. Leach, Treasurer; M. B. Taylor, Secretary; A. C. Barrack, S. D.; Jacob Wymer, J. D.; J. H. Creese, Tiler. As charter members, there were also Wm. Hoch, Amos Witter, S. Searls and Silas S. Swan.

The first petition for membership bears the name of A. H. Armstrong. The first work done in the Lodge was conferring the third degree on Mr. A. L. Healy.

The charter bears the date of June 3, A. D. 1857; signed W. D. McCord, Grand Master; T. S. Parvin, Secretary.

Golden Rule Lodge has conferred masonic degrees on upward of 120 persons, now scattered over the Western States and Territories.

Of the charter members, three still remain affiliated with the Lodge, viz.: Henry Hardman, E. E. Edwards and J. H. Creese—full of years and masonic works, waiting for the sound of the Supreme Grand Master's gavel to call them from labor.

The officers for the present year are J. G. Wyant, W. M.; L. P. Atkins, S. W.; G. Lincoln, J. W.; J. S. Smith, Treasurer; O. Howe, Secretary; A. R. Pedan, S. D.; A. Burnett, J. D.; D. Bagg, Tiler. The present officers are all young masons except one, J. S. Smith, an old war-horse of the Lodge, and to whom is due more than to any other one the perpetuity of the Lodge. The present number of members is twenty-three.

Adam Bair has been one of their members from almost the time of organization.

Henry Hardman was made a mason in Golden Rule Lodge of Fairfield, Greene Co., Ohio, in 1827.

At one time, Rochester was the largest village in Cedar County, with fair prospects of continued prosperity. The river was then considered navigable and steamboats occasionally made their way up to Cedar Rapids. As water was the only means of transporting produce, except by laborious teaming, this was a valuable consideration, but when steamboats were unable longer to come up the river and when railroads began to be projected, many of the people left for Tipton and other places, dealing Rochester a blow from which it never recovered.

## CEDAR BLUFF.

The earliest settlers in this vicinity were the family of Jackomyer Baldwin, from Montgomery County, Indiana, who settled in Mason's Grove, Section 22, May 2, 1837. The family consisted of his wife, who now lives with her daughter, Martha M., now Mrs Frank Perkins, three sons—Frank (deceased), David (deceased), and Thomas, now in Oregon. Mr. Baldwin built a mill on a little run, in the grove, where he manufactured a considerable quantity of corn meal, to the great convenience of the settlers.

John Malic and George Parks, from Tippecanoe County, Indiana, came at the same time with Mr. Baldwin, and settled adjoining him. The latter lived in the vicinity for many years.

In April, 1839, Elias P. Chord, from Greene County, Ohio, built a cabin in the timber, on the claim, the title of which was disputed between him and Jackomyer Baldwin, and out of which grew a protracted and bitter lawsuit. The Court decided against Mr. Chord, and a writ of ejectment was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, George McCoy, who, with a posse, proceeded to execute its commands. At the door of the cabin he was met by Mrs. Chord, pistol in hand, and he wisely concluded not to eject at that particular time. He waited until the family were all absent, when he razed the building and set fire to the pile. Mr. Chord afterward built out on the prairie, on the place afterward owned by John Stout. Mr. Chord was the first man to open a regular cooper shop in Cedar County.

Josiah Swab came to the county in company with Mr. Chord.

In April, 1837, William Mason, a prominent man among the early settlers, made a claim on Section 21. From Mr. Mason, the grove received its name, "Mason's Grove." His son John still lives in the vicinity.

The earliest settler on the west side of the river, in Cass Township, was William Kester, who died there in 1840 or '41. He came there as early as 1837, with his sons, James, William and John, and daughters, Cynthia and Elizabeth.

Henry Nickolson, who came with the Baldwins, did the first plowing on the west side of the river, for a Mr. King, on the farm owned by Willard Hammond.

Among other early settlers, before 1840, were Alexander and Frank Moffett, with their father, who died there, and sisters, who became Mrs. Jacob Hardacre and Mrs. Wm. Neeley; also, John Stout, on Section 36; Reuben Long, on Section 31; William Walters (1839), on Section 36; Jacob and John Hardacre, on Section 36—all of whom are still living in the county.

In the Fall of 1836, Joshua King made the first claim at Gower's Ferry. He sold to Ross McLoud, he to Staten, he to Gove & Cone.

As near as can be ascertained, Christian Gove afterward became a partner of ——— Conlogue and ——— Goodell, and was interested with them in a "whisky shop" which they kept on the west bank of the river, in 1838. They were also accused of being counterfeiters.

William Frazeur states that he helped build the first ferry boat used there, for Abner Arrowsmith, in 1838. It was then called Washington Ferry.

In 1839, James H. Gower and Willard Hammond bought the claims of many "squatters" in Cass Township, and Mr. Gower settled on Section 33, on the east side of the river; while in 1841, Mr. Hammond came from Hampton, Illinois, and settled on Section 32. Mr. Gower built additions to the house formerly owned by Mr. Arrowsmith, on the site of Cedar Bluff, and opened a store. He also bought the ferry of Conlogue & Gove, and had a post office

established at his store. Mr. Gower received his goods chiefly from St. Louis, via Muscatine.

Steamers occasionally came up Cedar River. The "Maid of Iowa," belonging to the Mormons of Nauvoo, Illinois, came up, and a large quantity of corn was purchased from Mr. Gower, for which he never received compensation. Of this boat, Mr. Beeson, now of Johnson County, being well acquainted with the river, acted as pilot.

Mr. Gower soon after began pork packing. He paid \$1.00 per 100 pounds, in store goods, for dressed pork. After a few years, Mr. Gower discontinued his store and moved to his farm, on the west side of the river, where he lived in a house near the end of the bridge, known as the "Norton house." Mr. Gower moved to Iowa City in 1844 or 1845, where he lived until 1877, when he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where he is now in the banking business.

In the Spring of 1841, Robert Gower, from Ohio, settled on Section 33, on the west side of the river, with his family, including his sons—James, Alexander, Sewall and Albert.

Mr. Robert Gower was a surveyer, and laid out the village in July, 1851, for Charles W. Gower. The land on which it was located was entered by J. H. Gower, in the name of C. W. Gower, Allen and Willard Hammond. It was transferred to J. H. Gower, then to Robert Gower.

Mr. Robert Gower purchased the ferry from his brother.

A note written at the time of the survey says:

Red Cedar River is navigable for steam and other boats at all seasons of the year when free from ice. It possesses at this point superior facilities for damming and bridging, and the settlement in this vicinity requires both.

The village is located on the corner of Sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, Township 81, Range 4 west.

The ferry was continued in succession by Mr. Gower and Daniel Moffatt, in 1865, who after one month sold to John Snyder; then, in 1873, it passed to John Jacobs, who sold to Henry Herbert, the present proprietor.

Mr. Robert Gower, after whom Gower Township received its name, was a public spirited, highly esteemed man, prominent in many county and local actions, and a member of the Second Constitutional Convention. He died in April, 1874. His son, Sewall, now living on the old farm, is the only one remaining of the family.

James H. Gower was a Representative to the State Legislature at an early day.

As stated, the first house on the site of Cedar Bluff was built by Abner Arrowsmith. Mr. J. H. Gower made additions to this house, and when he left, in 1844 or 1845, the village was deserted until 1850, when Eli Shawver moved there from Tipton, and built a dwelling house and store room near the river. When any benefits from the navigation of Cedar River were despaired of, Mr. Shawver moved his store upon the hill, where he also built a residence.

The next building was a house for a hotel, by Daniel Riegle. This was the first hotel in Cedar Bluff, although Robert Gower had kept travelers on the west side of the river. Mr. Riegle was succeeded in turn by L. D. Cleghorn, George Moore, David Lisk and James M. Long. The hotel burned down in 1875, while under the management of Mr. Long. It was rebuilt by William Herbst, who now conducts it.

About 1861 or 1862, Mr. Ziba Howard, purchased the store of Mr. Shawver, and after two years sold out to Joseph Graham, who closed out his business in 1870. After one year, James M. Long opened a store, and Washington



Ackerly established a grocery. This he sold to Frank A. Baldwin, who continues the trade.

As stated, Mr. Long's store and hotel were burned in 1875.

Mr. S. W. Andre has kept a general store during the last year.

In 1866, there were but ten houses in the village. At present there are the following business interests, besides those already named: Carpenters, William Fankhauser, since 1866, and Daniel Fredericks; saloon, Emanuel Achenbach; blacksmith, Samuel Coffman.

The first physician was Dr. Davis, about 1846; he was followed by Dr. W. C. Dodd, who still resides there. E. M. C. Neiman was also in practice there at one time.

The first drug store was kept by J. M. Long. G. Lewis Stempel carries on that business at present.

#### POST OFFICE.

The first office was established here June 24, 1841, with James H. Gower, Postmaster. The office was called Cedar River, being the third office in the county, and was supplied from Tipton. A regular station being established on the Iowa City & Galena Mail Route, with Alonzo Shaw, mail carrier. It is now a station between Iowa City and Mechanicsville; Ed. Seitsinger, mail carrier. July 3, 1849, the name of the office was changed to "Gower's Ferry." The office was kept successively by Robert Gower and Sewall Gower, on the west side of the river. It was changed to the east side in 1859, with David Baldwin as Postmaster, and the name changed to "Cedar Bluff." J. M. Long succeeded him, and was followed by the present Postmaster, F. A. Baldwin.

After the post office was moved to the east side of the river, another office was secured on the west side called Gower's Ferry, with Robert Gower as Postmaster, followed by L. F. Blatsler. This office was again consolidated with the Cedar Bluff office when the bridge was built at that point.

#### SCHOOLS.

The nearest school to which the settlers might send their children, in 1842, was located on the Philip Metz farm. Pupils attended here and boarded with John Blaylock. The school was first opened in that year by George Smith, afterward County Judge. After two or three years, J. H. and Robert Gower hired Mr. Lambert to teach in a log cabin on the west side of Cedar River, on the Kester place. School was continued there every Winter until the school house was built, near the site of the present school house, on the Gunsolus place. The new school house was built in 1876, and is a good frame building. At present the teacher is Miss Clara Dodd.

There is no school house in Cedar Bluff, although a good district school has been established one mile east, since about 1856, and is now taught by Miss Safley.

#### RELIGIOUS.

There is no church building at Cedar Bluff. Services have been conducted there from a very early day, irregularly, in private houses, and latterly in the school house. Among the early preachers there were, Martin Baker, Lorenzo D. Cleghorn, S. A. Bagley, William Bagley and William B. Foote, all of the Christian denomination. There were also Rev. Mr. Hinkle, of the Mormon; Rev. Mr. Bowman, of the Methodist Church, and many others. The Methodist Class was organized by Rev. William Lee, of Tipton. In 1877, Rev. Mr. Miller preached regularly. Rev. Mr. Snyder has preached since in the school house

Four miles east, the Lutheran denomination have a church, which was built in the Spring of 1867, and in which Rev. Wm. Lee preaches occasionally. It was first supplied by Rev. Altman, and has been usually supplied by the Lutheran Pastor, from Tipton.

In 1877, a large iron bridge was erected over the Cedar River at this point, and, being the only one in this county, it has increased the business at Cedar Bluff, and conduced greatly to its prosperity. There are now about one hundred inhabitants in the village. It has an excellent location, and is in the center of an unsurpassed farming district.

## PEDEE,

### INCLUDING A SKETCH OF IOWA TOWNSHIP.

It is the opinion of George Frain, who settled in Iowa Township in 1838, that its first white inhabitant was Clement Squires, who, with his wife and two children, settled two miles south of Rochester in the Spring of 1837. He was a man of bad reputation, and removed to the South in 1840.

In the same Spring, Thomas Lingle and family (including his sons Solomon, John and Jacob and his daughters Kate, Betsy, Lydia and Susan, of whom Jacob, Lydia and Susan died while there) settled about Section 14. After a few years he moved to Big Grove, north of Iowa City, thence to Dubuque, Iowa.

As to the advent of Robert G. Roberts, authorities are at variance. While the Indians stated that his daughter Eliza was the first white woman to cross the Cedar River at Rochester, it is claimed that he first went to Muscatine County in August, 1836.

Mr. Frain was told that Mr. Roberts returned to Cedar County and Iowa Township in the Summer of 1837, and purchased his claim from Clement Squires for \$20.

Be that as it may, these were the first settlers of Iowa Township and that portion of Cedar County west of the river.

Their nearest grist-mill being in Illinois, their coffee-mills served to grind buckwheat. In 1837, Messrs. Roberts and Lingle built a horse grist-mill for grinding corn and buckwheat. They made the stones out of some prairie boulders which they found in the neighborhood. This mill was patronized by pioneers who lived thirty miles further west.

The houses of the early settlers were made of logs in or near the timber, and covered with clapboards, or "shakes," three or four feet long, which were made from a conveniently sized tree that would split and drive easily. The clapboards were fastened down with weight-poles extending the entire length of the cabin or house—one weight-pole being necessary to each row of clapboards. The weight-poles were kept in place and at the required distance from each other by knees—small pieces of timber. The lower end of the first knees rested against an eve or log-pole; the first weight-pole against the upper end of the knees; then came other knees and other weight-poles, and so on until the roof was completed. Sometimes, and in a majority of cases, not a single nail or piece of iron, for latch or anything else, would be used about a pioneer's cabin. The doors were hung upon wooden hinges and were fastened with wooden latches, or, may be, with a pin; the latch was raised from the outside with a string, and, among the early settlers, the "latch string was always out," and everybody was welcome.

Tobias and James Stoutenburg, *alias* James Case, a relative, and Hugh Warren, a brother-in-law, and blacksmith, settled in the Fall of 1838. Except

the last named, these were men who had left their Michigan homes, as it was reported, to avoid the odium of a bad reputation; and it was, perhaps, fortunate that they remained but one year.

Mr. George Frain, now of Rochester, settled in Iowa Township in July, 1838. Mr. Frain was the first to raise apples and other fruit from his own culture in Iowa Township; he also burned the first kiln of brick in the township and tanned the first leather in the county. He afterward moved to Rochester.

Mr. Peniwell and relatives settled opposite Rochester, one and a half miles distant, and the Friend family settled in their cabin in 1838. Jacob Scott, Jacob Weimer, E. J. Hilton and wife, Sylvester Hilton, — Beaver and Samuel Farr settled here in the Fall of 1839. David Allen and family, consisting of a wife and three children, from Fayette County, Ohio, settled on the claim made by Hugh Warren, about the 1st of April, 1840. His sons, Jeremiah and James S., settled near him. William Graham settled there in the Spring of 1840.

Ebenezer A. Gray and wife moved to Iowa Township from Ohio in May, 1839. His father, Thomas Gray, came at that time, and remained only a short time and then returned to Ohio. His brother-in-law, William Maxson, with his sons, Jonathan (now Postmaster at Liberty), Kurts and Thaddeus, farmers, came with them. Mr. Gray's children, at that time, were Amanda, Thomas and Ann.

After three years, Mr. Maxson moved to a prairie farm in Springdale Township.

Mr. Gray built a log-house, 12 by 16 feet, near the site of his present comfortable residence, and has continued to reside there, with his family, to the present time, and is the oldest resident of the township.

Before all these settlers, and, probably, before Cedar County had any other inhabitants, an Indian trading post was established one mile above the site of Rochester, on the opposite side of the river. It was operated by a Frenchman named Coté, but was owned by other parties. They kept a keel boat moored near their trading house, which they used for transportation purposes—for bringing up goods and taking down the furs and such other commodities as they bought from the Indians. This was, probably, the first boat ever introduced on Cedar River by white men. This old trading house was occupied in 1838 by a preacher named David Burns.

During that year, William C. Long came out and viewed the country, and in the year following moved his wife out, together with his father and mother, Robert and Eliza Long, and his brothers, Evan B. and Parker Long. They arrived at Martin Baker's, December 5, 1839, intending to move into the old trading house, but as it had just burned down, they lived four weeks in another small building on the east side of the river. They then moved into Iowa Township and lived with Jasper Scott.

July 5, 1840, Evan B. Long died, and the death of his mother, Eliza, occurred soon after, so that Robert and his son Parker went to Indiana in that year.

Mr. William C. Long, or "Long Bill Long," as he is often called, (on account of his height) and family now reside in Tipton.

Jasper Scott died in Iowa Township. His son George is a resident of Atalissa; two other sons, William and Jasper, are in California, while John was killed by the Indians in Oregon.

#### THE COURTS.

The following is related by Asa Gregg, an old settler of West Liberty, Muscatine County, in his "Personal Reminiscences:"

The courts were not what some of us had been accustomed to, but they were the best remedy and protection we had, unless we should resort to that unmerciful despot—Judge Lynch—which,





*W. Eldredge*  
CLARENCE



happily for us, we never did. We did not at that early time pay much attention to county lines, for we had but two counties in the Territory—Dubuque and Des Moines—and we did not know or care where the line between them was. In the Summer of 1837, Wm. A. Clark and the writer were summoned to appear before his honor, Robert G. Roberts, a Justice of the Peace, who lived near where John Lewis, of Iowa Township, Cedar County, now lives, as jurors in a suit brought by a Mr. Hare against McConnell, to recover possession of a claim which he alleged the defendant had jumped; and the writer's recollection of that case will serve to show the reader something of the kind of justice meted out at that day. After the calling of the case, we found we had two jurors from near where Tipton now is, one from the forks of the Iowa and Cedar Rivers, and one from east of Moscow—an attorney from near Dubuque, and one from Bloomington, now Muscatine. The formality of impaneling the jury was gone through with, the witnesses called and examined, and the case was argued by the counsel, and the court proceeded to charge the jury in something like the following speech:

*"Gentlemen of the Jury:* You have heard the testimony in this case and argument of counsel. With the evidence the court has nothing to do, and as to questions of law you are as competent to judge as this court. I will, therefore, proceed to instruct you in your duty as jurors." And the court stood up and said: "The jury will rise;" and we obeyed, feeling very much as if we were convicted of some crime and were to be sentenced. The court, with great dignity, proceeded: "You will go hence in a body, to the apartment prepared for you under the charge of a bailiff, and there remain without food or drink, and you are not to speak to any person nor allow any one to speak to you, except the officer in charge, and he only to ask if you have agreed upon a verdict, and you to answer yes or no; and when you have agreed upon a verdict, and not until then, you will return into court in a body where we will be happy to receive you. Gentlemen, you are now in the custody of the bailiff." So, we were prisoners, and our keeper was Alexander Ross, the man who afterward so brutally murdered an Indian at Moscow, and is mentioned elsewhere in these pages. He marched us in single file along a cow path to a pen about 8x10, covered with prairie hay, with unmistakable evidence that its last occupant had been a horse. Ross being the brother-in-law of the defendant, and, no doubt, anxious to know how the jury stood, deposited himself inside by the door, saying: "Now, gentlemen, make up your minds — quick, for it is getting late, and who the — wants to stay here all night?" Our member from the forks of the river replied: "Yes, hurry up, men, by — I have made up my mind, and I'll be — if I don't lay here and rot before I'll change it!" Some of us felt a little delicacy about expressing our opinion with Ross as an auditor, and remonstrated with him, but he swore that we were in his charge and by — he would do as he pleased. So we were forced to speak out, and soon found three for the plaintiff and one for the defendant, the two others saying they would go with the rest of us when we agreed. Ross and his friend from the forks arguing and swearing for their friend, the defendant, and the three arguing as earnestly the other side; thus it became dark and soon commenced raining and our roof began to leak. Until the rain drove them away our prison was surrounded by McConnell's friends, and we were offered all the whisky we would drink, but three of us knowing from whence it came, indignantly refused it. Thus the time passed away, Ross and his friend covertly and openly abusing us for our stubbornness, until we were wet through, for it rained as hard inside as out, and we could not keep our tallow dip lit. At length, about 1 o'clock, it became intolerable, and we sent word to the court that there was no prospect of agreeing, and insisting upon returning into court, which request was very reluctantly granted, and after a long parley we were discharged.

The hardships and privations voluntarily borne by the early pioneers who, in much less time than they could have even imagined, have transformed the wild lands of savages into the peaceful, happy homes of to-day, are matters never to be forgotten. To give a full idea of the condition at that time would embrace much more space than can be devoted to it. The best of houses then consisted of mud-plastered logs; cold and hunger were their most frequent visitors.

Stables were then made by setting posts in the ground, laying some poles and brush on them and covering them with prairie hay, which proved much better for shedding water than English grasses. Most of the farmers who began in this way now have commodious houses and barns and well tilled farms, as the result of their patient labor of years.

Prairie breaking was then usually done by four or five yoke of oxen hitched to a plow which would turn a 2-foot furrow, and in this way about two acres were broken per day. Many settlers who could not afford both horses and oxen, used the latter for traveling as well as farm work. For several years after the Friends commenced holding religious meetings, there were more oxen than horses



driven to the meeting places. There was a great deal of warm-hearted friendship, happiness and brotherly feeling in those early days, which is still largely retained.

The first settlers were much annoyed by a gang of desperadoes who had members and abettors in this vicinity, who stole horses, made and passed counterfeit money, etc. Prominent among them were Arch and John Caruthers and Joseph Leverich, known as the old "Bogus Coon," who lived near Moscow and boasted that they could make money that would pass in the Land Office. They were once arrested and their dies taken by the civil authorities. By a writ of replevin, they obtained them and left the country to try their skill in some other new locality.

The settlers were not as fearful of the Indians as they were of these desperadoes.

In the Winter of 1838-39, a young man left three yoke of oxen with Rev. Thomas Odle, in Muscatine County. Squires and the Stoutenburg brothers were believed to have stolen them and, on search, two were found, having been killed and dressed, while the others were recovered. The gang was arrested, examined before Esquire William Green and bound over to Court in the sum of \$200 each. Squires soon after (1840) gave up his residence in that vicinity.

In the Fall of 1839, the Stoutenburgs left, but James Stoutenburg *alias* James Case returned in the Spring of 1840, after a plow which had been stolen and hidden in the woods. After threatening personal injury to Samuel Tarr, who had bought their claim and had possession of the plow, "Case" left, but was followed by the settlers and overtaken at Conlogue's house, north of Iowa City. They left him in the woods, tied to a tree, with John Dillon, one of their strongest and most determined citizens, and it is their firm opinion that "Case" received a thorough whipping. He was never afterward seen in that vicinity.

The land sales for that part of the county on the west side of Cedar River occurred May 18, 1840, when there were about twenty families living there—all of them in what is now Iowa Township.

A claim regulation was enacted whereby settlers might claim a quarter section each of prairie and timber. Clement Squires ignored this "settler's law," and claimed more land than was allowed, eighty acres of which was claimed by John Dillon. E. A. Gray was appointed by the settlers to attend the land sales at Dubuque, in 1840, and bid in all the land selected and claimed by the settlers. Mr. Squires also attended the sales, armed with two pistols, a bowie knife and cane gun, and swore he would shoot any man who bid against him. Before the sale commenced, an athletic German remarked mysteriously to Mr. Gray, "Stranger, you 'tend to your pizness, und ve'll 'tend to ours." When the land which Squires unfairly claimed was offered, he and Mr. Gray both bid at the same time. The German, who was standing close behind Squires, immediately picked him up, threw him over his head, and the dense crowd kept him moving over their heads for several rods. When he landed in the rear, he was without weapons and was neither prepared nor inclined to shoot any one. The Sheriff then ended the controversy by taking Squires into custody and marching him away.

In the Spring of 1840, Iowa Township was organized. At that time it embraced all of Cedar County west of the river. Robert G. Roberts, E. A. Gray and Thomas Lingle were appointed to hold an election, which was accordingly held at Mr. Lingle's house. Only twenty-two votes were polled. E. A. Gray and A. G. Smith were elected Justices of the Peace. Robert G. Roberts

was elected County Commissioner from this township. Mr. Roberts was quite prominent among the early pioneers, being the first Territorial Representative. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1793, and died in January 1849. Mrs. Roberts now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Ziba Howard, in Gower Township.

Dr. Elisha Henry moved from Rochester to Pedee in 1840.

Among other early settlers, before 1846, were — Thompson, who lived on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 4; Leonard Reed, who settled on the north part of Section 9, about 1841, where he lived until his death; George Billman lived on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 32; he afterward moved to Lee County; William Hoch, who settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 16, in 1840; Mr. Hoch was a Frenchman, educated at a naval academy, and was at one time an aid-de-camp to Napoleon Bonaparte: he spoke sixteen different languages, and wrote twelve: he was much respected by his neighbors; he died about fourteen years ago. Alex. Hines settled on the north part of Section 28, Township 79. In the Spring of 1846, William Lewis lived upon the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 8, and his son John lived on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 4; the former died in the Fall of 1877. Elisha Schooley settled on the north part of Sections 5 and 6; he now lives at Holland, Iowa. Jesse Bowersock settled in the same township, and Moses V. Butler settled on the southeast quarter of Section 6; Mr. Butler afterward moved to Gower Township, and to Springdale Township in 1853, where he now resides. David Allen was also a resident of Iowa Township at that time.

The settlements then became so rapid that however gladly it would be made, a detailed account of them is beyond the limits of this work.

In an early day, Mr. Gray did the gunsmithing for the surrounding country, and added to it blacksmithing until Charles Stutzman opened a shop at Rochester. A brother-in-law of Mr. Stutzman, Phillip Vance, afterward opened a blacksmith shop in Pedee. A shop was continued there by James Coleman and others.

John Doty settled on his present farm in 1840.

The first store was opened by Jesse Bowersock, but was transferred to Springdale after a few years.

A post office was first established near the timber, with Elisha Henry as Postmaster, but on his moving to Oregon, the office was moved to its present location, in Pedee, with Stephen Toney as Postmaster. When the mail route was established between Davenport and Iowa City, the office was placed in charge of Mrs. Burnett.

After Mr. Bowersock, stores were continued at Pedee by Amos Merrill, John Lewis, Alex. Moore, George Scott and the present merchants, James H. Robinson (also Postmaster there for many years) and Evan Bowersock.

The early settlers handled but very little money. For many years dressed pork delivered in Muscatine would bring only from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds; wheat from 25 to 50 cents per bushel; corn from 8 to 15 cents per bushel; milch cows from \$8 to \$10; work oxen from \$20 to \$30 per yoke.

Prospecting for silver ore was indulged in to some extent in this township a few years since. Some assayists reported a slight trace of silver in the ore, while others reported \$160 per ton.

There is no mill or factory of any kind in the township.

The cause of temperance has, from an early day, received the earnest attention of many prominent citizens of the township. In fact, the residents of the three townships on the west side of the river are deeply interested in this cause,

and July 24, 1876, an organization was effected to prosecute all persons who might violate the liquor law within that territory, with Thomas James, President, Lawrie Tatum, Vice President and Caleb Wickersham, Secretary.

In 1871 or 1872, an association was formed to operate against the spread of Free Masonry, by using every possible influence against that institution.

There are eight independent School Districts in the township, each managing its own public school.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The first religious organization was the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was organized in 1846. At present and for several years, their meetings have been held in a district school house in the north part of the township.

The Missionary Baptists organized a church in 1847 which, however, continued only two years.

The Friends organization of Springdale was held for one year (about 1850), at the house of Lawrie Tatum, but since that time, members of that denomination attend meetings at Springdale.

Pleasant Hill congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, is located at Pedee. It was organized with fourteen members in December, 1849. In the Winter of 1866-67, Rev. R. A. Ferguson held a protracted meeting, by which the church received an accession of 112 members. Their present membership is about fifty-five. Their church building, 32x48 feet, was erected in 1857, one mile south of Pedee.

The Free-Will Baptists organized the Bethel Church in June, 1867. They have a good frame meeting house, 30x45 feet, situated in the timber, a mile or two below the Rochester ferry. Their membership is about sixty.

The Cumberland Presbyterians organized the Union Valley Church in March, 1871, with twenty-three members. They have now about thirty-five members. Rev. Milo Hobart was Pastor there and at Pleasant Hill in 1876. They have a good frame meeting house about 30x50 feet, handsomely finished.

Sabbath schools have been held by all the churches in the township, and for some years there have been one or two Sabbath School Conventions each year, in which there is a union and harmonious action of the various schools.

#### FAIRVIEW.

The settlement in Fairfield Township was first made by John Walker, who came from Pennsylvania in 1852, and opened up the farm now owned by Henry Geesman, and built a small frame house, into which he moved in the Spring of 1853. Although this was the first settlement on the prairie, there had long been inhabitants along the edge of the timber, among whom were Benjamin Green, who still resides in this vicinity, William Denney (who died in 1877), with his father who settled in 1843; in the same year came Harvey Parr, Calvin Parr, James Parr, of whom the latter is dead; William Parr, since deceased, and his sons, of whom John resides in Loudon; Jesse Bradshaw, deceased, with his sons and daughters; Mr. Rone, deceased, his son Samuel, deceased, and daughters, now Mrs. Barlien and Mrs. Clayton; Corry Hoskins, and John S. Mardis, who settled here in the Spring of 1853.

Mr. Walker sold his farm some years since to Mr. Geesman, and moved to Loudon, where he now resides. When the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad was surveyed, Mr. Walker erected a large house on his farm, near the line surveyed, as a hotel, and laid out a village, which was named Carlisle, after Carlisle, Penn. Soon after, he induced Mr. Bridger to open a small store there, and John Barinsky established a blacksmith shop.



The post office had been kept at the house of Alvin Thayer, and called "Rosette," afterward Nathan Allen was Postmaster. At the time the village was established, the office was moved north, to the house of Abraham Appler, and to Mr. Bridger's store, when it was opened, although the name "Rosette" was retained. The office was supplied from Tipton. Cyrus Pritchard was the next Postmaster; then William Stephens, under whom the office was discontinued.

A branch railroad from Carlisle to Cedar Rapids was contemplated, and the former village promised to become a town of some size. Lots were sold, and a carpenter settled there, but, like Goldsmith's "Deserted Village"—

"——— now the sounds of population fail,  
No busy murmurs fluctuate the gale,  
No busy steps the grass-grown footway tread,  
But all the blooming flush of life is fled.

\*       \*       \*       \*       \*  
Our only Master grasps the whole domain,  
And half a tillage stints the smiling plain."

In April, 1853, Mr. Geiger entered his present farm and moved to it in October of that year. Being single, he boarded with Mr. Walker, and taught school in a log house on Henry Conrad's farm, which he rented, and into which he moved the next Spring.

In June, 1853, Adam Lichtenwalter entered his farm, and built there in the Fall of that year, with his family, including his sons Abraham, John, William, Emanuel, Samuel and Solomon, all of whom are yet living in this county.

January, 1854, John Tivis became the fourth settler, with his family, on the prairie, on the land where he now lives. Mr. Tivis built a double log house, each part being 16 feet square. In the same year, George Garner and the two John Hechts (Sr. and Jr.), came and moved in with Mr. Tivis. They soon after settled on their respective farms. In the near vicinity, Henry Wharton settled in 1853; also, Alvin Thayer, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Cushman.

School had been taught before that of Mr. Geiger, by James Huff. In 1855, a frame school house was erected near where the church now stands, and was first taught by Jacob Geiger. In 1867, this building was moved half a mile southwest, and a new one built southeast, on the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 21. This is now taught by W. G. Geiger.

The first religious services were held in the house rented for school purposes by Mr. Geiger, by a Protestant Methodist preacher. Rev. Mr. Bolton afterward held services in Mr. Tivis' house, and Sabbath school was held in Mr. Lichtenwalter's house, where, also, Elder Martin Baker preached occasionally. The first organization was effected about 1855 by the Church of God denomination, in the former residence of John Hecht, by Daniel Wertz, preacher. John Walker, Messrs. Hecht, Garner and Schlagenhaupt were among the first members. Rev. Wertz was followed by Revs. Logan, Murray, Joseph Kepford, John Hickernel and others, of whom the last named officiated during the erection of the church. Succeeding him, were Revs. Holmes, Wilson, Charles Evans, Boucher, Wilson, Miller, the present Pastor, and others.

The United Brethren Church was organized at a very early day, Martin G. Miller being their first Pastor. He preached in Adam Lichtenwalter's house. Following him, were Revs. Newman, C. F. Bowers, Kauffman, Snyder, Crowell, Sutton, J. H. Albert, Roberts, the present Pastor, and others.

In 1868, the two denominations built a Union Church on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 20. Services are held alternately, and a Union Sabbath school is in operation.

The Lutheran Church was organized June 15, 1867, at the school house, by Rev. D. S. Altman. In 1868, under the pastorate of Rev. J. J. Huber, a church was erected, at a cost of \$2,000, on the southwest corner of Section 17. The first Elders were Jacob Stockslager and Jacob Geiger; Deacons, Nicholas Monts and Gust. Haagensen. Following, as Pastors, were Rev. J. W. Henderson, as supply; Rev. B. S. Hyman, Rev. E. S. Reese, Rev. R. H. Nye, the present Pastor. A Sabbath school has been in operation since the erection of the church, with William Thomas as first Superintendent. The present presiding officer is W. G. W. Geiger.

The present church membership is twenty-eight. Preaching is held regularly every alternate Sabbath. William Hart and Jacob Geiger, Elders; Joseph Smith, Deacon.

### INLAND.

The earliest residents in this vicinity were James Posten and family, after whom the timber received the name of Posten's Grove. He settled July 8, 1836, on the farm now owned by George Francey, Sections 1 and 12, Township 80, Range 1, west 5th P. M., and built a cabin near the section line. A few years later, Charles Posten came and settled near his brother, where he afterward died. Mr. James Posten now lives with his sons in Taylor County, Iowa, and with his daughter, Mrs. Jack Parker, in Scott County. Mr. Posten was one of the first settlers in the county.

In 1839, J. C. Hallock, afterward of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, was induced by J. P. Cook, to settle on the old territorial road, between Davenport and Marion, and open a tavern for the accommodation of passing travelers, on the present farm of John Ackerman. The latter, with his father, was also among the earliest settlers. They settled on the farm, now owned by Mr. Drake, in 1838. Thomas Murray settled on the farm now owned by Henry Moore. He, together with John Ackerman, went to California, renting his farm to S. McClelland, with his sons Samuel and John, who now live in Springfield Township. On the death of his father, John Ackerman returned and is now a resident of Inland Township.

Thomas Curtis came, in 1850, to the farm now owned by him, having moved West, to Cook County, Illinois, in 1835. Mr. Curtis was the first settler at the village of Inland, and his original log house is still standing, south of his present residence. He kept a public house and established a wagon shop.

Marketing was then done at Davenport, thirty miles distant. Mail was received from Big Rock, where George Goddard was Postmaster. J. C. Hallock afterward secured an office at his house. The second Postmaster was Mr. Tucker, then Reuben Bauchman, E. L. Bassett and A. E. Young, who has officiated for many years. In 1856, Mr. Young opened a store at Inland, where he has continued in business to the present time—twenty-two years.

About 1867, Wallace Willey built a store room at Inland and a grocery was opened by Andrew Sparks and Wallace Willey. Mr. Willey afterward sold his interest to Mr. Sparks and erected another store room, where he opened a boot and shoe shop. Mr. Spark's store has been closed out and the other store was continued by James Marks for some time, as a general store, but has been discontinued and the building sold to Mr. Uhland, who opened a grocery store, but soon transferred it to Thomas Flater.

The first blacksmith shop was opened by Wallace Willey, three-eighths of a mile from Inland and was afterward rented to John Bond who discontinued it.

Jack Ferguson built the first shop at Inland, and John M. Treadwell built another, which is still in operation, in connection with a wagon shop, by Frank Seitz. Albert Allay operated a wagon shop there for several years.

The first tavern or inn was kept by M. Willey, who settled at Inland in 1850, and is now continued by C. M. Willey. Mr. Willey, who settled in 1850, was a prominent resident of Inland for many years. The first physician was Dr. P. B. Clark, now of Tabor, Iowa, who came about 1858, and sold his practice to Dr. N. B. Cotton, in 1874, who is now in practice there.

A photograph gallery has been established at Inland by W. A. Young, but is not now in operation.

#### SCHOOLS.

Instruction was first given to the children of the pioneers in private houses. In the Winter of 1849-50, a log school house, sixteen feet square, with a window having four small panes of glass, was built near the site of Nicholas Agnew's residence.

School was first taught here by William Henry, a student of law. The Summer school was taught by Mrs. Hard; and the Winter term again by Mr. Henry. The school broke up under his management, and the next teacher was Celinda Parker.

In 1853 or 1854, a school house was erected on the site of the present school, in which C. A. Pound and Abbie Bass taught in 1856.

In 1877, a new one-story frame school house was erected. The school is now taught by A. P. Hargrave, B. S.

#### RELIGIOUS.

*Methodist* services were held irregularly in 1850, on week days, by Rev. Mr. Woodford, of Tipton. Rev. Julius Reid preached occasionally in 1850 and 1851, though Rev. Rufus Ricker first preached sermons on the Sabbath.

A Class was formed about that time, which has continued to the present time. Among the Pastors officiating were Rev. Mr. Critchfield, Elder Henry Wharton, Revs. Messrs. Gilruth, Blake, Amos, Paine, Hodges, Wertz, Manning, Albert Miller, L. P. Dosche, G. W. Rodgers and the present Pastor, O. D. Bowles.

A good substantial church was built in 1866. It was dedicated July 22, by Rev. R. W. Keeler, D. D., under the pastorate of Rev. G. R. Manning. A good parsonage is located near the church.

A Sabbath school of 100 members is held during the entire year, J. W. Drake, Superintendent.

*Congregational*.—The first Sunday services of this denomination were held in the school house, on the first Sabbath in January, 1851, by Rev. Mr. Keith. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Cobb, then by Revs. Messrs. J. R. Upton, Doolittle, S. N. Grout, Harrison and George W. Smith.

In 1867, this Society erected a church building immediately east of the residence of Thomas Curtis, but as they became unable to support a Pastor, the building was sold to the Christian Disciples, in 1874, since which time the latter denomination have held services there.

Rev. Pardee Butler, who came there in 1850, Revs. Messrs. Posten, C. E. Phinney, Atkinson, Garrison and others have officiated there.

Sabbath school is held during the Summer, Mr. Joshua Dobbins, Superintendent.



## MASSILLON.

This village is situated in Massillon Township, in the northeast part of the county, and on the Wapsipinicon River. The country around was settled at an early period in the history of the county, and is reputed to be one of the richest agricultural sections in the county. Among the early settlers in that section were William Williams, George, William and John Thorn, and the Shriver family—the Widow Shriver still living on the old homestead.

Massillon was first known as Denson's Ferry, named after Joseph Denson, who first settled there and established the ferry. The river is now spanned by a very excellent bridge, some 1,100 feet in length. Its first cost was borne equally by the farmers interested in having a bridge erected there and the county.

The following statements or certificates are attached to the plat of Massillon on file in the office of the County Recorder, at Tipton:

Massillon is situated on the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 82, Range 1, west of the 5th P. M. It was re-surveyed and re-platted December 31, 1875, by F. A. Gates, County Surveyor, at the request of M. D. Keith, C. C. Butler and Amos Deming, and also assented to by William Williams, one of the original owners and proprietors of said town. In the re-platting of the lots and blocks, the original lines, corners and numbers have been strictly observed, and no changes made in any respect, save such as have been made by sales of lots or parts of lots.

The original town consisted of Blocks 1, 2, 3 and east half of 4 and 5, and all of Block 6. M. D. Keith's first Addition consisted of the west half of Blocks 4 and 5, and his second Addition of Block 7. C. C. Butler's Addition consists of the east half of Block 2.

The certificate of William Williams, bearing even date with the plat, and made part thereof, certifies that he was one of the persons who originally caused the said town of Massillon to be platted and laid out, and that Thomas Sloper since deceased, was his associate, and that after said town was properly surveyed and laid out, neither of them ever caused the plat of said town to be recorded in the proper office of said county, as required by the laws of the State of Iowa, and further that the town was originally surveyed and laid out in the year 1854, by Deputy Surveyor Graham.

The village of Massillon is a station on the Davenport & Northern Railroad, and is a shipping point of considerable importance. A number of the farmers thereabouts ship their surplus grain and stock direct, while others sell to middle-men.

A. W. Cram is a general dealer in dry goods, groceries, etc., dealer in grain and stock, and proprietor and manager of a large grain elevator.

There are several mechanics, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, etc.

Amos Deming is station agent, Postmaster and hotel-keeper.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination has a regularly organized society, but no church edifice. The school house is used as a meeting place, and is supplied regularly by the preacher in charge of the Loudon Circuit.

The population of Massillon is estimated at 150.



## A TABULAR STATEMENT,

*Showing an Abstract of the Assessment of Cedar County, Iowa, for the year 1877.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY.	No.	Assessed Val.
Horses, all ages.....	11,073	\$248,376
Cattle, all ages.....	26,518	218,821
Mules and Asses, all ages.....	753	24,255
Sheep, all ages.....	4,528	4,598
Swine, over 6 months old.....	54,169	94,226
Total value of Live Stock.....		590,276
Vehicles of all kinds.....	2,528	59,318
Merchandise .....		139,624
Moneys and Credits.....		388,487
Taxable Furniture.....		6,805
“ Farm Utensils.....		9,008
Other Taxable property.....		22,261
Aggregate of Personal Property.....		\$1,215,779
INCORPORATED TOWNS—VALUE OF REALTY.		
Clarence.....	\$68,048	
Durant.....	34,450	
Louden ..	30,732	
Mechanicsville.....	52,055	
Tipton.....	179,168	
West Branch.....	24,800	
Total value of Realty in Towns.....		\$ 389,253
Lands exclusive of Town Property, Acres .....	356,202	3,777,888
Value of Railroad Property.....		417,402
Total valuation of the County.....		\$5,800,323
Total valuation, after equalization by the State Board.....		\$5,791,487

## AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED, 1877.

KIND OF TAX.	Rate.	Amount.
State Tax.....	2 mills	\$ 11,582 97
County Tax.....	3 “	17,374 46
Insane Tax.....	1 “	5,791 48
Poor Tax.....	1 “	5,791 48
Bridge Tax.....	2½ “	14,478 71
County School Tax.....	1 “	5,791 48
Teacher's Tax.....		31,609 17
School House Tax.....		7,676 43
School Contingent Tax.....		11,649 49
Delinquent Road Tax.....		1,749 33
Poll Tax.....		2,009 00
Corporation Tax.....		2,558 08
Total Tax Levied.....		\$118,062 08

**OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE VOTE OF CEDAR COUNTY, IOWA,  
AT THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD OCTOBER 9, 1877.**

	GOVERNOR.				LIEUT. GOV.		JUDGE SUP. COURT.			SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRU'C'N.			AUDITOR		Co. TREAS'R.			
	John H. Gear.	John P. Irish.	D. P. Stubbs.	Elias Jessup.	Frank T.Campbell.	W. C. James.	A. McCready.	James G. Day.	H. E. J. Boardman.	John Porter.	C. W. Von Cella.	G. W. Cullison.	S. T. Ballard.	A. E. Young.	Moreau Carroll.	George Huber.	E. H. Pound.	Sam. Wampler.
Cass .....	44	76	10		44	77	10	44	77	10	44	77	10	35	93	106	24	
Center.....	267	243	25	71	328	262	20	326	264	20	326	263	20	232	372	384	228	
Dayton .....	73	67	24	72	148	66	24	148	66	25	148	67	25	107	125	153	81	
Farmington .....	59	23	35	2	61	23	35	60	22	35	62	22	35	61	53	42	55	20
Fairfield.....	59	48	1	3	63	50	1	63	50	1	63	50	1	56	52	62	52	
Fremont.....	96	60	1	2	100	59	1	102	59	2	102	59	2	78	84	98	64	
Gower.....	56	52	4	15	78	47	4	78	47	4	78	47	4	72	57	66	62	
Inland.....	86	34	5	20	107	33	5	107	33	5	107	33	5	99	46	64	79	
Iowa .....	63	73	13	42	109	73	13	109	74	12	109	74	12	109	84	85	106	
Linn .....	41	31			41	33		41	33		41	33		39	35	37	37	
Massillon.....	53	59	1	14	60	66	1	61	65	1	60	66	1	49	78	76	50	
Pioneer .....	127	132		9	135	137		135	137		135	137		157	107	209	64	
Red Oak.....	41	32	3	11	53	34	2	53	34	2	53	34	2	32	56	61	27	
Rochester.....	55	36	38	1	56	36	38	56	36	38	56	36	38	21	109	97	32	
Springfield.....	63	54	17	2	64	55	8	65	55	7	65	55	7	55	72	69	57	
Sugar Creek.....	42	28	32		44	28	30	44	29	31	44	28	31	42	62	64	34	2
Springdale.....	90	45	7	182	271	45	7	272	45	7	272	44	7	260	58	58	263	
Totals .....	1315	1093	206	446	1762	1124	199	1764	1126	200	1765	1125	200	1504	1543	1732	1315	22

	Co. SHERIFF.			Co.SUP'T		SURVEYOR.		CORON'R		RFP. 33d Dist.		MEM. B'D'S'PS				
	A. B. Maynard.	John Whan.	Adney Langhau.	Eunice E. Frink.	C. U. Edwards.	S. Y. Yates.	John R. Myers.	M. G. Miller.	L. L. Sweet.	N. C. Millhouse.	Elwood Macy.	Jacob Geiger.	O. H. Helmer.	2d   3d D.		
Cass.....	24	104		40	85	44	77	10	45	86	40	87	74			
Center.....	282	323		340	260	356	243	15	355	234	330	269				
Dayton.....	165	72		168	65	142	67	21	148	91	148	89				
Farmington .....	58	39	20	59	59	60	21	27	61	58	61	58				
Fairfield.....	48	64		65	47	62	50	2	63	48	63	51				
Fremont.....	94	64		88	67	99	59	2	103	58	102	61	139			
Gower.....	76	52		75	13	113	11	4	77	52	111	14		116		
Inland.....	87	50		110	30	108	35		107	37	104	41				
Iowa .....	108	85		116	53	110	81	4	109	86	101	77		107	84	
Linn .....	40	34		39	35	41	33		41	33	41	33	74			
Massillon.....	59	68		39	82	58	64	1	60	68	60	63				
Pioneer .....	142	132		111	148	141	133		136	138	138	134	233			
Red Oak.....	24	63		65	22	52	35	1	53	35	50	37				
Rochester.....	42	88		46	84	56	34	18	55	74	42	83				
Springfield.....	68	58		69	55	63	61	3	65	61	59	67				
Sugar Creek.....	41	59	2	43	51	44	50	10	44	60	38	65				
Springdale.....	270	51		262	58	271	45	60	272	52	223	66		270	5	
Totals.....	1638	1406		22	1735	1214	1810	1139	124	1804	1271	1711	1295	520	493	89



## WAR HISTORY.

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If there is anything more than another of which the people of the Northern States have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days of the war of the rebellion. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and maufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The country was just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope—and looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the ensurement of comfort and competence in their declining years, they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the Slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the “times that tried men's souls”—the struggle for American independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even by trafficking in the offspring their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Major Anderson, U. S. A., Commandant, was fired upon by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as mere bravado of a few hot heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom hatred was crazed by excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Major Anderson had been forced to surrender to what at first had been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North, were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or three-quarters removed from the color that God, for His own purposes had given them. But they “reckoned without their host.” Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy were doomed from the inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln, America's martyr President—who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath

of office as the nation's chief executive, issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word of that proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wires, before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands.

The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were, for the time, ignored. Bitter words spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, the masses of the people repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman; "*By the great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved.*"

The guantlet thrown down by the traitors of the South in their attack upon Fort Sumter was accepted, not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence—but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the Constitution and laws, and above and beyond all, the masses of the people from whom all political power is derived, *demand*ed the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representatives and executive officers.

April 14, A. D., 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued the following

#### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been, and now are, violently opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, I, therefore, call for the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000 to suppress said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws, the integrity and the perpetuity of the popular government, and redress the wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the utmost care be taken, consistent with the object, to avoid devastation, destruction, or interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date.

I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for public safety which the interest of the subject demands.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
*President of the United States.*

WM. H. SEWARD,  
*Secretary of State.*

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and a ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Cedar made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record.

The readiness with which the first call was filled, together with the embarrassments that surrounded President Lincoln in the absence of sufficient laws to authorize him to meet the unholy, unlooked for and unexpected emergency—an emergency that had never been anticipated by the wisest and best of America's statesmen—together with an underestimate of the magnitude of the rebellion, and a general belief that the war could not and would not last more than three

months, checked rather than encouraged the patriotic ardor of the people. But very few of the men, comparatively speaking, who volunteered in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers for three months, were accepted. But the time soon came when there was a place and a musket for every man. Call followed call in quick succession, until the number reached the grand total of 3,339,748, as follows ;

April 16, 1861, for three months .....	75,000
May 4, 1861, for five years.....	64,748
July, 1861, for three years.....	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years.....	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months .....	300,000
June, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years .....	500 000
July 10, 1864, for three years.....	200,000
July 16, 1864, for one, two and three years.....	500,000
December 24, 1864, for three years.....	300 000
	<hr/>
	3,339,748 .

The tocsin of war was sounded. Meetings were held in all the townships, at which stirring and spirited addresses were made, and resolutions adopted that admitted of but one interpretation. The spirit of the people in the early days of the war is very clearly reflected in the following preamble and resolutions :

WHEREAS, It becomes American citizens to know no political law but their country's welfare ; and, whereas, the flag of our country has been insulted, and the laws set at defiance by formidably organized bands of lawless men, whose avowed purpose and overt acts are high treason against the government, therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the present endangered state of our country, we will ignore all party differences and distinctions, and will unite in rendering all the aid within our power to the Federal Executive in executing the laws and defending the honor of our national flag.

*Resolved*, That we recognize the form of government formed by our fathers and baptized in their blood, the best in the world, the birthright of citizens, and to be given up but with our lives.

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably for the *Union of the States, one and inseparable, now and forever.*

With such a spirit, and guided by such patriots as Judge William H. Tuthill, James H. Rothrock, Alonzo Shaw, John S. Tuthill, Wells Spicer, S. S. Daniels, editor of the *Advertiser* (of Tipton); William Baker, of Rochester Township; Moreau Carroll, of Massillon Township; Lawrie Tatum and Thomas James, of Springdale Township; Ebenezer A. Gray, of Iowa Township; and Robert Gower, of Cass Township, there was no wavering, if there had been a disposition to waver, the masses of the people were united in sentiment and prompt in action.

In a few days after the first call for volunteers was issued, a sufficient number to form a full company enlisted at Tipton, were enrolled, officered and completely equipped, their uniforms being presented to them by citizens of the town, who had by voluntary contribution raised, in a few hours, the amount required for that purpose. An illustrative incident is told respecting this subscription; that upon its first inception, a somewhat notorious Copperhead remarked that those who talked the loudest were not always the largest givers, and that, although he had said but little, he would give half as much as Judge Tuthill. This conversation was reported to the Judge, who at once subscribed and paid in \$50, and the subscription list being immediately brought back to "Charlie," he handed out his "twenty-five," without audible comment, but doubtless thinking the curses it was bad policy to utter aloud.

The pen could be employed for months in sketching the uprising of the people, the formation of companies, and telling of the deeds of valor and



heroism of the "Boys in Blue" from Cedar County. There is material here for volumes upon volumes, and it would be a pleasing task to collect and arrange it, but no words our pen could employ would add a single laurel to their brave and heroic deeds. Acts speak louder than words, and their acts have spoken—are recorded on pages written in blood. The people of no county in any of the States of the freedom and Union-loving North made a better record during the dark and trying times of the great and final struggle between freedom and slavery, patriotism and treason, than the people of Cedar. Monuments may crumble, cities may fall into decay, the tooth of time leave its impress on all the works of man, but the memory of the gallant deeds of the Army of the Union in the war of the Great Rebellion, in which the sons of this county bore so conspicuous a part, will live in the minds of men so long as time and civilized governments endure.

The people were liberal, as well as patriotic; and while the men were busy enlisting, organizing and equipping companies, the ladies were no less active. Committees were appointed to look after the necessities and to secure comfort to the families of those who enlisted.

Men and money were given by tens, and hundreds and thousands. No one stopped to count the cost. The life of the nation was at stake, and the people were ready to sacrifice *all*, EVERYTHING, for the preservation and maintainance of the Union.

"A union of lakes, a union of lands,  
A union that none can sever;  
A union of hearts, a union of hands,  
The American Union forever."

*Looking after the Families of the Volunteers.*—At the June Term, 1861, of the Board of Supervisors, J. B. McGill offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That there be and is hereby appropriated for the use of the families of volunteers, who are or who may be called to enlist in the services of the State, or of the United States, from the county of Cedar, the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and all sums thus appropriated shall be determined by the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Wright moved to amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," and to insert the following:

That each of the members of the Board of Supervisors be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee in their respective townships to attend to the wants of the families of volunteers, either in the State or United States' service; said Committee to furnish such articles as said families may stand in need of, and present their accounts, properly verified, to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, who may allow the same and issue warrants, if he believes just and in accordance with the laws passed by the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly.

On motion to adopt the amendment the yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ed. Wright, J. J. Wright, Loomis, Stanton, Wharton, Houghton, Robinson, Z. Brown, Mason, J. W. Brown, Sheldon, Baker.—12.

Nays—J. B. McGill.

The amendment was adopted.

Under this resolution, the enormous sum of \$27,093.66 was paid out for the purposes specified. Can any other county in the State show a more liberal spirit? But the end is not yet. The war went on, and more men and more money were needed.

At the June term, 1864, the Board of Supervisors appropriated \$4,500 for the benefit of the men enlisted in the hundred day service, under Capt. L. D. Durbin. At the same time a committee of two, consisting of Messrs Henderson & Hollingworth were appointed to inquire into the propriety of paying a county bounty to the hundred day men. This committee reported at the September Session of the Board, recommending the payment of a bounty of \$50.00

to each non-commissioned officer and private who had enlisted from the county, and who were credited to the county. The report of the committee was adopted.

January, 1865, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution providing for the payment of a county bounty of \$200.00 to each and every man who volunteered in response to the President's call for 300,000 volunteers, issued under date of September 21, 1864. The resolution provided that of this sum \$50.00 should be paid at the time of enlistment, \$50.00 at the end of six months, and the remaining \$100.00 at the end of one year.

Such was the war spirit, and spirit of just and merited liberality that characterized the people of Cedar County during the years of the war of the rebellion.

As an additional evidence of the patriotism of the people, it is shown by the statement of Judge Tuthill that he sold principally to farmers of the county \$100,000 of 7.30 Government securities. He knew also of other subscriptions to a large amount, made by citizens of the county at Muscatine and Davenport.

Of their war record the people of Cedar County may well be proud.

It would be interesting to record the money contributions, voluntary as well as by means of taxation, made by the people during the years of the rebellion, but that would be impossible. Of the former, no accounts were kept. People never stopped to reckon the cost, or to keep account of what they gave. Whenever money was needed for any purpose, and purposes and needs were plenty, it was given and paid on demand. There were no delays, no excuses, no "days of grace," no time for consideration demanded. People were ready and willing. Husbands and fathers abandoned homes and their comforts, wives and little ones for the dangers of tented fields of battle, assured that, in their absence, plenty would be provided for their loved ones. Because of this knowledge their dreams were none the less sweet, nor their slumbers less refreshing, even if their beds were made upon mother earth, and their covering only that of the starry dome above.

The world never witnessed such an uprising of the masses, such a unanimity of sentiment, such a willingness to sacrifice men and money, as was shown by the people of the States of the North from the time the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, until the surrender of treason's army, in 1865; and no county in all the Northern States made a bolder, clearer or better record than Cedar.

Having thus noticed the spirit of patriotism that fired the hearts of the sons and daughters of Cedar, the sacrifices and readiness of the wealthier classes and of the tax payers to sustain the Union, we come now to the volunteer soldiery. And of these what can we write? What words can our pen employ that would do justice to their heroic valor—to their unequalled and unparalleled valor? Home and home comforts, wives and little ones, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, were given up for life and danger on the tented fields of battle, for exposure, disease and death at the cannon's mouth. They reckoned none of these, but went out with their lives in their hands to meet and conquer the foes of the Union, maintain its supremacy and vindicate its honor and integrity. We can offer no more fitting tribute to their patriotic valor than a full and complete record, so far as it is possible to make it, that will embrace the names, the terms of enlistments, the battles in which they engaged, etc. It will be a wreath of glory encircling every brow and a memento which each and every one of them earned in defense of their country's honor, integrity and unity.

## AN UNJUST DRAFT.

In face of the fact that men volunteered from the county by hundreds, that to every call for volunteers there was a ready and willing response, it seems strange that the odium of a draft should have been ordered; but a draft was ordered, nevertheless. In making up their accounts at the War Department, a mistake occurred, which showed a deficit of 114 men. To the credit of the people of the county, be it said, that subsequent investigations revealed the fact that the deficit did not exist, that the quota of the county had been more than filled, and that the War Department had committed an error that deeply wounded the patriotic pride of the people. The discovery of this error was not made, however, until after the draft had been ordered and the men drawn.

The enrollment, quota and deficit in the several townships, as reported in the order commanding the draft, was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	NO. ENROLLED.	DEFICIT.	NO. DRAWN.
Center.....	428	22	44
Pioneer.....	159	7	14
Fremont.....	81	7	14
Red Oak.....	85	4	8
Linn.....	62	7	14
Gower.....	104	4	8
Springdale.....	162	11	22
Iowa.....	119	12	24
Springfield.....	137	9	18
Inland.....	104	5	10
Sugar Creek.....	.....	2	4
Rochester.....	.....	4	8
Farmington.....	131	14	28
Dayton.....	101	6	12
Total.....	1,673	114	228

Of this draft, the *Advertiser*, of October 6th, says: "The draft has come at last, and many breathe easier; but it is not so with all, for there are some whose worst fears are realized. They are drafted. We sympathize with them, and hope they may return from their year's fighting and live to a good and happy old age. Most of those who are drafted take it quite coolly; and are preparing to go or send substitutes; but there are some, we hear, who have 'skedaddled.' It may not be known to them that, in thus fleeing from the draft, they forfeit their right to hold office. This is right. Men who are not willing to bear their share of the burdens of Government should have no voice in administering it. Dayton and Inland Townships have raised volunteers to release them from the effects of the draft."

The war ended, peace concluded and the Union preserved in its integrity, those sons of Cedar who had volunteered their lives in defense of the unity of the Government who were spared to see the triumph of patriotism over treason, returned to their homes to receive grand ovations of welcome and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and zealously followed them wherever the fortunes of war directed. Exchanging their soldier's uniform for citizen's dress, they fell back to their old vocations—on the farm, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, and whatever else their hands found to do. Brave men, are honorable always; and no class of Cedar's citizens are entitled to greater respect and consideration than the volunteer soldiery, not only because they were soldiers in the hour of the country's peril, but because, in their association with their fellow citizens, their walk is upright and their honesty and character without reproach.





DAVID WALTON  
FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP



# WAR RECORD OF CEDAR COUNTY,

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

Adj't.....	Adjutant
Art.....	Artillery
Bat.....	Battle or Battalion
Col.....	Colonel
Capt.....	Captain
Corpl.....	Corporal
Coms'y.....	Commissary
com.....	commissioned
cav.....	cavalry
captd.....	captured
desrtd.....	deserted
disab.....	disabled
disd.....	discharged
e.....	enlisted
excd.....	exchanged
inf.....	infantry
inv.....	invalid

I. V. I.....	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
kld.....	killed
Lient.....	Lieutenant
Maj.....	Major
m. o.....	mustered out
prmtd.....	promoted
prsr.....	prisoner
Regt.....	Regiment
re-e.....	re-enlisted
res.....	resigned
Sergt.....	Sergeant
trans.....	transferred
vet.....	veteran
V. R. C.....	Veteran Reserve Corps
wd.....	wounded
hon. disd.....	honorably discharged

## FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company A, of the Fifth Iowa, was the first enlisted in Cedar County for the suppression of the Rebellion. This company was formed from a military organization existing prior to the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was ready for the First Regiment, but for various reasons was crowded out, and was finally assigned to the position of Co. A, of the Fifth, in consequence of not being able to secure the position they desired.

The regiment was mustered in at Burlington, July 15, 1861, and ordered to Keokuk August 2, from which point they were sent into Missouri for a few days in pursuit of bushwhackers, after which they were sent to St. Louis, and from thence ordered to Jefferson City, Mo., and from there to Boonville, Mo.; thence followed the rebel army under Price to Springfield, Mo., and on their return encamped at Syracuse until the following February, when they were moved across the country to St. Louis, and thence by transport to Cairo, where they remained a few weeks and were transferred to Cape Girardeau. They were then marched to New Madrid, where they had a skirmish with the enemy, and the first man from Cedar County, private Wm. Beaver, was killed. After the fall of New Madrid, they crossed the Mississippi and marched to Tiptonville to intercept and capture rebels, who were attempting to escape from Island No. 10. They were then ordered back to New Madrid, thence to a point above Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, thence by way of Cairo and the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, to take part in the operations before Corinth.

Upon the evacuation of Corinth, they followed the rebels to Rienzi, and afterward remained in camp at Clear Creek, Rienzi and Jacinto until Sept. 18, 1862, when they started for Iuka, where, on the 19th, they took part in the battle of Iuka, where Co. A went into the fight with forty-three men, and had twenty-seven killed and wounded. It was here that the regiment distinguished itself, so that it was complimented very highly by the Generals commanding. The position they held was in support of a battery, which, in consequence of a superiority of numbers of the enemy, was at one time captured, but rallying to the rescue the Fifth Regiment retook the battery with the terrible loss above mentioned. They

returned to Jacinto on the 21st of September, thence moved to Corinth to take part in the battle at that place. Engaged in the pursuit of the rebels after that battle, they remained in camp at Corinth until November, when they joined the expedition against Vicksburg, going by way of Holly Springs to Oxford, thence to Memphis, where they remained in camp until Spring of 1863.

From here they were ordered to Helena, thence in the Yazoo Pass expedition. After their return to Helena, they moved to Milliken's Bend, and through Louisiana to a point below Vicksburg, and thence by gunboat to a point below Grand Gulf, Miss. From here they were ordered to Raymond and Jackson, and back to the battle of Champion Hill, where Co. A lost ten in killed and wounded.

After this they engaged in the pursuit of the rebels to Vicksburg, and took part in the charge on the 22d of May.

They then took their places in the siege of Vicksburg, where they remained until the last of June, when they were ordered to Black River, to confront the enemy coming to the relief of Vicksburg.

They returned to Vicksburg July 1, and remained in camp until Sept. 1, when they were ordered to Helena for the purpose of joining the expedition against Little Rock, but were from there ordered to Chattanooga by way of Corinth, marching a considerable portion of the distance. They were then transferred to the Seventeenth Corps, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where the regiment lost thirty men in killed and wounded and eight officers and seventy-six men taken prisoners, leaving only sixty-five men in the regiment who answered at roll call that evening. They afterward went down the river to Stevenson and Huntsville, Ala., where they remained all Winter. In April, 1864, the veterans of the regiment went home on furloughs, and on their return were placed on the railroads to do guard duty, being most of the Summer at Kingston, Ga. They pursued the rebel Gen. Wheeler in his last raid to the rear of Sherman, in June, 1864, traveling during the time nearly nine hundred miles, and being three weeks without blankets or change of clothing.

About the last of July, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were mustered out of service, leaving 180



men, who, on application to the War Department, were transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry, leaving eleven officers without a command, who were mustered out of service Sept. 28, 1864, at Gen. Kilpatrick's headquarters, fifteen miles south of Atlanta, Ga.

[NOTE.—This regiment was disbanded in August, 1864, on the expiration of its term of service. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.]

Surg. Peter A. Carpenter, com. asst. surg. July 15, 1861, com. surg. April 27, 1862.  
Sergt. Maj. Geo. S. Spicer, e. June 24, 1861, as private, prmtd. sergt. maj. July 15, 1862, trans. to 12th Louisiana Colored Regiment as capt.  
Hospital Steward Thos. F. Tracy, e. June 24, 1861, as private, prmtd. May 1, 1862.  
Drum Maj. A. P. Gilbert, removed.

### Company A.

Capt. Eugene Childs, com. capt., res. March 26, 1862.  
Capt. Wm. Dean, e. as 1st sergt. June 24, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd. capt. March 27, 1862, res. July 9, 1863.  
Capt. Wm. G. McElrea, e. June 24, 1861, as corp., prmtd. to sergt. June 20, 1862, prmtd. to 2d. lieut. Sept. 20, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 23, 1863, prmtd. capt. July, 1863.  
First Lieut. Wm. H. Hammond, com. 1st lieut., res. Oct. 6, 1861.  
First Lieut. John W. Casad, e. as private June 24, 1861, prmtd. to 2d lieut. Dec. 2, 1861, prmtd. to 1st lieut. May 1, 1862, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, res. Feb. 14, 1865.  
First Lieut. Luke D. Ingman, e. as sergt. June 24, 1861, prmtd. to 1st sergt. July 15, 1862, wd. at Iuka, prmtd. to 2d lieut. Feb. 23, 1863, prmtd. to 1st lieut. July 10, 1863.  
Second Lieut. Joshua T. Taylor, com. 2d lieut., res. Dec. 2, 1861.  
Second Lieut. Lafayette Shawl, e. as sergt. June 24, 1861, prmtd. to 2d lieut. May 1, 1862, kld. in battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862.  
Sergt. Geo. W. Logan, e. June 24, 1861, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, wd. Dec. 15, 1863, by railroad collision, and died same date.  
Sergt. Wm. Elliott, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1862, for disab.  
Sergt. Daniel R. Smith, e. June 24, 1861, as private, prmtd. July 15, 1861.  
Sergt. P. S. McCracken, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.  
Corp. Chas. W. Mitchell, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Jackson May 14, 1863, trans. to Invalid Corps Feb. 15, 1864.  
Corp. Wm. G. Hall, e. June 24, 1861, reduced to ranks.  
Corp. Wm. Zeitter, e. June 24, 1861.  
Corp. B. H. Wiggins, e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disab. at Jacinto, Miss., Sept. 30, 1862.  
Corp. Wm. H. Morrow, e. June 24, 1861, as private, prmtd. for bravery on field at Iuka, wd. and captd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, and at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, captd. at Madison Station, May 17, 1864.  
Corp. John Savage, e. June 24, 1861.  
Corp. Frank Wotring, e. June 24, 1861.  
Wagoner B. L. Tower, e. June 24, 1861, captd. near Moscow, Tenn.  
Ayers, B., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg May 22, 1863, died at Memphis June 1, 1863, wds.  
Anderson, J. J., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, kld. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.  
Alexander, Nelson, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, died of wds. Sept. 29, 1862, Miss.  
Ackerman, C. E., e. June 24, 1861, disd. in Mississippi for disab. July 15, 1862.  
Beaver, Wm., e. June 24, 1864, kld. by rebel picket at New Madrid March 4, 1862.  
Belgard, G. Jr., e. June 24, 1861, died at St. Louis Dec. 16, 1861.  
Brown, Benjamin, c. June 24, 1861, died Oct. 13, 1862, at Booneville, Mo.  
Brown, Alex., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, trans. to Invalid Corps Feb. 15, 1864.  
Clements, Henry, e. June 24, 1861, kld. in battle at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.  
Coe, W. H., e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disab. Jan. 9, 1862.  
Christy, Wm., e. June 24, 1861.  
Cook, Seymour, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 16, 1862.  
Dolan, Harla, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 16, 1862.  
Dwinell, A. H., e. June 24, 1861.  
Eaton, W. R., e. June 24, 1861.

Fleming, Wm., e. June 24, 1861.  
Fleming, D. J., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at battle of Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, disd. Nov. 27, 1862, disab.  
Farrell, R. A., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, kld. in action at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.  
Fuller, Jas. M., e. June 24, 1861, died Jan. 10, '62, at Syracuse, Mo.  
Fuller, Jerred M., died at Mo., Oct. 15, 1861.  
Harriss, C. B., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, disd. Dec. 5, 1862.  
Haycock, M. S., e. June 24, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.  
Hale, W. F., e. June 24, 1861, died near Corinth May 30, 1862.  
Hardman, G. W., e. June 24, 1861, died at Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 8, 1861.  
Hanlin, J. B., e. June 24, 1861.  
Henderson, L. W., e. June 24, 1861, prmtd. to 2d corp. Aug. 1862, prmtd. 1st sergt. Feb. 23, 1863.  
Hoon, Silas, e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disab. May 17, 1862.  
Hussy, C. C., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at battle of Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, com. and trans. to Col. Regiment.  
Hawk, W. C., e. June 24, 1861, prmtd. to capt., wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, a d Champion Hills May 16, 1863.  
King, L. A., e. June 24, 1861, disd. at Davenport disab. April 14, 1864.  
Kimmell, D. H., e. June 24, 1861.  
Mitchell, J. D., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at battle of Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, disd. April 8, 1863.  
McClure, John, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.  
Matter, Henry, e. June 24, 1861.  
Murry, James, e. June 24, 1861.  
McDonald, H. H., e. June 24, 1861, disd. April 1, 1862, disab.  
Maxwell, Joseph, e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disability Sept. 10, 1862.  
Moore, Albert, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 31, 1862, disab.  
Olinger, S. H., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862.  
Ocheltree, R. R., e. June 24, 1861, disd. June 20, 1863, disab.  
Parsons, N. M. H., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862.  
Rumsey, James, e. June 24, 1861.  
Rumsey, John, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade March 2, 1864.  
Ray, J. L., e. June 24, 1861.  
Rogers, N. H., e. June 24, 1861.  
Smurr, J. S., e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.  
Strohm, A. H., e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disability Dec. 31, 1862.  
Styles, W. P., e. June 24, 1861, died in Missouri Dec., 1861.  
Tavis, C. D., e. June 24, 1861, wd. Sept. 19, 1862, captd. at Tunnel Hill, Mo., Nov. 25, 1863, died at Andersonville.  
Wirick, Jacob, e. June 24, 1861, disd. for disability May 17, 1862.  
Wicks, J. E., e. June 24, 1861.  
Wills, Thomas, e. June 24, 1861.  
Wood, P. D., e. June 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 31, 1861, disab.  
Warren, J. D. R., e. June 24, 1861, died Sept. 30, 1862, disab.  
Waterhouse, W. D., e. June 24, 1861, kld. at Madison Station May 17, 1863.  
Zeidler, Helburn, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, and at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.  
Waver, J. F., e. Sept. 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.  
Gillett, H. A., e. Sept. 1, 1861.  
Pegole, W. F., e. Sept. 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862.  
Stout, J. C., e. Sept. 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, died at Andersonville.  
Magee, J. B., e. Oct. 5, 1862, disd. Jan. 28, 1863, disab.  
Edgar, James, e. Oct. 5, 1862, kld. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.  
Webb, J. F., e. Oct. 5, 1862, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, disd. Jan. 15, 1863.

### THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

contained an entire Company (E) from Cedar County and a large portion of Company D, and several of Company K.

They enlisted in October, 1861, and went to St. Louis the November following. They spent the Winter in the interior of Missouri, doing valuable service in capturing rebels and supplies of horses, food and ammunition.

In March, 1862, the regiment moved to Tennessee, and took an active part in the battle of Shiloh, having forty-five killed, including those who died of wounds afterward, and 180 wounded. Gen. McClelland, commanding the division, spoke in his official dispatch in the highest

terms of the conduct of the regiment in that action. The Spring and Summer following were spent in the siege of Corinth and occupation of Bolivar.

The Eleventh was in Gen. Ord's column at Iuka, and at the second battle of Corinth, taking part in the pursuit of Price and Van Dorn to Ripley, immediately thereafter.

At the famous assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, the Eleventh with other regiments of the brigade took active part. On this memorable occasion, Maj. Foster of this regiment, who was in command of the skirmishers, received favorable commendation from superior officers for the many deeds of valor displayed by the brave boys under his command.

From Vicksburg, the regiment went to Mechanicsville, Miss., thence to Snyder's Bluff, May 31, 1863, where they remained until June 4th. They were then ordered back to Vicksburg, where they stayed till the 23d of the same month, when they were removed to Fox Plantation, Miss., thence to Jackson, thence to Black River Bridge, July 13th. Two days later, they went to Clinton, Miss., thence returned to Black River Bridge and back once more to Vicksburg, July 28th, remaining until the 21st of August, when they moved to Monroe, La., thence to Bayou Macon and back again to Vicksburg, where they remained most of the time until February 18, 1864, when they went to Meridian, Miss., thence to Canton, March 1, and back to Vicksburg, where they remained until March 13th.

From Vicksburg the regiment came to Davenport, on veteran furlough, and remained from March 22, 1864, to April 25th, when, once more shouldering their guns, they started for the scene of strife, and, going by the way of Cairo, Ill., Paducah, Ky., Clifton, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., arriving at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864, and were before Atlanta from July 17th to August 25th, from there moved to East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864, and were mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865, and disbanded at Davenport.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out as with regiment.]

### Company B.

First Lieut. Theodore Jones, e. Sept. 12, 1861, prmtd. to 1st lieut. June 4, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.  
Musician Smith Beeson, e. Oct. 1, 1861, reduced to ranks Dec. 1, 1861, trans. to gunboat service Feb. 8, 1862.  
Collins, D. C., e. Sept. 12, 1861.  
Deen, John A.

### Company D.

Capt. James Kelly, e. as private Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. capt. Oct. 27, 1864.  
Corp. Samuel Edwards, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
Corp. Walter G. Rogers, e. Sept. 26, 1861, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died May 14, 1862, of wds.  
Corp. Aug. Port, e. Sept. 26, 1861, died June 20, 1862.  
Musician Jacob H. Long, e. Sept. 26, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1863, disab.  
Bowles, M. B., e. Sept. 19, 1861, capt. July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, died at Andersonville Sept. 18, 1864.  
Clarke, James S., e. Sept. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.  
Chapman, C. O., e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.  
Cooper, C. O., e. Sept. 27, 1861, died at Monterey Jan. 17, 1863.  
Duncan, Perry, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Nov. 23, 1864.  
Edge, F. M., wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. Aug. 25, 1862, for wds.  
Ford, Amos, e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
Gilbreath, Robert P.  
Gould, Isaac C., trans. to Louisiana colored regiment June 5, 1863.  
Herr, Christian, e. Sept. 24, 1861.  
Honeguelt, Thomas, e. Sept. 27, 1861.  
Kiser, George, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
Miller, Geo. W., e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. Oct. 4, 1862, at Corinth.  
Miller, J. J., e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864.  
McClain, R. H., e. Sept. 23, 1861.  
Nolan, James D., e. Sept. 30, 1861, died Nov. 17, 1862.  
Prescott, O., e. Sept. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
Rice, Henry, e. Sept. 21, 1861, died July 19, 1865, on hospital boat.  
Rucker, Samuel N., e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Russell, Wm. H., e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Steffee, Samuel, e. Sept. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

Sterrett, Perry, e. Sept. 14, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mt., July 6, 1864.

Teter, James, e. Sept. 17, 1861, wd. at Corinth Oct. 4, 1862, disd. Dec. 15, 1862.

Edge, Jasper, e. March 29, 1864.

### Company E.

Capt. Samuel S. McLoney, com. October 5, 1861, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.

Capt. Joseph Tomlinson, e. as private Sept. 14, 1861, prmtd. sergt. then 1st lieut., Dec. 17, 1864, prmtd. capt. July 29, 1865.

First Lieut. John F. Compton, com. Oct. 5, 1861, kld. at bat. of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

First Lieut. Lorenzo D. Durbin, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 5, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 7, 1862, resigned Sept. 28, 1862.

First Lieut. Alfred Carey, e. as sergt. Aug. 20, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 7, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1862, seriously wd. near Kenesaw Mt. June 15, 1864, and died of wds. July 25, 1864.

First Lieut. John A. White, e. as corp. Sept. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. sergt. and then 2d lieut. Oct. 27, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 29, 1865.

Second Lieut. James Newcom, e. as private Oct. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 1, 1863, com. July 29, 1865, com. after m. o. as 1st sergt.

Sergt. J. H. Clark, e. Aug. 20, 1861, trans. March 15, 1864, to Invalid Corps.

Sergt. Ezra McLoney, e. Sept. 20, 1861, kld. in battle in Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Sergt. Aug. Lolshier, e. Sept. 26, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. John M. Daniels, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. for disab. Oct. 13, 1862.

Corp. Daniel E. Sweet, e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Hiram Frank, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. John R. Batderf, e. Sept. 14, 1861, wd. July 11, 1862, at Keokuk.

Corp. Jas. M. Fossett, e. Sept. 26, 1861, disd. Oct. 17, 1862, disab.

Corp. H. L. Sweet, e. Aug. 20, 1861, died in hospital, Tennessee, May 4, 1862.

Musician Sylvester Daniels, e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Musician George M. Titus, Sept. 18, 1861.

Wagoner Joel Long, e. Sept. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Ayers, John L., e. Oct. 10, 1861.

Allen, Albert, e. Sept. 1, 1861.

Alexander, Wm., e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Kenesaw Mt. June 15, 1864.

Armstrong, Thomas, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Berriman, George, e. Sept. 9, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bolton, Jno. W., e. Sept. 21, 1861.

Bain, Samuel, e. Sept. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bradshaw, Peter, e. Sept. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64.

Bronson, A. S., e. Sept. 30, 1861, wd. at Lovejoy's Station Sept. 5, 1864.

Bossert, Benj., e. Oct. 1, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Brown, Abraham, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died at Vicksburg Jan. 2, 1864.

Chase, Nathan, e. Sept. 16, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Cross, Wm., e. Sept. 20, 1861, kld. at bat. of Nick-a-Jack Creek, July 5, 1864.

Christman, E., e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Shiloh April 6, '62.

Christmas, Major, e. Sept. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64.

Carl, Washn., e. Sept. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Downing, Alex., e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64.

Douglas, Theo., e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Dwiggins, Jno. W., e. Sept. 23, 1861, died May 7, 1862, of wds. received at Shiloh.

Dwiggins, W., e. Sept. 23, 1861, died Dec. 28, 1861, at Jefferson City.

Draucker, David, e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64.

Esher, William, e. Sept. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd.

Eicher, George W., e. Sept. 23, 1861.

Esher, John W., e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. June 25, 1864, at Kenesaw Mt., disd. March 20, 1865.

Elseffer, Lewis, e. Oct. 12, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.



Ford, John, e. pt. 861, wd. at Kenesaw Mt. June 15, 1864.  
 Ford, Dean, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Frink, Allen, e. Sept. 26, 1861, wd. at Shiloh April 6, '62.  
 Frink, Carlton, e. Sept. 26, 1861, kld. in bat. of Shiloh April 6, 1862.  
 Green, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Hatch, A. H., e. Sept. 14, 1861.  
 Harrier, Harrison, e. Sept. 21, 1861.  
 Harrington, Pitt, e. Sept. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64.  
 Haines, Thos. M., e. Sept. 21, 1861, kld. in bat. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.  
 Huff, David, e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died Aug. 12, 1864.  
 Johnson, C. J., e. Oct. 8, 1861, died Nov. 25, 1863.  
 Johnson, Frank, e. Oct. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.  
 Kinnan, John, e. Sept. 16, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.  
 Lett, John, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.  
 Lane, Craven, e. Sept. 21, 1861, died Jan. 3, 1862, at Jefferson City.  
 Mooney, Geo., e. Sept. 9, 1861.  
 Mowery, Daniel, e. Sept. 10, 1861, disd. March 27, 1863, disab.  
 McConnell, Thos., e. Sept. 26, 1861, wd. at Kenesaw Mt. June 15, 1864.  
 Metcalf, Samuel, e. Aug. 20, 1861.  
 McBarney, H. C., e. Sept. 26, 1861.  
 McKibben, Jos., e. Sept. 23, 1861.  
 McCartney, P., e. Sept. 23, 1861.  
 Newans, Henry, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.  
 Patton, Wm., e. Sept. 26, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Pierce, Aaron, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.  
 Ragan, Alex., e. Aug. 20, 1861, died Sept. 9, 1863, at St. Louis.  
 Rice, John P., e. Sept. 17, 1861, died at Pittsburgh April 19, 1862.  
 Reaves, E. D., e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. April 15, 1863, disab.  
 Rankin, E., e. Sept. 26, 1861.  
 Rankin, Jas., e. Sept. 26, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Reigart, C., e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Nov. 22, 1861, disab.  
 Ramsey, Burtis, e. Oct. 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.  
 Smith, A. C., e. Aug. 20, 1861.  
 Simmons, Geo. W., e. Sept. 21, 1861, died May 12, 1863, of wds. received at Shiloh.  
 Simmons, Wilson, e. Sept. 23, 1861, died at Mound City, Ill., April 15, 1862.  
 Stout, Orlando, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.  
 Thorne, Odell, e. Sept. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863.  
 Vinricke, Peter, e. Sept. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Wilcott, Geo. T., e. Aug. 20, 1861, died May 12, 1862.  
 Wiggins, Milton, e. Sept. 9, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Zittler, John, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mt. June 15, 1864.

### Company F.

Capt. Andrew H. Walker, com. 2d lieut. Co. D. Oct. 3, '61, prmtd. capt. this Co. June 6, 1863, died Dec. 18, 1864.

### Company H.

Capt. Geo. O. Morgridge, e. as corp. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. to capt. Nov. 15, 1864.

### Company I.

Capt. J. G. Saffley, ccm. adjt. from sergt. maj. Sept. 15, '61, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864, prmtd. to capt. Jan. 1, 1865.  
 Gard, John W., e. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta July 22, '64.  
 Wise, John C., e. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Yeager, Homer, e. Jan. 1, 1864.

### Company K.

Wagoner Owen G. Hale, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 First Sergt. Wm. Cummings, e. Sept. 22, 1861, disd. at Washington, D. C.  
 Churchill Wm. L. e. Sept. 23, 1861, died July 8, 1863, on hospital steamer.  
 Dance John, e. Sept. 24, 1861.  
 Fisher, Wm., e. Oct. 22, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Long, Alex. Q., e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Nighsworger, Peter, e. Oct. 1, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, '63.  
 Rickard, Wm. E. Oct. 6, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. to Sergt. captured July 22, 1864.  
 Welsh, John P., e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Wilkinson, John, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64, prmtd. to sergt.  
 Falls, Wm. C., e. Aug. 30, 1862.  
 Woodward, M. R., e. Sept. 21, 1861, wd. in battle Jan. 12, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

### UNASSIGNED.

Argo, J. A., e. April 20, 1864.  
 Bridge, A., e. March 30, 1864.  
 Blazer, M. S., e. March 24, 1864.  
 Nicodemus, Henry, April 18, 1864.  
 Moore, John D., March 28, 1864.

## SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Sixteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, left Davenport March 20, 1862, and was at the battles of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, when it met with heavy loss; took part in the siege of Corinth, also was in the battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862.

After this, the regiment was engaged in two days' fight at Corinth, October 3d and 4th, and was variously employed in marching from point to point, as their services were required in their department, and at all times were found ready to do their duty.

They were engaged in many sharp conflicts until March 17, 1864, when they started for Davenport, Iowa, on veteran furlough.

On May 3d, they again resumed their knapsacks and arrived at Clifton, Tenn., about the middle of the month and on the 27th of June, a part of the regiment were engaged in the attack on Kenesaw Mountain, meeting with heavy loss. The regiment was under fire from June 14 to July 2; was in the battles at Atlanta, July 20th, 21st and 22d, meeting with heavy losses, which reduced the regiment to less than 100 men present for duty.

Afterward, the regiment being increased to 450 men, by exchange of prisoners and drafted men, they started from Atlanta, November 15th, for Savannah, where they arrived December 10th, where they were engaged in the siege of the city until its evacuation.

On January 6, 1865, they started for Beaufort, S. C., and were actively engaged in the campaign in the Carolinas and finally camped at Raleigh on the 16th of April, where they remained till May 2d. The war being closed, they marched for Washington, where they took part in the grand review May 24, 1865.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. July 19, 1865.]

### Company E.

First Lieut. John A. Hines, com. 2d lieut. Feb. 20, 1862, prmtd. to 1st lieut. Oct. 17, 1862, died in Cedar Co. Aug. 20, 1863.  
 Sergt. Joshua M. Craig, e. Oct. 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died Aug. 19, 1863, at Iowa City.  
 Corp. James S. Gillespie, e. Oct. 18, 1861, wd. at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.  
 Craig, James B., e. Oct. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
 Cortland, John, e. Oct. 29, 1861, capt. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.  
 Embrie, John P., e. Oct. 24, 1861, died Jan. 29, 1863.  
 Fryberger, James H., e. Oct. 21, 1861, died at Monterey, May 11, 1862.  
 Gillispie, George Y., e. Oct. 18, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
 Linn, John W., e. Oct. 21, 1861, died Jan. 9, 1862.  
 Roberts, Jesse, e. Oct. 21, 1861, died Aug. 31, 1862, at Jackson, Tenn.  
 Richie, John N., e. Oct. 18, 1861, capt. July 22, 1864, near Atlanta.  
 Toney, Charles G., o. Oct. 25, 1861.  
 Wyant, Jao G., e. Jan. 30, 1862, disd. June 30, 1862, disab.

### Company F.

Sergt. L. W. Corey, e. as corp. Dec. 21, 1862, prmtd. to sergt., re-e. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863, capt. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.  
 Corp. John C. Hemming, e. Feb. 4, 1862, capt. at Atlanta July 22, 1864, died at Millen, Ga., Oct. 22, 1864.  
 Green, John, e. Dec. 15, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 16, 1863, capt. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.  
 Green, Norman, e. Feb. 4, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 5, 1864, capt. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.  
 Haghighon, Edward, e. Dec. 19, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1862, at Corinth.  
 Page, Scott, e. Jan. 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, disd. Oct. 24, 1862.  
 Page, Kimball L., e. Feb. 22, 1862, wd. at Shiloh April 6, '62.



**Company C.**

Lehman, J., e. Dec. 14, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 3, 1864, wd.  
at Shiloh April 6, 1862, and Big Shanty June 15, 1864.  
Nelson, Wm. R., e. May 2, 1864.

**Company I.**

Kelley, Isaac, e. Feb. 26, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 26, 1864

**Company K.**

Schneider, August, e. Dec. 7, 1861.

## UNASSIGNED.

Riley, Geo., e. Oct. 3, 1864.

Roew, John, e. Oct. 3, 1864.

Reed, John, e. Oct. 3, 1864.

## UNKNOWN RECRUITS.

Dairy, John J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Goodrich, Ezra, e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Kettell, Henry, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

**TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**

The Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry contained two entire Companies (B and C) and parts of two others from Cedar County, the balance of the regiment being from the adjacent counties of Johnson, Jackson, Linn, Jones and Iowa. The regiment was raised during the first two weeks of August, 1862, and was in rendezvous at Camp Strong, Muscatine, Iowa, before the end of the month—the two Cedar County companies reaching there August 27th.

On September 14th, the regiment was uniformed, and on the 18th was formally mustered into the United States service by Capt. H. B. Hendershott.

On October 20th, it left Camp Strong for active service, embarking on the steamer Hawkeye State and landing at Helena, Ark.

During the Winter of 1862-63, the regiment participated in Gen. Grant's Coldwater Expedition, and also on a movement by boat up White River as far as Duvall's Bluff. There were no casualties connected with either of these movements, except the accidental drowning of one man, but the Winter at Helena brought a great deal of sickness and many deaths.

On the 11th of April, the regiment left Helena to take part in Grant's Vicksburg campaign, receiving its first baptism of fire at the battle of Port Gibson May 1st.

At the battle of Champion Hill or Edwards' Station, fought May 16th, the regiment, after a gallant charge which penetrated the enemy's line and captured a 6-gun battery in its rear, met an unusual and terrible loss through the total incapacity of Col. E. C. Byam, its then commanding officer. Col. Byam resigned soon after this battle, and was succeeded in command by Lieut. Col. J. Q. Wilds, a worthy and efficient officer. It afterward moved to Vicksburg and shared in the siege, accompanying Gen. Sherman in his rapid march on Jackson, directly on the surrender of the former place.

August 1st the regiment proceeded by river to New Orleans, finding its first active duty there with Gen. Banks' Teche Expedition, which marched up that sluggish Louisiana stream and then marched down again, leaving the Twenty-fourth to go into Winter quarters at Madisonville.

March 13th, 1864, found the Twenty-fourth Iowa making its first day's march on the celebrated Red River campaign. In the severe battle at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8th, considerable loss was sustained both in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the day and night retreat which followed was equally trying to souls, soles and stomachs.

Returned to New Orleans, June 13th, and soon started by ocean steamer for Washington, D. C., joining at once the forces then protecting the Capital from Early's savage raid. The regiment became a part of the force which made the stirring Shenandoah Valley campaign under the gallant Sheridan, participating in numerous skirmishes in addition to the hard fought field at Winchester, September 19th, and Cedar Creek, just a month later. In the former engagement, Lieut. Col. Wilds, commanding regiment, was mortally wounded, devolving the command during the remaining service upon Maj. Ed. Wright, who was subsequently made a Brevet Brigadier General for meritorious services.

January 14, 1865, the regiment left Baltimore for Savannah, Ga., where the division to which it belonged went to hold open the communications behind Sherman's ad-

vance. Transferred from there to Morehead City and Goldsboro, N. C., for the same purpose.

It was at the former place when the news of Lee's surrender awakened new dreams of home. Returning to Savannah and thence to Augusta, Ga., moving back again to Savannah, June 25th, to be mustered out of service.

Reached Davenport, Iowa, via Baltimore, in the latter part of July, and after being paid off were disbanded like the rest.

NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out as with regiment.

Col. Ed. Wright, com. maj. Aug. 10, 1862, prmtd. lieut. col. June 8, 1864, prmtd. col. Nov. 18, 1864, com. as brig. gen. by brevet to rank from March 13, 1865, dated May 22, 1865.

**Company B.**

Capt. Stephen W. Rathbun, com. Sept. 18, 1862, res. Dec. 26, 1864.

Capt. Benj. F. Fobes, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. capt. Dec. 27, 1862, died at Vicksburg, Aug. 5, 1863.

Capt. Wm. T. Rigby, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. capt. Aug. 6, 1863.

1st Lieut. Myron H. Begole, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863, died at Genesee, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1863.

1st Lieut. Wm. Kelly, e. as sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. 1st Sergt., then 1st lieut. Nov. 6, 1863.

Second Lieut. W. W. Edgington, e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 2, 1864.

Sergt. Martin F. Rigby, e. July 26, 1862, wd. Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.

Sergt. Edward B. Cousins, e. Aug., 1862, prmtd. sergt. maj. Sept. 10, 1863.

Sergt. Robert S. Rathbun, e. Aug., 1862, trans. to V. R. C. May, 1864.

Sergt. Elias Gabriel, e. Aug., 1862, disd. Jan., 1865, acct. of wds. received at Cedar Creek, Va.

Corp. Isaac Blatner, e. July 26, 1862.

Corp. Wm. S. Lusk, e. July 22, 1862.

Corp. Geo. A. Given, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Nov. 15, 1862, at Keokuk.

Corp. S. W. Sutton, e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. sergt. May, '64.

Corp. Jas. C. Betts, e. July 29, 1862, disd. May 6, '65.

Musician Jno. T. Cunningham, e. July 22, 1862.

Musn. Wm. F. Eatherton, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. June 23, 1864, for promotion to U. S. Col. Troops.

Brown, E. F., e. July 21, 1862, died July 1, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Bardue, John, e. July 18, 1862, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

Bedell, Wm. L., e. July 24, 1862, disd. March 26, 1863, disab.

Bowman, E., e. Aug. 6, 1862, corp., wd. May 30, 1864, by guerillas.

Carl, Henry L., e. Aug., 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Cotton, Winfield S., e. Aug., 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.

Crisman, William, e. Aug., 1862, disd. June 10, 1864, acct. of wds. received at Cedar Creek, Va.

Crisman, Sanford A., disd. Dec. 16, 1864, acct. of wds. received at Cedar Creek, Va.

Crisman, James E., captured at Cedar Creek, died in prison.

Collins, Wm. H., e. July 25, 1862, disd. Oct. 8, 1864, disab.

Chapman, John, e. July 17, 1862, disd. Aug. 25, 1863, disab.

Cripliver, John W., e. July 26, 1862, died May 14, 1863, at St. Louis.

Cantenwine, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862.

Crisman, Jno. B., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864, capt. Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va. prmtd. sergt.

Clay, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Daugherty, J. F., e. July 22, 1862, capt. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

Dickinson, Jas. D., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

Duntz, Geo. P., e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Davidson, Jas. K., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Aug. 24, 1863.

Dennison, Jno., e. July 29, 1862.

Dillon, L., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Jan. 26, 1863, at St. Louis.

Dawson, I. F., e. Aug. 7, 1862, corpl., disd. April 11, 1863, disab.

Edward, J. M., e. July 24, 1862, disd. May 26, 1865, disab.

Eatherton, T. A., e. July 14, 1862, prmtd. 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1864.

Eatherton, S., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. Jan. 13, 1865, disab.

Edgington, Jno., e. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Edmiston, Matthew, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La., died July 27, 1865.  
 Fletcher, James, disd. Jan. 5, 1865, acct. of wds. received at Winchester.  
 Fleming, Geo. S., e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. April 30, 1864, to Invalid Corps.  
 Ford, Danl., e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
 Foy, Saml. P., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 1, 1863.  
 Gardiner Jno. E., e. July 25, 1862, wd. and capt. April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La., disd. Aug. 5, 1864, wds.  
 Hopper, William, disd. Jan. 7, 1864, disab.  
 Hurrel, Jacob, disd. June, 1865.  
 Hitesbew, Jas. H., e. July 25, 1862.  
 Hart, Jerome, e. Aug. 6, 1862, prmt. sergt. Feb. 1, 1865.  
 Irwin, Robt., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.  
 Johnson, S., e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
 Long, William, disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab.  
 Pruett, Martin, e. Aug. 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., July, 1863, disd.  
 Slater, Jacob, disd., disab.

## RECRUITS.

Crisman, Francis, e. 1864.  
 Garber, Peter, e. 1864.  
 Guthrie, John M., e. 1864.  
 Munn, Silas, e. 1864.  
 Senet, John, e. 1864.  
 Stewart, F. M., e. 1864.  
 Wilson, John L., e. 1864, wd. May 30, 1864.  
 Wilson, Jacob C., e. 1864.  
 Wilford, Oliver, e. 1864.  
 Jenkins, B., e. Aug. 5, 1862, capt. April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La.  
 Kent, John L., e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. wd. April 8, 1864.  
 Larison, Thos., e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmt. corp. July 1, 1864.  
 McLane, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Munn, Samuel, e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
 Montgomery, Alex., e. July 24, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Dec. 26, 1862.  
 Minturn, Rufus C., e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
 McKay, Isaac, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Jan. 28, 1864, at New Orleans.  
 Moir, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862, corpl., kld. by lightning at Savannah, Ga., July 13, 1865.  
 McGowan, Chas., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died June 20, 1863, at Vicksburg.  
 Otto, N. J., e. July 31, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.  
 Pittman, J. S., e. July 26, 1862, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., disd. Jan. 5, 1865, wds.  
 Pruett, S., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died March 24, 1865.  
 Pense, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Nov. 20, 1863, to Invalid Corps.  
 Patterson, A., e. Aug. 7, 1862.  
 Porter Thos., e. July 25, 1862.  
 Piden, Alexander, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Patterson, Eli R., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Dec. 10, 1862, at Helena, Ark.  
 Rigby, Jesse W., e. July 22, 1862, capt. April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La.  
 Rigby, A. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, prmt. corp. Feb. 1, 1865.  
 Rice, Saml. S., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., disd.  
 Robertson, J. R. A., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. Feb. 15, 1864, to Invalid Corps.  
 Robertson, Geo. A., e. Aug. 5, 1862.  
 Stratton, Theo., e. July 24, 1862, died Dec. 8, 1862, at Helena, Ark.  
 Starr, John C., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died July 1, 1864, at Tibboeaux, La.  
 Shintaff, Isaac, e. July 14, 1862, died Nov. 21, 1863, at New Iberia.  
 Soesbe, Wm., e. July 19, 1862, disd. April 11, 1863, disab.  
 Sheets, Jos. C., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab.  
 Saunders, S. J., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died May 13, 1863, at Helena, Ark.  
 Smith, Jas., e. July 25, 1862, drowned Nov. 19, 1862, at Montgomery Landing, Ark.  
 Simmons, C., e. July 7, 1862.  
 Safley, Jno. W., e. July 6, 1862, died Aug. 19, 1863, at St. Louis.  
 Shropshire, Jno., e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
 Spur, J., e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
 Sonper, Andrew, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died June 13, 1865, at Augusta, Ala.  
 Tillet, Geo. H., e. Aug. 4, 1862, died Nov. 9, 1862, at Muscatine.  
 Todd, Samuel S., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Todd, Geo. S., e. July 14, 1862, disd. April 9, 1865, disab.

Williams, Elijah, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.  
 Webb, E. W., e. July 31, 1862, wd. and capt. April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La., died April 22, 1864, wds.  
 Weeks, C. F., e. Aug. 2, 1862, corpl., wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., killed in battle at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.  
 Weeks, Jno. E., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.  
 Waterman, H., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Aug. 12, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.  
 Williams, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Yard, M., e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
 Zeitler, Benj. C., e. Aug. 1, 1862, wd. Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va., prmt. corp. Feb. 1, 1865.  
 Collins, Jas. R., e. Jan. 30, 1864, died April 8, 1864.  
 Clay, David, e. Jan. 4, 1864.  
 Eatheron, B. O., e. Dec. 30, 1864.  
 Easterly, A. N., e. Feb. 26, 1864, wd. April 6, 1864, disd. Oct. 6, 1864, wds.  
 Goodrich, Ezra, e. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., disd. Jan. 25, 1865, wds.  
 Kettell, H. P., e. Jan. 4, 1864.  
 Landahl, Wm., e. Dec. 24, 1863.  
 McLeod, Joshua, e. Jan. 19, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.  
 Pierson, C. A., e. Jan. 4, 1864, disd.  
 Scott, R. G., e. Jan. 25, 1864.  
 Theben, H. C., e. Feb. 26, 1864.  
 Towns, Henry.

## Company C.

Capt. Silas D. Johnson, com. Sept. 18, 1862, kld. in battle Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.  
 Capt. Jeremiah C. Gue, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmt. capt. May 17, 1863, kld. by a guerilla at Carrión Crow Bayou, La., Nov. 2, 1863.  
 Capt. Edwin H. Pound, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmt. 1st lieut. May 17, 1863, prmt. capt. Dec. 20, 1863, wd. at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864, resd. April 16, 1865.  
 First Lieut. Anderson J. Scott, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmt. 2d lieut. May 17, 1863, prmt. 1st lieut. Dec. 25, 1863.  
 First Sergt. John Johnson, disd. Feb. 5, 1863, disab.  
 Sergt. Geo. G. Chandler, e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmt. to 1st sergt. Feb. 1863.  
 Sergt. Andrew Pierce, e. as private Aug. 8, 1862, prmt. corp., 1st sergt. then 2d lieut. June 15, 1864; com. declined, disd. May 2, 1865, wds. rec'd at Cedar Creek.  
 Sergt. Francis L. Sheldon, e. as private Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Winchester Sept. 19, 1864, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.  
 Sergt. David C. Cole, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Winchester Sept. 19, 1863, capt. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64.  
 Sergt. Jas. S. Carpenter, e. Aug. 6, 1862, kld. at battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.  
 Corp. Robt. McCroskey, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died St. Louis '63.  
 Corp. Jno. T. McCracken, e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Corp. Marion McCauley, e. Aug. 11, 1862, prmt. sergt. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Corp. Samuel H. Meyers, e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Corp. Thos. L. Chambers, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 28, 1864, disab.  
 Corp. Anthony Mattauch, e. Aug. 8, 1862, as sergt., kld. battle Champion Hills May 16, 1863.  
 Corp. Robt. Neely, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. battle Champion Hills May 16, 1863, disd. April 13, 1864, wds.  
 Corp. Levi L. Hoag, e. Aug. 15, '62, prmt. sergt. July, '63.  
 Corp. A. C. Reeder, e. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Musician Washington Dennis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis March 7, 1863.  
 Musician A. P. Omo, e. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Wagoner G. Windolf, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 16, '64.  
 Wagoner Jacob W. Moore, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Halltown, Va., Aug. 20, 1864, disd. March 17, 1865, disab.  
 Adams, Jas. e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Albaugh, Daniel, e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Ashton, J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, corp., trans. to invalid corps Feb. 15, 1864.  
 Baker, James W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to invalid corps Aug. 18, 1863.  
 Barnicle, James L., e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Busier, W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.  
 Beese, Carl, e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Blackburn, George, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. Champion Hills May 16, 1863, died May 17, 1863, wds.  
 Bartholomew, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Nov. 17, 1862.  
 Breyfogle, Solomon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., March 7, 1863.



Brannaman, F., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Aug. 26, 1864, disab.  
 Brannaman, Warren, e. 1864.  
 Brant, P. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Carman, Andrew J., e. 1864.  
 Collumher, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to invalid corps in 1863.  
 Coffee, Thos., e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Curtis, H. A., e. Aug. 11, 1862, prmt'd. corp. 1864.  
 Coutts, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, prmt'd. corp. 1864.  
 Downing, H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.  
 Downing, Joseph, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. at Benton Barracks, Mo., Sept. 9, 1863, disab.  
 Downing, John A., e. 1864, disd. May, 1865, disab.  
 Drake, Charles, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Dec. 27, 1862.  
 Davis, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Frasier, M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Port Gibson May 1, 1863, died at Oakland College May 5, 1863, wds.  
 Fawcett, Thomas B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, corp., wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, disd. May 31, 1865, wds.  
 Gallino, Joseph P., e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. in action at Champion Hills, Va., May 16, 1863.  
 Hakeman, George, e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Hakeman, Isaac, e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Hakeman, James, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, died at Memphis June 14, 1863, wds.  
 Hoffman, Josiah, e. Aug. 8, 1862, prmt'd. sergt. Jan. 1, '64.  
 Huber, E. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Champion Hill.  
 Huey, Wm. C., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. in action at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.  
 Huey, A. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. in action at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.  
 Horn, Wm. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 16, 1863, disab.  
 Hill, W. W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 10, 1864.  
 Hunnicott, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 10, 1864.  
 Hecathorn, C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 21, 1863.  
 Howard, Jas., e. Aug. 8, 1862, prmt'd. corp. May 3, 1865.  
 Hardman, M., e. Aug. 20, 1862.  
 Johnston, Samuel, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., April 11, 1863.  
 Kimsey, J. B., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.  
 Kizer, Geo. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.  
 Longley, C. L., e. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Layport, R., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Laufer, Peter, e. 1864.  
 Leslie, James, e. 1864.  
 Mets, Peter, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.  
 Moon, Richard, e. Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Marlow, E., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Memphis, Nov. 22, 1862.  
 McCroskey, Cyrus, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died on hospital boat, June 28, 1863.  
 Miller, Wm. O., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, died at Winchester Feb. 13, 1865, wds.  
 Murray, Hugh, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, disd. March 27, 1864, wds.  
 Norton, David W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.  
 Nungesser, Frederick, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, died Memphis July 11, 1863, wds.  
 Pruden, D. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 9, '63, disab.  
 Peters, Wm. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, died May 26, 1863, wds.  
 Perry, Dwight M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Muscatine Oct. 17, 1863.  
 Robedee, W. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Raffensperger, Joseph, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 16, 1863, disab.  
 Richards, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis Sept. 16, 1863.  
 Southern, Wm. H., e. July 24, 1862, disd. Sept. 26, 1863, disab.  
 Story, Amos, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 14, 1863, disab.  
 Simmons, S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, prmt'd. corp. June 1, 1865.  
 Simmons, Stephen, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Oct. 20, 1863, disab.  
 Safey, Robert, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 20, 1863.  
 Sheldon, E. H., e. 1864.  
 Strawhecker, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 5, 1863.  
 Tyson, C. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863.  
 Trivett, Daniel, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, disd. Feb. 9, 1865, wds.

Thompson, Jackson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. June 1, 1865, disab.  
 Turner, Joseph, e. Aug. 8, 1862, prmt'd. corp. 1864, wd. at Champion's Hill.  
 Utz, Aprie, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Miss. Marine Brigade Feb. 19, 1863.  
 Willey, W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at St. Louis May 16, '63.  
 Willey, W. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Wingert, James, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Dec. 19, '64, disab.  
 Walker, A. B., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, disd. Dec. 31, 1863, wds.  
 Webster, Byron D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, accidentally wd. April 8, 1864, disd. Dec. 16, 1864, wds.  
 Wickham, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Watt, J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Muscatine Oct. 7, 1862.  
 Wiggins, B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 10, 1864.  
 Zerfing, David, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 18, '63, disab.  
 Dairy, John J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

### Company D.

Capt. Jas. R. Gould, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmt'd. capt. July 6, 1864, killed in battle Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 First Sergt. Wm. C. Russell, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 29, 1863, at Vicksburg.  
 Sergt. Wm. A. Forrest, e. Aug. 13, 1862.  
 Corp. Wm. C. Lewis, e. Aug. 13, 1862.  
 Corp. Jas. M. Graham, e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Burnett, Andrew, e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Burnett, Perry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, died June 8, 1863, of wds.  
 Castner, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Chitzum, Jas. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Embree, D. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Gallou, Jno. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Gifford, Geo., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died July 21, 1864, at Algiers, La.  
 Gifford, A. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills.  
 Gifford, Owen, e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.  
 Graham, H. P., e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Goodrich, Jas. C., e. Aug. 21, 1862.  
 Hunnicutt, W. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Hawkins, Jno. H., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, died June 1, 1863.  
 Hagerman, S., e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
 Hiett, J. E., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Jan. 5, '63, at St. Louis.  
 McLaughlin, D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 4, '63, disab.  
 McVay, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. June 22, 1864, disab.  
 Mercer, Wilson, e. Aug. 19, 1862.  
 Pierce, Wm. L., e. Aug. 19, 1862.  
 Pendergest, Thos., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, and Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester.  
 Pendergest, Jas., e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
 Smith, Irenus, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, died June 1, 1863, of wds.  
 Scott, Geo. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.  
 Sawyer, A. J., e. Aug. 18, 1862.  
 Serbe, John, e. Aug. 16, 1862, kld. May 16, 1863, in action, at Champion Hills.  
 Whisler, Wm. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died June 26, 1863, at St. Louis.  
 Walker, I. P., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died July 9, 1863, at St. Louis.  
 Williams, O. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. April 10, '63, disab.

### Company F.

White, Jas. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

## THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Was mustered into service at Davenport by Capt. Hendershott, on the 13th of October, 1862, and under command of Col. William Smyth, took transport and moved down the river November 1st, arriving at Helena, Ark., the 20th inst. On the 27th of the same month, they started on an expedition to the Cold Water River, in Mississippi, returning to Helena December 7th. Two weeks later, they started on the Yazoo River expedition, and the regiment was partially engaged in the battle at Chickasaw Bayou, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of December.

On the 2d of January, 1863, they started for a point near Arkansas Post, where they arrived on the 9th inst., and



on the night of the 10th marched through swamps and mire to the rear of the enemy's works, where, on the 11th, they hotly engaged in the capture of the place.

From this point the regiment was ordered to Young's Point, La., where they remained in camp until April 2, when they moved again up the river to Greenville, Miss., and, after some skirmishing and considerable foraging for mules, cattle, horses, hogs, and even negroes, returned to Young's Point on the 26th of the same month. From here they moved with Grant's whole army toward Grand Gulf, arriving May 7, when they again moved toward Jackson, Miss. The regiment was under fire at Raymond, on the 12th; was at the taking of Jackson, on the 14th; and again under fire at Black River, on the 16th, reaching the rear of Vicksburg on the 18th, where it was engaged, on the 22d, in a terrible but successful charge on the enemy's works, and was from this time steadily under fire till the fall of Vicksburg, on the 4th day of July.

The regiment, under Gen. Sherman, started for Jackson, Miss., on the 5th of July, being under fire until the second evacuation of that place, when it was moved to Cantow, Miss., where it was again engaged, when it went into camp at Black River until the 22d of September. From here they moved to Vicksburg, thence to Memphis, thence to Corinth, Miss., where it remained until October 11; thence marched to Iuka, and to Cherokee on the 20th, and on the morning of the 21st had a severe engagement with rebel cavalry. On the 26th and 27th, had a running fight with the enemy, again returning to Cherokee Station. On the 24th of November, was in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and on the following day had equally hard fighting at Mission Ridge, and on the 27th was again engaged at Ringgold and Taylor's Hills, where the regiment suffered severely. Here they remained until December 1, when, moving by way of Chattanooga and Bridgeport, they reached Woodville, Ala., on the 27th inst., and went into winter quarters, where they remained until the 1st day of May, 1864.

On the morning of May 1, moved east, reaching Snake Gap, Ga., on the 9th inst., where they encountered the enemy in force. On the 13th, had a severe fight at Resaca, in which Lieut. Col. Jenkins was severely wounded. The regiment laid in camp at Kingston, Ga., from the night of the 19th until the morning of the 23d, awaiting supplies; then moved on, encountering the enemy at Dallas, on the night of the 26th, and the following morning, after a short but sharp conflict, the enemy was driven back; and again, on the 28th, the enemy charging on their works, were driven back. The fighting lasted during the 29th, 30th and 31st. On the 1st of June, the regiment moved to New Hope Church, and occupied rifle pits, under fire of the enemy, until the 6th, when the regiment moved to Ackworth, remaining there until the 10th, when they marched to Big Shanty, ten miles distant, again engaging the enemy in force. Guarded wagon train until the 15th, when they moved into rifle pits near Kennesaw Mountain, and were constantly under fire until the evening of July 3, when the enemy evacuated Kennesaw Mountain. July 4th, they again encountered the enemy at Chattahoochee River, and, building works, remained under fire until the 11th, when they moved to Roswell, Ga. From here they went to Vining Station, thence to a point near Atlanta. August 26, they moved toward Jonesboro, on the Macon Railroad. On the 31st, the enemy made a desperate fight, and the regiment was again under fire until the 2d of September, when Jonesboro was evacuated. On October 4, the regiment, with a large portion of Sherman's army, moved north in pursuit of Hood, skirmishing with him at Resaca, Snake Gap, Little River, etc.; after this, went to Atlanta, November 15; thence into the heart of Georgia. Marching about fifteen miles per day, they reached the rear of Savannah on the 10th of December, 1864, and ten days later the whole army entered that city. By this victory the army was severed into three parts, and the enemy compelled to loosen its grasp over a vast territory. The Thirty-first were actively engaged in the North Carolina campaigns from this time till March 8, when Gen. Grant's famous dispatch, "Let us finish the job now," was announced, when the final blow was soon struck, and the year which promised to be so full of bloody strife was the end of the war of the rebellion.

The Thirty-first was mustered out of service at Louisville June 27, 1865, and came to Davenport, where they were paid off and disbanded.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865.]

## Company C.

Capt. Milo P. Smith, com. segt. maj. Aug. 16, 1862, promtd. 2d. Lieut. Aug. 16, 1862, promtd. capt. March 31, 1863, resd. Sept. 27, 1864.

## Company C.

First Lieut. David Rorick, e. as private Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. 1st sergt. then 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1863, wd. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

Second Lieut. Hannibal C. Freeman, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resd. Dec. 29, 1862.

Sergt. J. P. Ferguson, e. Aug. 6, '62, dis. April 7, '63, disab. Corp. Allen T. Ayers, e. Aug. 7, 1862.

Corp. Jos. Blakeslee, e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Corp. F. A. Swan, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Jan. 9, '63, disab.

Corp. T. Robinson, died March 12, '63, at Young's Pt., La.

Corp. Jno. A. Gerard, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died March 12, 1863, on hospital boat.

Musician Henry Aldrich, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Dec. 22, 1863, at Helena Ark., disab.

Austio, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Ball, Lewis W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Bagers, Geo. P., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Boggs, A. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died March 28, 1863, in St. Louis.

Ballou, A. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died March 19, 1863, in Memphis, Tenn.

Dubois, Walter, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Evans, Jos. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Ferguson, Wm., e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Ferguson, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Humphry, S. P., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March, 1864, disab.

Jackson, A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died April 28, '63, on steamer.

Kellogg, Ethel, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died March 17, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.

Kinneston, R. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Mitchell, Thos. B., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Myers, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. May 5, 1863, disab.

Miller, Jno. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 23, 1863, disab.

McClure, David, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Nov. 9, 1862, at Davenport.

Nash, Augustus, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Dec. 31, 1862, at Johnson's Landing.

Rolling, C. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Robinson, A. B., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Rorick, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Simpson, Wm. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Nov. 2, 1862, at Davenport.

Simpson, Jno. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 22, 1863, at Davenport, disab.

Woodard, Jas. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to invalid corps.

Wood, Jas., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Zeck, J. G., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

## THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into service Sept. 18, 1862, and November 22d left Muscatine, Iowa, for Cairo, Ill., where it arrived on the 24th. Five companies were ordered to Columbus, Ky., under command of Lieut. Col. Rothrock, the balance of the regiment being relieved from duty at Cairo by the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, December 29th; the balance of the Thirty-fifth Regiment was ordered to Columbus Feb. 3, 1863; a part of the regiment was ordered to proceed to Island No. 10, but returned on the 5th.

April 12, 1863, the regiment were ordered to report at Duckport, La., where they arrived April 18, and left May 2d under the command of Gen. Sherman. On May 14th, participated in the battle at Jackson, Miss., thence marched on Vicksburg, where they were hotly engaged most of the time during the siege of that place.

July 5, 1863, left camp in on Black River for Jackson, Miss., after the evacuation of which by the enemy on the 16th, the regiment was engaged destroying the railroads in and around Jackson. Left Jackson July 20, for Clinton, Miss., escorting 600 prisoners of war, and went into camp at Bear Creek, Miss., July 26th.

On the 15th of October, the regiment left camp on a scouting expedition under Gen. McPherson, returning to camp within eight miles of Vicksburg Oct. 20, 1863. Left here November 7th, and reached La Grange, Tenn., November 21. Jan. 25, 1864, the regiment repaired to Memphis to take part in Sherman's raid to Meridian, but on account of delay in transportation, reached Vicksburg too late to join Sherman.

Remained in camp there till March 10, when they took boats to join Banks' expedition into Upper Louisiana. March 21 and 22, 1864, the regiment engaged in a sharp fight at Bayou Rapids, twenty-two miles from Alexandria, Louisiana.

April 9th, the regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, and showed great coolness and bravery. Their loss in killed, wounded and missing was sixty-four. May 18, 1864, the regiment again met the enemy at Bayou de Glalze, La., and on June 6th they fought at Old River Lake, Ark., and later were in the battles before Nashville, and served their country nobly to the end of the war, and were mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1865.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, August 10, 1865. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out as with regiment.]

Lieut. Col. James H. Rothrock, com. Aug. 10, 1862, resd. Aug. 7, 1863.

Sergt. Chas. L. Chambers, com. Sept. 1, 1862, resd. Aug. 14, 1863.

Asst. Surg. Emanuel C. Reigart, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resd. Sept. 11, 1863.

Chaplain Wm. Bagley, e. as private Co. H, Aug. 20, 1862, prmt'd. chaplain Dec. 23, 1864.

### Company B.

Thomas, Nathan C., Aug. 14, 1862, died at Columbus Ky., Feb. 9, 1863.

### Company C.

Capt. Simon H. Dixon, com. Sept. 18, 1862.

Corp. Nathan Gaskill, e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. July 11, 1863, at Jackson, Miss.

Corp. John H. Rowntree, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.

Musiciar. Samuel H. Wisc, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. Dec. 6, 1864, to invalid corps.

Bremner, Jas., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. Feb. 15, 1864, to invalid corps.

Barnard, Richard, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Boggie, Wm., e. Aug. 17, 1862, trans. Feb. 15, 1864, to invalid corps.

Chase, Thurston P., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Dubois, Jacob H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. Dec. 17, 1863, to invalid corps.

Dubois, D. D., e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. June 6, 1864, at bat. of Old River Lake, Ark.

Marshall, Wm. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Miller, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Aug. 25, 1863, at Bear Creek, Miss.

Macy, Joseph A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Jan. 14, 1863, at Cairo.

Phillips, Samuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 22, disab.

Sanger, George C., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Sanger, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Wolf, Blair, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. for disab. Dec. 30, 1862.

Walker, George, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

### Company H.

First Lieut. Wm. Wetherell, e. as private Aug. 4, 1862, prmt'd. 1st sergt., then 1st lieut. July 24, 1863.

Second Lieut. Philip Hyde, com. Sept. 18, 1862, died at Mechanicsville Aug. 9, 1863.

Second Lieut. Mortimer Rice, e. as sergt. Aug. 4, 1862, com. 2d lieut. May 3, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.

Sergt. Daniel Cavanaugh, e. Aug. 18, 1862.

Sergt. W. McMillen, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 12, '63, disab.

Sergt. Wm. Ayers, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. June 5, 1865, disab.

Sergt. Hill Ferguson, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. June 6, 1865, disab.

Corp. Rodney Parsons, e. Aug. 4, 1862.

Corp. Jacob H. Oustot, e. Aug. 4, 1862.

Corp. John V. Milligan, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, '63, disab.

Corp. David C. Rogers, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Oct. 19, 1864, at Memphis.

Corp. James I. Alger, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Corp. Jas. A. Flaughner, e. Aug. 4, 1862.

Corp. E. D. Allen, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Wagoner Chas. Hutchins, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Nov. 20, 1862, at Mnsctatine.

James Harkness, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, '63, disab.

Boyles, Madison, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Bates, Wm. P., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Barnes, A. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.

Briggs, Jos. W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. July 15, 1864, at Tupelo.

Bagley, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1862.

Cole, F. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Dec. 21, 1862, at Cairo.

Coe, John D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died July 15, 1863, at Mechanicsville.

Cummins, W. A., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Aug. 11, 1863, at St. Louis.

Conner, John K., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. for disab. Dec. 25, 1862.

Comstock, Geo. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. May 18, 1864, in action at Bayou De Gaize.

Cox, G. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Davis, Jas., e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans. March 15, 1864, to invalid corps.

Daniel, A. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 31, '65, disab.

Fisher, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Dec. 15, 1864, at Nashville.

Ferguson, David, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Flaughner, N., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Finn, Patrick, e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Fisher, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Oct. 6, 1863, at Camp Wood, Miss.

Flood, Nicholas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Godfrey, Walter, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Hicks, John C., e. Aug. 4, 1862, died Sept. 20, 1863, at Camp Wood, Tenn.

Hammon, J., e. Aug. 4, 1862, died Jan. 27, 1863, on Hospital boat.

Harkness, James, e. Aug. 16, 1862.

Holmes, O. P., e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Aug. 14, 1863, disab.

Hill, Benj., e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Johnson, M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Jan. 24, 1863, at Cairo.

Johnson, Wm. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. July 1, 1863, disab.

Keely, John W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Keith, Jas. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Aug. 2, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Kamerling, Edward, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Lauffer, L., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. June 6, 1864, at Old River Lake, Ark.

Monroe, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Nov. 20, 1863, to invalid corps.

McMillen, F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 8, 1863, disab.

Melton, R. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 1, 1863, disab.

Mohn, Phillip, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Robinson, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died July 3, 1863, at St. Louis.

Rollins, E. P., e. Aug. 5, 1862, trans. Dec. 10, 1864, to V. R. C.

Robinson, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Robbins, e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Sealls, Edmond, e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. at Tupelo, July 14, 1864, wd. at Memphis July 20, 1864.

Scrigh, Jas. A., e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Sept. 14, '63, disab.

Shattuck, M., e. Aug. 4, 1862.

Topping, Levi H., e. Aug. 18, 1862.

Thayer, Chandler, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 22, 1863, at Camp Wood, Miss.

Ward, Jos., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Wetherell, W. M., e. Aug. 4, 1862.

Weaver, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Weaver, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died May 18, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn.

### Company I.

First Lieut. Jackson A. Evans, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. June 22, 1863, died at Memphis, March 2, 1865.

First Sergt. Parley Shawber, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 17, 1863, disab.

Sergt. Ira Ford, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Corp. Jeremiah Evans, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 28, 1865, disab.

Corp. J. R. Hoffman, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Corp. Wm. Brandt, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. June 6, 1864, in battle Old River Lake, Ark.

Wagoner Samuel Mather, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Gibson, Wm., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Dec. 1, '64, Nashville.

Goin, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Humphrey, Jos., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. April 30, 1864, to inv. corps.

Lee, M. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. June 6, 1864, in battle of Old River Lake, Ark.

Lee, Jos. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Louderman, H., e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. May 21, '63, disab.

Neyman, H. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Russell, A. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Russell, W., e. Aug. 9, died Nov. 7, 1862.



Sheets, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Sheets, Eli, e. Aug. 20, '62, capt'd. July 15, '64, Tupelo.  
 Vincent, W. H., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Aug. 12, '63, Mound City, Illinois.

### Company K.

Capt. Hiram A. McKelvey, com. Sept. 18, 1862.  
 First Lieut. Wm. M. Dugan, com. S-pt. 18, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., died at Memphis May 11, 1864.  
 First Lieut. Emanuel Lichtemoelter, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 5, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Feb. 7, '65.  
 Second Lieut. Cephas Parker, com. Sept. 18, 1862, resd. Feb. 4, 1865.  
 Sergt. Jas. Gay, e. Aug. 12, '62, died Dec. 8, '62, at Tipton.  
 Sergt. Chas. Marquand, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. Oct. 14, '63, disab.  
 Sergt. Geo. F. Devereaux, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. March 2, 1863, for promotion 1d U. S. In.  
 Sergt. Josephus Crane, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died May 3, 1863, Duck Port, La.  
 Sergt. H. F. Ansdlen, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. March 19, '63, disab.  
 Corp. David J. Thome, e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Corp. Harrison Prichard, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died Aug. 2, '63, Jefferson Barracks.  
 Corp. S. S. Crocker, e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Corp. Thomas Northrop, e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Corp. Allen Nesbitt, e. Aug. 22, '62, disd. Feb. 16, '63, disab.  
 Corp. Leander Bader, e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Corp. M. F. Funk, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Corp. Samuel G. Funk, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Musician H. J. Chadwick, e. July 25, 1862.  
 Musician Clark Chadwick, e. July 25, 1862.  
 Wagouer Anthony Fulwider, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. Nov. 20, 1863, to inv. corps.  
 Belzner, Mathias, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. March 5, 1864, disab.  
 Burrows, Hiram, e. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Briggs, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Bailey, Wm. L., e. Aug. 14, '62, died July 5, '63, Memphis.  
 Bowles, H. C., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Aug. 17, '63, St. Louis.  
 Barlean, Eph., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Oct. 4, '64, Memphis.  
 Barlean, Eli, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Billinger, C. J., e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. for disab. Oct. 16, '62.  
 Bennett, E. C., e. Aug. 22, '62, died Oct. 19, '63, Vicksburg.  
 Caldwell, Alex., e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. Nov. 30, '63, to inv. corps.  
 Cook, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. June 6, 1863, disab.  
 Conner, Michael, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died Feb. 1, '63, Columbus, Ky.  
 Cleveland, H. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862, deserted Sept. 24, 1862.  
 Curry, David, e. Aug. 20, 1862.  
 Pinwell, Byron, e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. June 24, '63, to inv. corps.  
 Dunn, Jacob C., e. Aug. 21, '62, disd. Sept. 21, '63, disab.  
 Dillon, Wm. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1863.  
 Ecoff, J. P., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Fisher, Joseph H., e. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Fleagle, Daniel, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, 1863.  
 Flynn, A. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
 Gillilan, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Dec. 1, 1863, disab.  
 Hupp, H. H., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Cairo Dec. 27, 1862.  
 Hupp, Wm., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. March 3, 1863, disab.  
 Heltzel, Peter, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1863, disab.  
 Heck, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. July 18, 1863, disab.  
 Hart, Geo. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, 1863, disab.  
 Houseman, Jacob, e. Aug. 21, 1862.  
 Klinglesmith, J. J., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.  
 Kimble, J., e. Aug. 21, 1862.  
 Kiser, C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Lichtenwalter, S. J., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864, Pleasant Hill, La.  
 McHenry, Jas. E., e. Aug. 5, '62, disd. for disab. Dec. 24, '62.  
 Moore, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. for disab. Dec. 24, 1862.  
 Mardis, Jas., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. March 9, 1863, disab.  
 Nelott, Austin, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died May 4, 1863.  
 Noc, W. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Aug. 30, 1864, St. Louis.  
 Nosley, Jacob, e. Aug. 7, 1862.  
 Parr, L., e. Aug. 12, '62, died June 15, '64, Duck Port, La.  
 Parr, E., e. Aug. 12, '62, wd. April 9, '64, Pleasant Hill, La.  
 Parker, Jas. S., e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. Feb. 15, '63, to inv. corps.  
 Parr, L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 9, 1863, disab.  
 Pine, Jas. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died July 20, '63, Jackson.  
 Prettyman, Rich., e. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Ross, Isaac, e. Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Reese, Jas. W., e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
 Redinger, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Rice, E. W., e. Aug. 2, '62, trans. Dec. 1, '63, to inv. corps.  
 Rice, E. S., e. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Raxley, D. M., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Steffey, Geo., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 14, 1863, disab.  
 Sprowl, A. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862.  
 Swarms, Henry, e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
 Switzer, A., e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Snyder, J. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Snyder, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Snyder, Alex., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Swanger, A., e. Aug. 20, 1862.  
 Soper, Geo. W. e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. May 18, 1864, at Bayou De Graize.  
 Thompson, J., e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. March 19, '63, disab.  
 Temple, T., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Jan. 21, 1863, at Duck Port, La.  
 Wheatley, E. J., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died Jan. 1, 1863, at Cairo.  
 Winter, J. C., e. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Walker, J. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. 28, 1863, disab.  
 Winter, J. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Wall, J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Jordan, John, e. Oct. 27, 1862.

### FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(100 days.)

On the 21st of April, 1864, the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin voluntarily tendered to the President of the United States an enlistment of 85,000 volunteers to serve for the period of one hundred days. Ten thousand of these were to be enlisted in the State of Iowa.

Company I of the Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers (100-day men) was enlisted in Cedar County, all the men excepting three being residents of the county, about fifteen or twenty men enlisting for this service in other regiments.

The Forty-sixth Regiment was ordered into quarters on the 30th day of May, 1864, and mustered into service by Capt. Chambers, U. S. A., at Davenport, Iowa, June 10, 1864. June 14, left Davenport en route for Cairo, Ill., and on the 18th of June started for Memphis, Tenn., by boat. The regiment arrived at Memphis on the 19th of June, and remained there until the 27th of June, when it was ordered to guard duty on Memphis & Charleston Railroad at Collierville, Tenn., and on 29th of same month Companies A and I were stationed three miles west of Collierville, where they remained until the time Forrest's dash into Memphis, when they were ordered back to Collierville, where they remained a few days. Afterward, the same two companies were sent to their former position west of Collierville, where they remained until ordered to Memphis to be sent home. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport on the 23d day of September, 1864.

The only men of this regiment who were under fire during the service were eighteen men under Capt. W. P. Wolf, who were ambuscaded by about forty guerillas July 24, 1864, Leonidas Brown receiving a wound which afterward proved fatal. W. P. Wolf severely, and John Diltz slightly wounded. J. W. Thompson, John Duncan, Wm. D. Hall and F. M. Brown were taken prisoners.

[NOTE—This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Ia., Sept. 23, 1864.]

Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Durhin, com. June 10, 1864.

### Company I.

Capt. Wm. P. Wolf, com. June 10, 1864, wd. July 24, 1864.  
 First Lieut. Joseph W. Bull, com. June 10, 1864.  
 Second Lieut. Thos. Godden, com. June 10, 1864.  
 Sergt. Joshua T. Taylor, e. May 2, 1864.  
 Sergt. Chas. B. Harris, e. May 12, 1864.  
 Sergt. John Burns, e. May 12, 1864.  
 Sergt. Jas. W. Thompson, e. May 12, 1864; captured July 24, 1864, near Collierville, Tenn., died March 25, 1865, at Vicksburg.  
 Sergt. Saml. P. Foy, e. May 12, 1864.  
 Sergt. Danl. Mourer, e. May 12, 1864.  
 Coro. Wm. L. Curry, e. May 2, 1864.  
 Corp. Danl. Fleagle, e. May 12, 1864.  
 Corp. T. J. Speakman, e. June 1, 1864.  
 Corp. Geo. Pinneo, e. May 2, 1864.  
 Corp. David R. Clark, e. May 18, 1864.  
 Corp. Thos. F. Bobo, e. May 18, 1864.  
 Corp. E. W. McCracken, e. May 2, 1864.  
 Musician Jacob Onstatt, e. May 4, 1864.  
 Bailey, John I., e. May 18, 1864.



Bagley, Jas. W., e. May 14, 1864, died at Davenport Sept. 20, 1864.  
 Brogan, Caleb, e. May 12, 1864.  
 Brown, Leonidas, e. May 18, 1864, wd. July 24, 1864, afterward died.  
 Brown, F. H., e. May 12, 1864, captured July 24, 1864, near Colliersville, Tenn.  
 Beatty, Geo. E., e. May 2, 1864.  
 Byers, Wm., e. May 21, 1864.  
 Brogan, John T. e. June 5, 1864.  
 Burnett, Geo. V., e. June 7, 1864.  
 Bringle, John, e. June 7, 1864.  
 Cornwell, Geo. F., e. May 2, 1864.  
 Daniels, Samuel L., e. May 2, 1874.  
 Dilts, Levi, e. May 4, 1864.  
 Dilts, John, e. May 4, 1864, wd. July 24, 1864, captured and escaped July 24, 1864.  
 Duncau, John P., e. May 25, 1864.  
 Embree, Wm. H., e. May 12, 1864.  
 Edge, Wm. H., e. May 19, 1864.  
 Elseffer, Chas., e. May 28, 1864.  
 Foy, David, e. May 16, 1864.  
 Frank, John W., e. May 19, 1864.  
 Gordon, John S., e. May 12, 1864.  
 Gary, John B., e. May 28, 1864.  
 Harlien, A., e. May 12, 1864.  
 Hall, W. D., e. May 14, '64, taken prisoner July 24, Tenn.  
 Hammond, Lewis, e. May 2, 1864.  
 Johnson Jas. H., e. May 23, 1864.  
 Kester, Wm. E., e. May 21, 1864.  
 Kester, Benj. H., e. May 20, 1864.  
 Knott, Jos. E., e. May 12, 1864.  
 Klise, Chas. F., May 30, 1864.  
 Layton, Saml, e. May 20, 1861.  
 Linsley, Ed. A., e. May 2, 1864.  
 Launtz, Jas. F., e. May 28, 1864.  
 Lightfoot, Wm., e. June 7, 1864.  
 Mulford, L. M., e. May 16, 1864.  
 Mason, Don Alonzo, e. May 16, 1864.  
 Miller, Jos. H., e. May 4, 1864.  
 McLain, John D., e. May 6, 1864.  
 McCoy, H. M., e. May 23, 1864.  
 Odell, Wm. H., e. May 24, 1864.  
 Parsons, Marsh, e. May 2, 1864.  
 Pittman, Wm., e. May 14, 1864.  
 Perry, Chas. H., e. May 19, 1864.  
 Porter, B. S., e. May 18, 1864.  
 Reigart, C. K., e. May 2, 1864.  
 Sprague, Jas., e. May 6, 1864.  
 Speakman, G., e. May 12, 1864.  
 Sterrett Wm. H., e. May 24, 1864.  
 Scott, Daniel B., e. May 25, 1864.  
 Sanderson, Jos. F., e. May 28, 1864.  
 Smith, David K., e. June 8, 1864.  
 Thompson, John A., e. May 18, 1864.  
 Teter, Jas., e. May 20, 1864.  
 Valentine, Jacob, e. May 20, 1864.  
 Willey, C. M., e. May 20, 1864.  
 Wheeler, John M., e. May 16, 1864.  
 Ward, E. B., e. May 12, 1864.  
 Whitson, John T., e. May 12, 1864.  
 Willcutt, H. R., e. May 5, 1864.  
 Wiggins, C. D., e. May 3, 1864.  
 Wright, Nelson, e. May 11, 1864.  
 Wooley, Newton, e. May 23, 1864.  
 Wertz, W. C., e. May 23, 1864.  
 Whitson, R. C., e. May 28, 1864.  
 Woodard, C. S., e. May 30, 1864.

## MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY.

### First Infantry.

Corp. W. F. Devereux, e. April 22, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, '61.  
 Ford, Ira, e. April 18, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Lang, A. Q., e. April 18, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Moffit, William, e. April 18, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Smith, A. T., e. April 18, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Fobes, B. F., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Lane, Joseph, e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wil-son's Creek Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Morgrige, H. S., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

### Second Infantry.

Corp. Darius Pingrey, e. April 24, 1861, m. o. 1864.  
 Ludlow, William A., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. 1864.

### Second Consolidated Veteran Infantry.

(Second and Third consolidated.)

Asst. Surg. Prentess B. Clark, com. March. 5, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.

### Sixth Infantry.

Beck, John S., deserted at St. Louis Aug. 22, 1862.  
 Foote, P. L., wd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.  
 Gillette, S., m. o. July 21, 1865.

### Eighth Infantry.

Surg. Prentiss B. Clark, com. Sept. 18, 1861, resd. Jan. 31, 1862.  
 Hupp, Daniel, e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. at Monterey, Tenn., May 12, 1862.  
 Rogers, L. D., e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. at Monterey, Tenn., May 12, 1862, disab.  
 Fisher, John K., e. Sept. 3, 1861, taken prisoner April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

### Ninth Infantry.

First Lieut. Jacob Jones, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 2, '61, prmtd. to 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1862, kld. in battle at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.  
 Second Lieut. Wm. L. Jennings, e. as sergt. Aug. 12, 1861, prmtd. to 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862, resd. Sept. 20, 1864.  
 Craw, A. B., e. Sept. 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.  
 Robinson, J. B., e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet., Jan. 1, '64, m. o. July 18, 1865.  
 Smalley, Wm. W., e. Aug. 20, 1861, m. o. July 18, 1865.

### Twelfth Infantry.

Brown, A. M., e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.  
 Morrow, Frank, e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.  
 Corp. James B. McGill, e. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, '66.

### Thirteenth Infantry.

Sergt. John R. McClaskey, e. Sept. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Shiloh July 5, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.  
 Sergt. M. J. Umstead, e. Sept. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Shiloh, captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 2, 1864.  
 Corp. F. J. Downing, e. Sept. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Baragar, Z., e. Oct. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.  
 Comstock, William L., e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captured at Atlanta July 22, 1864.  
 Gilliland, Nathan, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. in battle in Georgia July 21, 1864.  
 Harper, William F., e. March 31, 1864, captured near Atlanta July 22, 1864, died May 8, 1864.  
 McKinsley, B., e. March 31, 1864, captured July 22, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.  
 Bierley, John, e. Sept. 16, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.  
 Franklin, E., e. Sept. 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.  
 Lillia, George E., e. 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.  
 Kimport, M., e. March 31, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

### Fourteenth Infantry.

Cass, James, e. Nov. 7, 1861, wd. April 9, 1864, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.  
 Smith, Thomas, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. Nov. 16, 1864.

### Seventeenth Infantry.

Davis, John W., e. April 7, 1862, captured Oct. 13, 1864, at Tilton, Ga., m. o. July 25, 1865.  
 Easley, John, e. March 17, 1862, captured Oct. 13, 1864, at Tilton, Ga., m. o. July 25, 1865.  
 McNabb, Robert J., e. March 13, 1862, re-e. as vet. March 15, 1864, wd. May 16, 1863, Miss., m. o. July 25, 1865.

Cahoon, William B., e. March 7, 1862, captured Oct. 13, 1864, at Tilton, Ga., m. o. July 21, 1865.  
 Chase, Jos, e. March 12, 1862, re-e. as vet. March 15, '64, m. o. July 21, 1865.  
 Smith, James, e. Feb. 29, 1862, died July 9, 1862, at Farmington, Miss.

### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Asst. Surg. Henry H. Maynard, com. Aug. 8, 1862, prmtd. surg. 2d Arkansas Cav. March 1, 1864, m. o. July 20, 1865.  
 Second Lieut. James Hoon, e. as corp. June 11, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 1, 1865, m. o. as 4th sergt. July 20, 1865.  
 Ives, W. H., e. June 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.  
 Webb, James, e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. June 3, 1863, disab.

### NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Fraser, Hugh, e. Oct. 4, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.

### TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Corp. Ham Vanansdale, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.  
 Barrett, J. F., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died July 10, 1863, at Vicksburg.  
 Disney, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 7, 1863, disab.  
 Kelso, Evan, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. 22, 1863, disab.

### TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Asst. Surg. Geo. F. Wetherell, com. Sept. 3, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.  
 Sergt. David H. Denny, e. July 9, 1862, capt. April 9, 1863, at Deer Creek, Miss., m. o. July 6, 1865.  
 Hane, J. W., e. July 9, 1862, m. o. July 6, 1865.  
 Parker, John, e. July 8, 1862, m. o. July 6, 1865.  
 Sael, Z., e. July 1, 1862, m. o. July 6, 1865.

### THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Crumb, Albert, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. June 27, 1865.

### FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Corp. Benjamin Cope, e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Burnett, Thomas, e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Edgerton, F. S., e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Haines, Oscar, e. May 29, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Nason, Henry, e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Phillips, Titus, e. May 25, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Ridenour, John, e. May 19, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Winders, James, e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Garrison, W. S., e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Sergt. Rufus D. Parsons, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Arnold, J. P., e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Minthorn, II. J., e. May 28, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

### FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Carter, M. L., e. Sept. 14, 1861, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.  
 Carter, J. E., e. Sept. 14, 1861.

### FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Sergt. C. P. Maris, e. May 12, 1864.  
 Sergt. R. E. Campbell, e. May 12, 1864.  
 Corp. James Leicester, e. May 11, 1864.  
 Bailey, Phillip, e. May 18, 1864.  
 Gray, A. B., e. May 12, 1864.  
 Gruell, Isaac, e. May 12, 1864.  
 Hines, George, e. May 25, 1864.  
 Maris, J. E., e. May 25, 1864.  
 Mattison, James, e. May 12, 1864.  
 Mattison, John, e. May 11, 1864.  
 Todd, Oliver, e. May 18, 1864.  
 Varney, J. P., e. May 12, 1864.

### FIRST IOWA COLORED INFANTRY.

Sergt. Charles E. Wilson, e. Aug. 26, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.  
 Sergt. Madison Corbin, e. Aug. 25, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, '65.  
 Clark, John, e. Aug. 26, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.  
 Enstler, David, e. Dec. 1, 1863.

## TENTH KANSAS INFANTRY.

Sergt. Josiah Keisler, e. July 30, 1861.  
 Corp. T. W. Maxon, e. Oct. 28, 1861.  
 Corp. N. Thomas, e. Oct. 28, 1861.  
 Wagoner L. Williamson, e. Oct. 29, 1861  
 Bowersock, Asa, e. July 30, 1861.  
 Harris, R. L., e. Oct. 28, 1861.  
 Harris, Roswell, e. Oct. 28, 1861.  
 Lupton, J. K., e. July 30, 1861.  
 Montgomery, H. C., e. Sept. 6, 1861.  
 Miller, H. J., e. Oct. 28, 1861.  
 Morrison, A., e. Oct. 28, 1861.  
 Maxon, W. H., e. April 14, 1863.  
 Southwick, A., e. July 30, 1861.  
 Westfall, Jos. S., e. Sept. 21, 1861.  
 Westfall, T. J., e. Sept. 6, 1861.  
 Williamson, R. e. Oct. 28, 1861.

## FIFTH CAVALRY.

The Fifth Cavalry, better known as "Curtis' Horse," was organized at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., December 20, 1861. It was composed of various detachments and companies from the Western States. It did very efficient service, the details of which cannot here be given, as the regiment was constantly moving, mostly by companies or battalions, scouting, foraging, pursuing or harassing the enemy; and, while not participating often as a regiment in large battles, it was constantly having smaller battles. The principal engagements participated in were the second battle of Fort Donelson, where the Fifth Cavalry followed the retreating enemy, charged and routed them; several engagements against Wheeler's cavalry at Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek and against Roddy's cavalry in several minor engagements.

The Fifth became veterans February 4, and went home, to report at Davenport March 5th. They returned to Nashville, Tenn., and thence proceeded on a most active campaign, tearing up railroads and burning bridges in the enemy's rear, and annoying and crippling them in every possible way. Finally, at a place called Newnan, in Georgia, they, with the Eighth Indiana, were surrounded by the consolidated cavalry forces of Wheeler, Roddy, Jackson, Hume and Ross, and compelled to cut their way out, every man for himself, in which way they reached our lines. After this, with but a handful of men, the Fifth was assigned to Kilpatrick's command, and operated almost day and night in the vicinity of Atlanta; and, after going to Louisville, Ky., and getting fresh horses, they entered into another active campaign, between Nashville and Athens, having several important engagements with the enemy; and went home, at the end of the war, with a record of which every man can justly feel proud.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1865.]

### Company I.

Capt. Wm. G. McElsee, e. as sergt. Co. A 5th Inf, June 24, 1862, prmtd 2d lieut. Sept. 20, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 23, 1863, prmtd. capt. July 10, 1863, trans. to this regt., com. July 10, 1863, m. o. May 15, 1865.  
 First Lieut. Jacob F. Weaver, com. 2d lieut. Dec. 29, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 5, 1865, m. o. as 2d lieut. Aug. 11, 1865.  
 Com. Sergt. Wm. H. Morrow, e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Sergt. Wm. Zeitler, e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1861, wd. Dec. 25, 1864.  
 Begole, Wm. F., e. Sept. 1, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Gillette, A. H., e. Sept. 1, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
 Kimmell, D. H., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Murray, Jas. B., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, '64.  
 Olinger, Samuel II., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
 Parsons, N. H. M., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
 Rogers, N. H., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
 Tracy, Thos. F., e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
 Faninge, Walter, e. Nov. 15, 1864.

## SEVENTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.]

### Company A.

Todd, Benj. F., e. Oct. 31, 1862, deserted.

**Company K.**

Cavett, A. J., e. Sept. 20, 1861.  
Lewis, Jas M., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

**Company L.**

Second Lieut. Hiram J. Gruwell, e. as private Oct. 1, '61, com. 2d Lieut. April 5, 1866, m. o. as Q. M. S., June 22, 1866.  
Corp. Alfred R. Ohls, e. Oct. 5, 1861.  
Corp. Isaac E. Dixon, e. Oct. 1, 1861.  
Wagoner Casper Cooper, e. Oct. 1, 1861.  
Brown, Edward B., e. Oct. 21, 1861.  
Funk, G. W., e. Oct. 1, 1861.  
Shaw, Samuel J., e. Oct. 1, 1861.  
Ferguson, Luther, e. Sept. 26, 1861.  
Russell, McCollum, e. Oct. 7, 1861.  
Smith, F. A., e. Sept. 27, 1861.  
Smith, H. W., e. Sept. 27, 1861.  
Swan, Avery, e. Sept. 28, 1861.  
Welch, W. C., e. Sept. 26, 1861.

**Company M.**

Hoskins, A. R., e. May 4, 1864.  
Heck, Samuel, e. May 4, 1864.  
McSwaney, Edward.  
Smith, F. A., e. Feb. 28, 1864.

**EIGHTH CAVALRY.**

Company K, of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, was raised in Cedar County, by Capt John Dance, while some from the county enlisted in other companies of the regiment. The Eighth was mustered into service September 30, 1863, and, before being fully equipped with either horses or arms, was ordered to the front to join Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga. The remainder of the animals were procured as quickly as possible, and on the morning of Oct. 17, the Eighth left Camp Roberts for Louisville, via Michigan City and Indianapolis, where they arrived on the 21st, and went into camp near the Nashville railroad depot. They were soon furnished with shelter tents, Colt's army pistols and about 300 Gallagher carbines. Drill was resumed, and the first dress parade, mounted, took place on the evening of the 22d. November 4th, the regiment commenced its march to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 17th, making its first march of 200 miles in less than two weeks. On the 1st of December, the Eighth left Nashville on the line of the N. & N. W. Railroad.

After a general scout through that section of the country, the regiment was detailed by battalion to three different points, with headquarters at Waverly, Tenn.

The capturing or dispersing of guerillas was the principal duty of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, but whenever occasion offered, the regiment was not lacking in courage or coolness; and, in fact, did some excellent fighting on several occasions, among which was the engagement at Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station and at Newnan. Starting from Red Clay, and including Stoneman's raid around Atlanta, the regiment was under fire every day for more than one month. At Newnan, the mounted men that had been placed, in position by Gen. McCook, to protect the only avenue of retreat for his forces on their return from their "raid around Atlanta," were all captured, except a portion of Company K, and a few picked men from other companies, numbering seventeen in all, who made their escape under command of Capt. Dance, by cutting through the enemy's line. The Colonel of the regiment was taken prisoner, and, in his report, states that Major Root was missing from the time of the first charge, but it is stated on good authority, that he was not missing from the regiment until he and Lieut. Morrow joined with Capt. Dance to force their way out rather than submit to being detained as prisoners. After the raid above mentioned, the dismounted men he had left at Kingston, Ga., were mounted, and the regiment then numbered 500, while Company K numbered fifty-four, with about forty-eight in the ranks. The next business of the regiment was to assist in the pursuit of Wheeler, and in driving Forrest back from his invasion of Tennessee in the Fall of 1864. They were next engaged in the front of rebel Gen. Hood, in his advance upon Nashville, to which the regiment, with other forces, fell back.

At Duck River, Tenn., Capt. Dance, with the First Battalion, consisting of Companies A, G, K and D, was directed to hold the fords, seven in number, at and near

Columbia, "as long as possible," until orders came to retreat. This battalion held the fords until after the infantry had gone and the pursuing rebels had closed in around them, when Capt. Dance, finding it impossible to get orders, and, having a good knowledge of the country, undertook to pass through the enemy's lines, who were pursuing Gen. Schofield's forces. By personating Major Williams, of Forrest's cavalry, and claiming to have been sent by Forrest to attack the "d—d Yankees," he was enabled, during the night, to pass through the midst of the enemy, traveling six miles by the side of a rebel battery and reported his command safely to Gen. Johnson, who had given him up for lost.

The regiment joined in the attack upon Hood, at Nashville, and in the pursuit of his forces out of Tennessee. They then went into quarters at Waterloo, Alabama, until the 15th of March, when they joined the Wilson raid through Alabama, and were mustered out at Macon, Ga.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out as with regiment.]

Major John Dance, com. capt. Co. K. Sept. 30, 1863, com. maj. Aug. 22, 1865, m. o. as capt. before promotion.

**Company C.**

Shurley, F. M., Aug. 15, 1863.

**Company K.**

First Lieut. Jno. S. Robertson, e. as 1st sergt. July 11, 1863, capt'd. at Newnan, Ga., July 30, 1864, com. 1st. Lieut. June 16, 1865.  
Second Lieut. Smith H. Beeson, com. Sept. 30, 1863, resd. March 22, 1864.  
Second Lieut. Jacob T. Ilaight, e. as 1st sergt., prmt'd. 2d Lieut. March 23, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1865.  
Second Lieut. Ephraim L. Beeson, com. Aug. 22, 1865, m. o. as regt. com. sergt. before promotion.  
Corp. Giles Vanhooser, e. July 31, 1863.  
Corp. A. D. Coleman, e. Aug. 11, 1863.  
Farrier Wm. H. Ives, e. Aug. 15, 1863, wd. and capt'd. July 30, 1864, at Newnan, Ga.  
Wagoner Jacob Henning, e. Aug. 11, 1863.  
Callahan, C. W., e. Aug. 19, 1863.  
Collins, J. W., e. July 4, 1863.  
Craighead, Jas. S., e. July 16, 1863.  
Edmiston, E. C., e. Aug. 24, 1863.  
Frisbie, David C., e. Aug. 5, 1863.  
Gillilan, Delaney, e. Aug. 25, 1863.  
Grewell, Daniel T., e. Aug. 11, 1863.  
Harris, Hiram, e. Aug. 8, 1863.  
Hawley, I. G., e. Aug. 23, 1863.  
Johnson, Jos. S., e. Aug. 11, 1863, wd. July 29, 1864, at Lovejoy Station.  
Kisenger, Philip, e. Aug. 10, 1863, capt'd. July 30, 1864, at Newnan, Ga., died March 25, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.  
Long, Alfred R., e. Aug. 24, 1863.  
Lyons, Morris, e. Aug. 5, 1863.  
Macy, Cyrus F., e. Aug. 11, 1863, wd. and capt'd. July 30, 1864, at Newnan, Ga., died Oct. 29, '65, at Davenport.  
Millett, Wm. W., e. Aug. 10, 1863.  
Pruitt, Thos., e. Aug. 11, 1863.  
Rider, David O., e. Aug. 18, 1863, died Oct. 29, 1863, at Davenport.  
Rucker, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1863.  
Schooley, I. N., e. July 10, 1863.  
Slater, Geo., e. Aug. 10, 1863.  
Smith, Jno. C., e. Aug. 23, 1863.  
Ward, Jas., Sr., e. July 16, 1863.  
Ward, Jas., Jr., e. July 16, 1863.  
Wright, Wm. T., e. Aug. 19, 1863, capt'd. July 30, 1864, at Florence, S. C.  
Wright, V. H., e. Aug. 6, 1863.  
Young, L. D., e. Sept. 1, 1863.

**NINTH CAVALRY.**

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., in February, 1866.]

**Company D.**

Capt. Jno. W. Farmer, e. as sergt. Oct. 3, 1863, com. 1st Lieut. March 9, 1865, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 21, 1865, com. revoked, m. o. Feb. 28, 1866.  
Farrier Basil H. Wiggins, e. Oct. 1, 1863.  
Freeinan, Hull, e. Oct. 12, 1863, disd. April 25, '64, disab.



**Company E.**

Chapman, Wm. H., e. Sept. 15, 1863.

**Company C.**

Q. M. S. Jackson D. Mitchell, e. Sept. 1, 1863.  
Clark, D. W., Sept. 26, 1863.  
McCroskey, C. B., Oct. 1, 1863, died Sept. 5, 1864, at  
Duvall's Bluff, Ark.  
Snyder, Henry, e. Oct. 1, 1862.  
Tiller, T. J., e. Sept. 25, 1863.  
Van Meter, Wm. L., Oct. 1, 1863.

**MISCELLANEOUS CAVALRY.****First Cavalry.**

Blood, Albion, e. Oct. 13, 1864, disd. Sept. 1, 1865, disab.  
Dwigans, R. C., e. Oct. 5, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.  
Dwigans, Joseph, e. Oct. 5, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.  
Wingrove, ———, e. Oct. 13, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.  
Bray, Wm. H., e. Sept. 12, 1862, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.  
Willford, Jonathan, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.  
Cunningham, W. H. H., e. July 18, 1861, disd. March 24,  
1863, disab.  
Potter, Henry C., e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.  
Ford, Jonathan, e. Oct. 5, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.  
Gillett, Edw. P., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

**Second Cavalry.**

McDonald, David, e. July 30, 1861, disd. Dec. 18, 1862, m.  
o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Smith, R. B., e. Sept. 17, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864,  
promtd to Q. M. sergt, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Chase, Edw., e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Leech, Lewis, e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Sergt. Seth Hartzell, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, '65.  
Corp. John B. Kelly, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, '65.  
Hilburt, J. J., e. Aug. 14, 1861, died at St. Louis, Jan. 12,  
1862.  
Scales, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Safley, J. W., e. March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Simmons, Wm. H., e. March 31, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, '65.  
Ferguson, Daniel B., e. Aug. 16, 1861, re-e. as vet. March  
1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Schroeder, August, e. Aug. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1,  
1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Q. M. S. Eugene Rigby, c. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet.  
March 1, 1864, disd. June 25, 1865.  
Sergt. George Heppenstall, e. Sept. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet.  
March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Corp. I. M. Smith, e. Sept. 3, 1861, died at Farmington,  
July 15, 1862.  
Saddler James Walters, e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet.  
March 1, 1864.  
Embree, B. J., e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864,  
capt'd at Palo Alto, Miss., April 21, 1863, m. o. Sept.  
19, 1865.  
Gould, F. T., e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864,  
m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Morfeitt, Wm., e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1,  
Crammer, Wm., e. Aug. 30, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
James, Hiram, e. Aug. 30, 1861, disd. Sept. 16, '62, disab.

Varner, Harvey, e. Aug. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1  
1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Hammond, Josiah W., e. Feb., 1865, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Leech, Chas., e. Feb., 1865, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Crozer, Chas., e. Feb., 1865, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Corp. M. L. Simmons, e. Sept., 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o.  
Sept. 19, 1865.  
Sergt. Morrean Carroll, e. Aug. 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o.  
Sept. 19, 1865.  
Davidson, Jas. W., e. Sept., 1861, prisoner of war, m. o.  
Sept. 19, 1865.  
Mann, Jas., e. Sept., 1861, re-e. as vet., wd. Dec. 17, 1864.  
Finley, John, e. Dec. 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Wade, John F., e. Sept., 1861, disd. March 6, 1863.  
Montgomery, John, e. Sept., 1865, wd. disd.  
Gill, Davis H., e. Dec., 1863, m. o. Sept., 1865.  
Varney, Allen, e. July, 1862, wd. near Prairie Station.  
Corp. E. B. Chamberlain, e. Aug. 14, 1861, died Nov. 9,  
1863.  
Corp. Patrick O'Hara, e. Aug. 21, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Gill, John B., e. Aug. 14, 1861, died at Corinth, Oct. 1, 1862.  
Morgan, Richard, e. Aug. 14, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Speakman, T. J., e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. S-pt. 29, 1862.  
Burlston, R. G., e. Aug. 12, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
James, Jesse, e. March 23, 1861, wd. Nov. 19, 1864, m. o.  
Sept. 19, 1864.  
Leech, John, e. March 23, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Smith, E. P., e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.  
Smith, H. L., e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

**Third Cavalry.**

White, John, e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

**Fourth Cavalry.**

Morrison, Wm. S., e. Sept. 14, 1861, vet., re-e. Dec. 14  
1863, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.  
Ferguson, Hugh, e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.  
Miller, Jos. H., e. Oct. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.  
Safley, Jas. F., Sept. 28, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.  
Safley, John H., e. Sept. 28, 1864, m. o. Aug. 18, 1865.

**Sixth Cavalry.**

Com. Sergt. Wm. W. Clark, e. Sept. 26, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17,  
1865.  
Sweet, Wm. W., e. Nov. 11, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Vericis, Antonio, e. Nov. 12, 1862, di-d.  
Wright, Homer, e. Oct. 13, 1862, disd.  
Roberts, Wallace, e. Feb. 18, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Flattas, David, e. Nov. 21, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
McKinley, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Quinn, John, e. Dec. 19, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Scott, Thos. H., e. Dec. 25, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Thompson, Francis, e. March 5, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Corp. E. M. Stanton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Corp. Ewd. Hall, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Curran, Mathew, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Downing, Henry, e. Dec. 18, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Fern, Thos., e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Green, Patrick, e. Aug. 17, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Carroll, Vincent, e. Sept. 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Coleman, John, e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Dolan, Thos., e. Sept. 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Franks, E. H., e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
Lewis, Jas. W., e. Sept. 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.  
McLaughlin, Jas., e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.

**SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.**

Remembering the heroic deeds of their sons, and wishing to perpetuate the memory of those who fell on the field of battle and were buried in graves far away from home and kindred, the people of Cedar County determined to erect a monumental offering to their names and heroism. By a notice published in the several newspapers of the county, a public meeting was called to assemble at the Court House, in Tipton, on Saturday, June 25, 1865, to inaugurate measures to perfect plans to secure this commemorative object. The meeting was largely attended and characterized by a unanimity of sentiment that is always born of a good purpose.

At that meeting, the Cedar County Soldiers' Monument Association was formed, and the following articles of incorporation adopted:

ARTICLE 1. The name of this incorporation shall be the Soldiers' Monument Association of Cedar County, Iowa.

ART. 2. The object of this Association shall be to erect a monument in the public grounds of the town of Tipton, to the memory of the soldiers from Cedar County, who lost their lives in the late war against the rebellion of 1861.

ART. 3. All persons contributing one dollar or upward, shall be considered a member of this Association, and shall be entitled to vote on all subjects at any meeting of the Association.

ART. 4. The officers of this Association shall consist of President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and a Board of Managers, consisting of one from each Township, and a Board of Trustees, which shall consist of the Board of Supervisors or their successors.

ART. 5. All vacancies occurring in the Board of Officers shall be filled by the Board of Managers.

ART. 6. This Association shall assume to itself all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities which are now or which may during the existence thereof, be conferred by law upon societies of a similar character.

ART. 7. The following named persons shall constitute the officers of this Association until the first Saturday in September, A. D. 1865: President, Samuel Pancoast; Vice President, L. L. Sweet; Secretary, Josiah F. Kennedy; Treasurer, Wm. H. Tuthill. Managers—Center Township, James B. Wright; Cass Township, S. E. Gunsolus; Dayton Township, M. Springstead; Fremont Township, George Calb; Farmington Township, Joseph Weaver; Gower Township, Thomas James; Linn Township, Joseph Downing; Massillon Township, James M. Kent; Pioneer Township, Thomas Andre; Sugar Creek Township, Martin G. Miller; Springfield Township, Jacob Geiger; Springdale Township, H. C. Gill; Red Oak Township, W. A. Rigby; Rochester Township, James Jennings; Iowa Township, Daniel Walters; Inland Township, Thomas M. Curtis.

In witness of the above articles, we hereunto set our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1865.

SAM'L PANCOAST,  
G. P. INGMAN,  
L. L. SWEET,  
J. F. KENNEDY,  
WM. ELLIOTT,  
SYLVANUS YATES,  
CHARLES FORD,  
And others.

The management caused the following circular to be issued:

*To the family or friends of the soldiers of Cedar County, who lost their lives in their country's service during the late rebellion:*

You are hereby earnestly requested to send to me, as Secretary of the Monument Association of Cedar County, at your earliest opportunity, the following facts in regard to the deceased soldiers of Cedar County—whether they died in camp, hospital or on the battle field, or at their homes:

1. Their name in full, parentage, and time and place of birth.
2. A brief biographical sketch, showing their profession and occupation; their attainments, whether literary or scientific; the church and fraternities, if any, to which they belonged; and in short, anything of interest connected with their history.
3. The time and place of enlistment; the Company and Regiment to which they belonged; the Corps and Division in which they served; the battles and expeditions in which they took part; the camp, hospital or battle in which they lost their life; the cause of their death and place of burial.
4. A statement of any interesting incidents connected with their military career; such as promotions, special acts of bravery and dying words to friends or comrades in arms.

It is earnestly hoped that every brave boy from Cedar County who lost his life in our nation's defense—from Beaver, who fell at New Madrid, to Soper, the intelligence of whose death has so recently reached us—shall not only have his name inscribed on the marble monument, but that each name shall have its appropriate history.

Where obituary notices have been published or orations delivered, showing the above facts, the necessity of writing new sketches may be obviated by sending them.

It is designed to collect these facts and have them published in book form; the proceeds derived from the sale of them to be put into the hands of the Treasurer of the Monument Association.

No fallen hero's name should be omitted. Let relatives or neighbors or the officers under which they served, whether in or out of the army, see to it that the record of their brave deeds be not forgotten.

JOSIAH F. KENNEDY.

Tipton, Iowa, July 8, 1865.

We, the undersigned, officers of the Cedar County Soldiers' Monument Association, earnestly recommend a full and speedy compliance with the request of the Secretary, as stated in the above circular.

SAM'L PANCOAST, *President.*  
L. L. SWEET, *Vice President.*  
WM. H. TUTHILL, *Treasurer.*

Books for subscriptions to the funds of the Association were opened on the 4th of July, 1865, and the sum of \$650.00 was subscribed and paid in less than half an hour. Under such auspices, the erection of the monument was commenced. Block No. 32, on which the monument was erected, had been set aside, by the early county authorities, for public purposes, and this block was donated to the Association.

The corner stone of the monument was laid, under Masonic direction, on the 4th day of July, 1866, on which occasion a very appropriate and patriotically-eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. Samuel Adams. Of the completion of the monument, the *Tipton Advertiser*, of October 3d, 1867, presented the following:

The Soldiers' Monument was completed on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1867, by William H. Simpson & Co., of Chicago. The foundation is seven by eight feet, and two feet above the surface of the ground. The earth will ultimately be filled in to the top of the first base, with a graded descent, each way, to the main ground.

The first base consists of two slabs, eight inches thick, four feet six inches long, three feet nine inches wide, and presenting a surface seven feet six inches square. The two weigh 6,000 pounds. On the above rests the second base, a solid piece, one foot thick, five feet six inches square, and weighing 4,950 pounds. Each of the above bases are made of Joliet marble.

The plinth, or first piece of the monument proper, is ten inches thick, four feet two inches in width and breadth, and weighs 2,600 pounds.

The die comes next, three feet by three feet, two feet high, and on the south, east and north sides are the names of members of different companies, while the following inscription appears on the west side:

TO HER SONS,  
Beloved and Honored, who Died for their  
COUNTRY  
IN THE GREAT WAR OF THE REBELLION,  
CEDAR COUNTY,  
In Grateful Remembrance, has erected this  
Monument, A. D. 1867.

The above piece weighs 3,000 pounds. The first section of the shaft is two feet two inches by two feet two inches, four feet high, and weighs 3,000 pounds. Each side of it is entirely dotted with names.

Next follows the second section of the shaft, two feet by two feet, five feet high, and weighs 3,300 pounds. This section, also, contains names of deceased soldiers.

The third section of the shaft is one foot nine inches by one foot nine inches, six feet two inches high, and weighs 2,500 pounds. It is executed in bass relief, with several devices—laurel wreath, eagle, muskets, etc.—on the several sides, making it, we think, the most attractive section in the monument.

The fourth section of the shaft is octangular, sixteen inches by sixteen inches, six feet nine inches high, and weighs 1,800 pounds.

The whole is surmounted by a beautifully-executed globe and flag, thirteen inches by thirteen inches, four feet high, and weighs 250 pounds. The plinth and pieces above it are all made of the best Vermont marble.

The monument is thirty feet six inches high, and its total weight is 27,500 pounds. The monument cost \$3,000. Of this amount, \$1,500 was raised by private subscription, and the balance was appropriated by the county.

This monument bears the following names of soldiers, and the companies and regiments to which they belonged;

#### WEST SIDE.

First Iowa Infantry, Company D—S. H. Tulloss.

Second Iowa Infantry, Company B—W. G. Russell. Company G—L. Ocheltree.

Fifth Iowa Infantry, Company A—N. Alexander, J. J. Anderson, B. Ayres, W. Beaver, G. Belgard, Jr., B. F. Brown, H. Clemens, W. H. Coe, J. A. Edgar, R. A. Farrell, J. M. Fuller, James M. Fuller, J. A. Fobes, W. D. Hale, G. W. Hardman, G. W. Logan,

L. Shawl, J. G. Stout, W. P. Styles, W. D. Waterhouse.

Seventh Iowa Infantry, Company A—J. Yeager. Company B—W. T. Campbell.

Eleventh Iowa Infantry, J. S. Whittlesey, Chaplain; Company A—W. Fieldman. Company B—J. D. Pound. Company D—M. B. Bowles, G. O. Cooper, T. Hunnigutt, R. H. McClain, E.

McDonald, J. D. Nolan, A. Port, H. Rice, W. G. Rogers, D. Spillman. Company E—

W. Alexander, A. Brown, A. Carrey, W. Cross, J. F. Compton, J. W. Dwigans,

W. Dwigans, C. Frink, T. M. Haines, D. A. Hobaugh, D. Huff, C. J. John-

son, C. Lane, E. McLoney, A. Ryan, J. P. Rice, G. W. Simmons, W.

Simmons, A. C. Smith, G. A. Sweet, H. L. R. Sweet, G. T. Wilcott.

Company I—J. H. Brown, E. Howe, J. Kester, J. H. Leech.

Company K—J. Madden, S. T. Safley.





MAJOR DON A. CARPENTER  
(DECEASED)  
DAYTON TOWNSHIP



## SOUTH SIDE.

Second Iowa Cavalry.—Company A—J. M. Barclay, B. McLain, G. W. Mowrey. Company B—G. Crozier. Company C—J. Kiser.  
 Company G—F. Chamberlain, W. Baker, J. P. Dunn, P. G. Frame, S. S. Fuller, J. Gill, R. Has-  
 kins, G. A. Mowery, I. M. Smith, J. Thompson, E. Brown.

Fourth Iowa Cavalry—G. Soper.

Sixth Iowa Cavalry, Company A—H. G. Wright. Company I—J. Quinn, I. Rice.  
 Eighth Iowa Cavalry, Company K—C. F. Macy, W. H. H. Montgomery, T. Richmond, D. O. Rider.

Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Company G—C. B. McCroskey.

Tenth Kansas Infantry, Company C—A. J. Miller, H. A. Miller, J. Westfall.

D. H. Whittlesey, Wisconsin Regiment.

J. W. Dudley, Company F, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

J. F. Crippliver, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry.

E. A. Firth, Marine Brigade.

On the Base are inscribed the names reported without Regiment or Company—A. Hartsell, B.  
 Coppoc, C. Gerry, L. Woolwine, T. Emmons, D. Sleeth.

## EAST SIDE.

Twentieth Iowa Infantry, Company C—J. F. Barrett, S. Caldwell, K. Vanausdol.

Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, Company A—W. L. Cleghorn, T. R. Baker, N. Morrison, E. Sailor.

Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Company I—C. Beddow, L. F. Finch, O. E. Finch, J. Heming, P.

Hutchinson, E. Hennegan, W. F. H. Gardiner, G. Jenkins, L. H. Rundall,

C. Smith, L. Smith, J. L. Steele, E. Thurman, W. True.

Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, Company G—A. J. Ballou, E. Kellogg, J. G. Zeck. Company K—J.  
 H. Pine.

Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, Company K—G. Pierson.

Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, Company D—E. Moore.

Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, Company B—H. Phelps, M. Holmes. Company C—J. Bauer, E. Mor-  
 row, N. C. Thomas. Company G—R. Barnard, D. D. Dubois, S. Garber, T. Gruwell,

G. McQuillan, J. A. Macy, J. Miller, J. H. Perry, W. O. Phipps, E. Williamson. Com-

pany H—F. A. Cole, W. Cummins, J. D. Coe, G. S. Comstock, J. W. Dorcas,

J. Fisher, J. G. Hicks, C. Hutchins, P. Hyde, M. Johnson, J. H. Keith, J. V.

Milligan, J. Robinson, D. C. Rogers, C. Thayer, J. A. Seright, H. Weaver,

Company I—W. Brandt, H. H. Bagley, J. A. Evans, J. T. Lee, M. A.

Lee, T. L. Hempshill, W. Russell, P. Shawber, W. H. Vincent.

## BASE.

Company K—Eli Barlean, Eph. Barlean, W. L. Bailey, E. C. Bennett, A. C. Bowles, M. Connor,  
 W. M. Dugan, J. Gay, G. W. Hart, W. H. Hupp, A. Melott, W. A. Noe, L. Parr,

L. Parr, H. Pritchard, E. W. Rice, J. Snyder, E. J. Wheatley.

Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Company I—J. W. Bagley, L. Brown, J. W. Thompson.

Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, Company G—J. E. Maris, J. Matteson.

## NORTH SIDE.

Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, Company A—N. Gilliland, W. Harper, D. Umstead, D. G. Weaver,  
 J. Wickham.

Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, Company A—A. Scrivens. Company C—J. Wyllie. Company G—R. T.  
 Melton, G. J. Westfall. Company D—A. H. Boynton, P. H. Kenedy.

Company K—G. E. Perkins.

Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, Company C—J. Piggott. Company E—J. E. Craig, J. P. Embree,  
 J. H. Freyberger, G. Y. Gillespie, A. J. Irish, J. A. Hines, J. W. Linn, J. F. Nass,  
 W. Ritchey, J. Roberts. Company F—J. C. Hemming.

Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, Company H—S. Eicher. Company K—J. Smith.

Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, Company B—N. H. Begole, Z. Blakely, E. F. Brown, J. Chapman,  
 J. R. Collins, J. W. Crippliver, J. E. Crisman, W. Edmiston, L. Dillon, G. A. Given, B. F.

Fobes, C. McGowan, I. McKay, G. Moir, E. Williams, A. Montgomery, E. R.

Pattison, F. Pruett, J. W. Safley, S. J. Sanders, J. E. Sheets, I. Shintaffer,

A. Soper, J. Smith, J. C. Starr, T. Stratton, G. H. Tillott, H. Water-

man, E. M. Webb, O. F. Weeks, J. E. Weeks. Company C—

J. Bartholomew, C. Blackburn, S. Breyfogle, J. S.

Carpenter, H. H. Davis, W. Dennis, C. Drake,

H. A. Downing, S. D. Johnson, G. Kiser,

E. Marlow, A. Mattuck, W. O. Miller,

C. M. McCroskey, R. N. Mc-

Croskey, F. Nungesser.

## BASE.

Company C continued—M. Fraseur, J. P. Gallino, J. C. Gue, J. Hakeman, A. R. Huey, W. C.  
 Huey, C. Heckathorn, S. Johnson, W. H. Peters, D. M. Perry, J. Watt, T. Richards,

R. Safley, J. Strawhecker, W. W. Willey, Z. Utz. Company D—P. Burnett,

J. R. Gould, G. Gifford, J. H. Hawkins, J. E. Hiatt, W. C. Russell,

I. Smith, J. P. Walker, W. Whisler, J. Zerbe. Company H—A. Heald.



## DECORATION DAY, 1876.

May 30, 1876, "Decoration Day" was observed with marked respect and imposing and appropriate ceremonies. The oration was delivered by Capt. E. H. Pound, from which the following passages are selected :

It is Ruskin, I believe, who recommends that for an educational influence, the youth of a country should give their early attention to the manifestations of nature—both of the pleasing and sublime, that in so doing deep and abiding lessons may be learned, tending to the happiness and culture of the individual. And in this respect, nothing is too minute or insignificant. The dew on the grass, the flash of the cascade, the grand architecture of a nation—its public buildings and temples, with their glowing domes and spires—the perpetual glories of mountains, are among the constant, though perhaps unconscious, educators of a people who dwell in their midst.

But more than glistening dew, or shining cascade, or grand mountain, or the continuing glories of noble architecture, is the educational influence of monuments erected on chosen spots throughout the land to commemorate heroism. This monument erected to the heroes of our county stands perpetually in our midst for patriotism and high duty, the noblest qualities of humanity. And in the duration of its influence is entitled to an educational importance to be ranked with the church and the school ; for the lesson taught in the latter is that of service to the State, with all the efficiency which teaching and culture may bring. The church teaches the duties of self-sacrifice, fealty to the principles and high patriotism, founded on eternal right ; that our duties to our country are secondary only to our duties to heaven ; and our monument, with its patriotic associations, represents the blossoming of the plant which the school and the church were organized to water and prune.

Decoration Day, May 30, 1878, passed by almost unnoticed. Only a few persons visited the monument on that day, and only a few flowers were placed around the monument. A few women and children, and only three or four men honored the square with their presence. Only a few eyes read the names inscribed upon the monument ; only a few tongues lisped the names of the fallen heroes ; and not a song, an oration or a prayer disturbed the stillness of the square from the center of which the monument points upward toward the blue dome of the ever-living and eternity-enduring God, who holds the destinies of nations within the hollow of His hand.

Of the men who visited the monument was Henry Dairy, now in his eighty-second year, and who, in his sixty-fifth year, enlisted in the army of the Union, and served faithfully until the war closed. This brave old man, in his soldier's uniform and with soldierly bearing, and bearing the national colors, visited the hallowed spot to pay homage to the memory of his fallen comrades. In the nature of things, it will not be long until he will be called to the shining shore of the eternal beyond. When that time shall come, let his remains be wrapped in the folds of the flag he loved so well and prepared for sepulture by tender hands. And after the Sexton's spade shall have rounded and smoothed the mound that will rise above his brave old body, let the seeds of perpetually blooming flowers be planted there while yet the memory of his heroic valor is green in the memory of men.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY

## ABBREVIATIONS.

agt.....	agent	mach.....	machinist
carp.....	carpenter	mech.....	mechanic
clk.....	clerk	mer.....	merchant
Co.....	company or county	mfr.....	manufacturer
dlr.....	dealer	mkr.....	maker
far.....	farmer	P. O.....	Post Office
gro.....	grocer	prop.....	proprietor
I. V. A.....	Iowa Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....	Section
I. V. C.....	Iowa Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street
I. V. I.....	Iowa Volunteer Infantry	supt.....	superintendent
lab.....	laborer	Treas.....	Treasurer

## CENTER TOWNSHIP.

**A**CHER, G. S., far.; P. O. Tipton.

**ADAMS, ROBERT H.**, blacksmith, Tipton; born in Rockbridge Co., Va., July 4, 1817; lived there twenty-four years; learned his trade there; lived in Ohio eighteen months; came to Cedar Co., and arrived in Bloomington (now Museatine) in April, 1843; came to Tipton on foot and engaged in his present business, and has continued it ever since, and is the oldest mechanic in Tipton. People used to come to him to get their work done from fifteen to twenty miles distant, and he would commence work sometimes at 2 o'clock in the morning. He has worked at his trade forty-three years. When he came here he only had \$130, and now, by industry and good management, he owns a farm of 200 acres in Fairfield, besides town property. Never belonged to any church, temperance society, or secret society of any kind. Married Miss Barbara Thompson, from Maryland, Feb. 5, 1846; they have five children—Robert, Emmet, Hugh, Ella, Kate and Lota.

Alden, W. H., traveling agent.

**ALDRICH, WM. W.**, breeder of trotting and draft horses, S. 35; P. O. Tipton; owner and proprietor of the

Border Lawn Stud and Stock Farm; born in Delaware Co., O., Sept. 13, 1826; lived there fourteen years, and came to Cedar Co. with his parents in 1841; one of the early settlers; went to California in 1850, and was there three years dealing in stock; was in the hotel business here for ten years, proprietor of the Aldrich House; engaged in stock raising, and started one of the first herds of "Short horns" in this State; for the past three years has given his attention to raising fine trotting and draft horses; owns a fine farm of 625 acres. Married Mrs. Mary Belle Whitson, from Lyeoming Co., Penn., Nov., 1855. They have ten children—Catharine, Emma, Lilly, Herman, Hattie, Mary, Charles, Lewis, Osear and a baby.

Ameman, W. D., far. and rtr.; P. O. Tipton.

Auten, Enoch, far., S. 29; P. O. Tipton.

Auten, H., far., S. 33; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Auten, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Tipton.

**AYERS, NEWTON**, farmer, S. 36; P. O. Wilton; born in York Co., Penn., Aug. 24, 1836; lived there nineteen years, and came with his parents to Cedar Co. in June, 1855; they settled on the township corners; he was in the army; enlisted in the 11th Regt. I. V. I., Co. D; returned and en-

gaged in farming and stock raising; owns 200 acres of land. Married Miss Lucretia L. Cole, from New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., O., Jan. 1, 1869; she came to this county in 1861, and was engaged in teaching for some years; they have four children—Carrie O., born May 25, 1871; Hattie M. and Hallie B. (twins), March 26, 1874; Alfred, March 14, 1876; lost one son—Albert C., born Aug. 19, 1872, and died March 11, 1873.

**BAGLEY, ARVIN**, grocer.

Bagley, Wm., agent, Le Grand Seminary.

Bagley, Wm. H., dealer in coal and wood.

**BAILEY, HARRISON W.**, Manager Tipton Co-operative Store, Tipton; born in Columbiana Co., O., Nov. 27, 1836; lived there sixteen years; came to Cedar Co., town of Rochester, in March, 1851; engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war; enlisted in the 2d Iowa Inf., Co. C, in 1864; was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea, and was with his regiment in its fights and skirmishes. He has held the office of Secretary of the Cedar County Agricultural Society, and is now its President, and has held all the various town and school offices; owns a farm of 250 acres; was elected General Manager of the Tipton Co-operative Store. Married Miss Catharine E. Thayer, from Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1857. They have seven children—William F., Leslie H., Anna E., Sherman C., Omar E., Ida H., Delia A.

Bangs, A. V., railroad conductor.

Barclay, Geo., far., S. 20; P. O. Tipton.

**BARCLAY, JOHN**, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Tipton; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 9, 1808; lived there thirty-five years, and moved to Ohio in 1843; lived there twelve years and came to this State in 1855; came by wagon and was about a month on the way; located at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, for three years, then came to this county and has lived here twenty years; owns 120 acres of land, and has held school offices. Married Ellen McCracken from Pennsylvania in 1834; she died in 1844; they had six children—Thomas, Janc, Mary, Martha, Margaret, Ellen and John. He married

Mary Fourney from Penn., in 1848; they have six children—William, George, Elizabeth, James, Ann and Ben Franklin. John was in the army in the 2d V. C., and was drowned crossing Wall River, Tenn.

Beaty, Geo., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Tipton.

Beatty, G. E., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Tipton.

Beck, Jacob, farmer, P. O. Tipton.

Bellgard, G., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton.

Bellgard, J., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton.

Bellgard, P., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton.

**BELTZ, ELIAS**, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Tipton; born in Crawford Co., Ohio, July 4, 1834; lived in Ohio about twenty-five years engaged in farming and milling business; came to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1859; bought the saw-mill known as the "Beltz Mill," and has run it since; also engaged in farming; owns 250 acres of land; has held school offices. Married Miss F. Goodale, from Ohio, in 1860; she died in 1865; they had three children—Elma E., living, and lost two. Married Harriet McCracken, from this town and county, Dec. 1874; they have one son—Alonzo Gilman, born Nov. 8, 1877.

Betts, S. B.

Bickford, John, renter; P. O. Tipton.

Bird, Chas., lab., Sec. 34; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Birss, Alexander, farmer; P. O. Tipton.

**BIRSS, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Tipton; born in Scotland, Nov. 9, 1818; lived there twenty-nine years, and lived in England two years, then came to this country in 1849; started to California and after getting out on the plains was taken sick and walked back to Cedar Co.; arrived here in harvest time, 1850; he bought the farm where he now lives the same year, and has lived here twenty-eight years; it was all Government land between here and Round Grove, Scott Co.; he began life with nothing and now owns 330 acres of land; has held school and road offices in this town. Married Miss Ann Yule, from Scotland, in 1851; she died in 1865; they had five children, four of them living—Ann, Ellen, Mary, John. Then married Margaret Gray, from Scotland, in 1867; they have six children—Charles, George, William, Kate, Margaret, Martha.



**BIRK, ADAM**, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Tipton; born in Oakley, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1840; lived there fourteen years, and then came to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1854; lived there fourteen years and came to this town and county in 1869; has lived here nine years; engaged in farming; owns a farm of eighty acres adjoining the town. Was in the army; enlisted in the 14th I. V. I., Co. H; was in battles of Ft. Donelson and Shiloh, and injured his back working one of the guns in the battery. Married Miss Emeline Shafer, from Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1865; they have three children—Annie Louise, Mary and Maggie.

Blatner J. far.; Sec. 28; P. O. Tipton.

**BLATTNER, SUSANNA, MRS.**, Sec. 28; P. O. Tipton; born in Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1815; she lived there twenty-nine years. Married Henry Blattner in 1842; he was born in Germany and came to this country in infancy; they came to Cedar Co. about the year 1844, and were early settlers; engaged in farming; he died in May, 1856. She owns a farm of eighty-six acres, and has four children—Isaac, Fietta, Annetta and Jared, and lost one son. Jared Blattner was born Jan. 29, 1852, in this town and county; he married Miss Anna Young, from Kansas, Nov. 28, 1876; they have one son—Albia Ernest, born Aug. 9, 1877. Mr. Blattner farms the home place.

Bolton, J. D., Express Agent.

**BOLTON, JOHN H.**, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Tipton; born in Center Township, Cedar Co., March 23, 1843, and has lived here thirty-five years, and is among the oldest now living here that was born in this town, his parents being early settlers; he was in the army; enlisted in Co. E, 11th Regt. I. V. I.; was in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka and Corinth, and was discharged on account of sickness on the Vicksburg campaign; engaged in farming and stock raising; owns 240 acres of land; holds office of Town Trustee. Married Miss Cornelia A. Culver, daughter of O. M. Culver, Esq., Dec. 31, 1863; they have five children—Harry, Nettie, Lucy, Johnnie and Florence.

Bossert, B. F., carpenter.

Bowers, C. B., Homœopathic physician.

**BOYD, JASPER W.**, insurance agent, Tipton; born in Philadelphia Oct. 12, 1819; lived there and in Montour and York Counties until 1861, when he came to Linn Co., Iowa; came to Tipton in 1864 and has lived here thirteen years. He has held the office of Assessor of this town for three successive terms. Married Miss Elizabeth Osmond, from Oxford, Chester Co., Penn., May 19, 1861; they have two children—William Robert, born May 19, 1863; Lydia J., Nov. 3, 1867.

Bradley, Luther, retired farmer.

Brandis, F. H.

**BRINK, EZEKIEL M.**, attorney, Tipton; born in Bradford Co., Penn., June 1, 1841; lived there fifteen years, and came to this county in 1856, and prepared himself for his profession here. He was elected Auditor of this county in 1869, and was re-elected in 1871. Married Sarah J. Brink, from Pennsylvania, Aug. 23, 1869; they have three children—Nellie, Joseph B. and Ulysses.

Brown, C. N., clerk.

**BROWN, HENRY D.**, undertaker, Tipton; born in Madison Co., Ky., Feb. 13, 1813; lived there fourteen years; moved to Ohio and lived there ten years; came to this county in April, 1837, and settled at Rochester; the Indians had just left; he was one of the earliest settlers; built a saw-mill at the mouth of Rock Creek, and also worked at carpenter's trade; has been engaged in business here twenty-seven years; he has been class leader in the M. E. Church forty-four years; he and Col. Hardman and wife, Daniel Han, wife and daughter composed the first M. E. Class in Cedar County; it was organized by Chauncey Hobart in Aug., 1837—over forty years ago. He married Emeline Patterson, from Iowa City, in Oct., 1843; they have three children—Laura, Nettie and Emma; lost three children—Leonidas, their son, was in the army, in Co. I, 46th Regt. I. V. I.; was shot in the head and mortally wounded in a skirmish near Colliersville, Tenn., and died in Chicago Feb. 5, 1865. Margaret and Roscoe died in infancy.

Bunker, John, far., S. 13; P. O. Tipton.

Burns, W. H., physician.

**BURROUGHS, GEORGE F.**, Tipton; born in Salem Co., N. J., Oct. 30, 1818; learned trade of iron moulder; after working at his trade, was foreman of the Mercer Co., Iron Works, at Trenton, and also the National Iron Works, of Camden, and the Burlington County Iron Works; he was in the army in the engineer's department, on the fortifications around Washington; came to Cedar County in 1869; has been Superintendent of the Poor Farm for the past five years. Married Miss Sarah Major, from New Jersey, in 1857; they have ten children—seven sons and three daughters.

Busier, Martin, far., S. 17; P. O. Tipton.

Busier, M. L., far., S. 20. P. O. Tipton.

Busier, W. G., far., S. 17; P. O. Tipton.

**CAMPBELL, ALEX.**, shoemaker.

Campbell, J. D., blacksmith, Sec. 33; P. O. Tipton.

**CARL, CHARLES W.**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 22; P. O. Tipton; born in Richland Co., Ohio, Feb. 24, 1833; moved to Indiana in 1836; was there one year and a half, and came with his parents by wagon with two yokes of oxen and a horse to Cedar Co., being four weeks on the way, and arrived here in Oct., 1838; they settled in a shanty on Crooked Creek; they made a claim where his brother now lives, and entered it when it came into market; there was plenty of Indians here when they came; there are few settlers now living here who were here then; Mr. Carl had but very little when he began; he now owns 520 acres of land; has held town and school offices. Married Amanda Whimer, from Ohio, March, 1857; she died in 1865; they had three children—Josiah B., Charlie C. and Effie C. Married Rhoda J. Owens, from Ohio; they have one daughter—Mary M., and have lost one son, Arthur.

**CARL, JULIA ANN**, Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton; formerly Miss Julia Ann Taylor; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, and moved to Crawford Co., and lived there until 1857, when she came to Cedar County. Married John L. Carl, from Ohio, March 1, 1860; he was engaged in farming and stock raising;

he died in 1869, leaving a large estate they had eight children—Frank P., Willis G., John B., Minnie M., Myrtle A.; they lost three children; Mrs. Carl owns 320 acres of land.

**CARL, PRESTON, F.**, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 22; P. O. Tipton; born in this town on the farm where he now lives July 31, 1845, and he has lived in this county thirty-two years, his parents being early settlers; he owns 500 acres of land and is largely engaged in farming and stock raising, principally cattle and hogs. He has held school and road offices. Married Miss Alice C. Osborn, from New York State, March 20, 1866; they have six children—Ira H., Charlie P., Cyrena F., Martha C., Lula, Guy F.

Carlin Patrick, billiard hall.

**CARR, HENRY C.**, attorney at law, Tipton; born in Jamestown, R. I., April 13, 1839; lived there about twenty-three years, and received his education there; attended East Greenwich Seminary four years; Brown's University in 1858, and graduated in class of 1862; went to city of New York and studied law with Chauncey Shaffer, and was admitted to the bar in 1864; practiced his profession there until 1867, his office being 41 Park Row, over *New York Times*; in 1867 he came to this town and engaged in practicing his profession; has held office President School Board six years, also Mayor of this town. He represents this district, embracing Cedar and Jones Counties, in the State Senate. Married Miss Louise Low, daughter of Francis S. Low, of Albany, N. Y., in 1866; they have three children—Kate, Lizzie and Henry C.; lost one daughter.

**CARROLL, MOREAU**, County Auditor, Tipton; born in Highland Co., Ohio, March 20, 1841; lived there nineteen years, and came to Iowa in 1861 to Cedar Co.; enlisted in Aug., 1861 in Co. C, 2d I. C.; was in many expeditions, and in the engagement before Corinth May 9; being known as the Farmington Charge, and following the retreat of Beauregard; was in the battle of luka and at Corinth with Rosecrans; was mustered out of the service in 1865. Held office of Assessor for three

terms; was elected Auditor of this county in 1873, and re-elected in 1875 and again in 1877. Married Miss Margery J. Grace from Ohio, March 10, 1869; they have four children—Frank, Nancy, Mary and Lizzie; lost two children, twins.

Carper, John R.

Cary, Moses, stone quarryman; Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton.

**CASAD, JOHN W.**, merchant; clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats and caps; born in Logan Co., Ohio, Sept., 6, 1830; lived in that State twenty-six years; engaged in business with Wm. Gilmore at Bellfontaine, July 12, 1854; came to Tipton, Iowa Sept. 13, 1856, and engaged in business; they have occupied their present location since 1857, and have been associated together the longest without change of any mercantile firm in this county, and what is somewhat very unusual, they have never had a misunderstanding nor a cross word with one another. Married Ida L. Gilbert, June 6, 1871; she was from New York and was born in New Jersey; they have one daughter—Edith.

Casad, S. D., agricultural implements, coal and wood.

**CASEBEER, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Tipton; born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 2, 1812; moved to Ohio when 3 years of age, and lived there twenty-two years, and in Indiana two years, and came to Iowa in 1839; they came by wagon, being four weeks on the way, and arrived May 5; settled in this county in the Fall of the same year; entered land from the Government; there are only a few here now who were here when he came; was engaged in teaching school; he and his brother were in the nursery business some years; owns 100 acres of land. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, and was Assessor of this town. Married Lorinda Humphrey, from near Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1845; they have six children—Sarah Jane (engaged in teaching), James A. (Principal of a school in Nevada), Chas. Sumner, Lemuel H., William J., Bessie S. (attending Grinnell College); lost one daughter—Emma A.

Casebeer, L. H., far., S. 17; P. O. Tipton.

Cattell, C., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton.

**CHAMBERS, CHARLES L.**, physician and surgeon, Tipton; born in Rockingham Co., Va., May 18, 1818; when 12 years of age, removed with his parents to Dayton, Ohio; received his education there, and studied medicine with his father, who was a physician; he came to Muscatine in 1847, and practiced his profession in that county for three years, and came to Tipton in June, 1850; has practiced his profession here for twenty-eight years, and longer than any physician in this county. He was in the army, Surgeon of the 35th Regt. I. V. I. Married Miss Anna E. Hudson Nov. 11, 1847; she was born near Lexington, Ky., and is a daughter of Rev. John Hudson, of Muscatine Co. He is the oldest minister in this Presbytery, being near 80 years of age. They have five children—Mrs. Bessie Kirk, of Wilton, Mary L., Willie H., George and Louis; they have lost three sons—Mustoe, John and Charles L.

Chapman, A., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Tipton.

**CHAPMAN, CHAS. S.**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Tipton; born in Binghampton, N. Y., July 17, 1832; lived there twenty-two years; came to Cedar Co., Iowa, in October, 1854; settled one mile west of Tipton and worked for Mr. Aldrich; he had nothing at all when he commenced, and now owns 240 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He has held town, school and road offices. Married Miss Pamela A. Aldrich, daughter of the late Solomon Aldrich, Nov. 26, 1857; they have eight children—Solomon A., Emma I., Mary E., William T., Charles E., Francis H., Ann E. and Eunice J. Mrs. Eliza Aldrich, mother of Mrs. Chapman, is one of the early settlers of this county; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y.; she married Solomon Aldrich, from New York State; he was born in Vermont; they came to this county in 1841; he died May 16, 1874. Mrs. Aldrich resides with her daughter, Mrs. Chapman.

Chapman, Ed., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Tipton.

Chapman, Wm., far., S. 14; P. O. Tipton.

**CHAPMAN, WM. H.**, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1830; lived there



thirty-four years; was engaged in farming; was in the army; enlisted in the 126th Reg. N. Y. Inf., and served under Gen. Thomas; after the war came to Cedar Co.; engaged in farming; rents 240 acres of the Carl estate. Married Miss Elizabeth Weston, from England, in December, 1863; he has eight children—four sons and four daughters.

Chase, J., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Tipton.

Clapp, D. P., retired.

Clapp, S. S., laborer.

Clark, Frank, laborer.

Clover, S. P.; P. O. Tipton.

Cobb, A. B. far., Sec. 20; P. O. Tipton.

Cobb, C. O., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Tipton.

**COBB, WILLIAM H.**, merchant, hardware, and house furnishing (late of the firm of Reichert & Cobb); Tipton; born in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 24, 1838; lived there ten years; moved to New Hampshire, and lived also in Maine, his father being engaged in the factory business; came to Illinois and enlisted in the army in Co. E, 126th Regt. Ill. Inf., for two years, and then was stationed at Point Lookout, Md.; was Commissary of prisoners of war—all prisoners in the Federal army being exchanged there; was in the siege of Vicksburg and in many skirmishes; came to Iowa in 1865 and engaged in the dry goods trade until three years ago. Married Miss E. V. Boynton, from Tipton, January, 1868; she was born in Ohio; they have two children—Forrest and Brett.

Coller, Jesse, lime kiln.

**COLLAR, R.**, drayman; born in Livingston Co. N. Y., June 10, 1818; lived there sixteen years, and lived in Pennsylvania twenty-five years; came to Ogle Co., Ill., and lived there fourteen years, and came to this county in 1862, and has lived here fifteen years. Married Miss Mary Ann Ball, from Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 26, 1846; they have two children—Alvin and Adelia Allee; they have lost three children—Myron J., William and Amanda. Adelia married Wm. A. Young Oct. 17, 1875; they have one son—Charlie. Amanda married Henry Theban, from this county, Dec. 8, 1867; she died Feb. 7, 1869.

**COLLINS, EDWIN S.**, (firm of Collins Bros., livery, sale and boarding stables); P. O. Tipton; born in Cedar Co., Oct. 25, 1854, and has lived in this county twenty-five years; was engaged in farming, and pressing and baling hay until 1874, when he came to Tipton and engaged in the livery business; in 1877 his brother, Alonzo Collins, became associated with him in the firm of Collins Bros.

Collins, W. H.

**COLLINS BROS.**, livery and feed stable, Tipton; Edwin S. was born in Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1854, and Alonzo in 1856; engaged in their present business in 1875; are successors to Pritchard Bros.

Cottrell, M., blacksmith.

Conway, George, barber.

**COTTON, LUZERNE**, bakery and restaurant; P. O. Tipton; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, July 14, 1833; at the age of 5 years went to Athens, Ohio, and lived there until coming to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1855, and has lived here ever since, and has been engaged in farming twenty-two years; owns a farm of 210 acres; engaged in his present business in 1877; has held office of Town School Treasurer seven years, and also other School offices. Married Miss Mary A. Dwigans, from this county, in 1858; they have four children—Alonzo A., Charles C., Frank and Jennie P.; lost one daughter.

Coutts, J., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Tipton.

**COUTTS, WILLIAM**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Tipton; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, about the year 1812; came to this county in 1834; lived in Ohio three years and walked from Ohio to Cedar Co. and arrived here with John Chapell April 12, 1837; settled at Red Oak; was one of the earliest settlers; only three or four persons at the grove when he came; made a claim and entered the land when he could; the Indians were here then; they were not required to leave until the following year. After three years Mr. Coutts went back to Ohio and walked the whole distance, being 19½ days on the way. By industry and good management he has acquired a large property and owns 511 acres of land; during the centennial year he returned to his native land, visi-

ting Scotland and many other places. He has held school and road offices. He has been married twice. His first wife was Rachel Bandgen, from Scotland; she died in 1848. Married Barbara Bandeen, from Scotland, May 19, 1849; they have seven children—John, Jane, William, Sarah, Mary, Martha and Ida.

Craig, W., nursery renter; P. O. Tipton.

**CRAWFORD, ANDREW J.**, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Wilton; born in Michigan Oct. 8, 1821, and at 7 years of age went to Indiana and lived there eight years, and came with an ox team to Cedar Co.; they were three weeks on the way and arrived here June 9, 1836; they settled on the farm where he now lives; made the claim and entered the land from the Government when it came in market. Mr. Crawford is the oldest settler in Cedar Co., having lived here forty-two years; Messrs. Baker, Porter, Hardman and Starrett came the same year; there were plenty of Indians here then; during the Winter of 1837 his father got lost on the prairie and had his feet both frozen off, and the care of the farm depended upon Andrew, and though he had nothing at all when he began, he now owns 320 acres of land. He has carried wheat to Muscatine and sold it for 30 cents a bushel, and sold dressed pork at \$2 per cwt. Married Elizabeth Carl, from Indiana, in the Fall of 1851; she came here forty years ago; they have three children—Cordelia, born July 11, 1853; Maria, June 26, 1859; Henry, Feb. 1, 1864; lost two children in infancy. His father died March 17, 1855. His mother died Jan. 1, 1864.

Cripliver, Jacob, far.; S. 28; P. O. Tipton.  
Cripliver, Jacob R., retired farmer.

Cripliver, S. W., carpenter.

**CRISMAN, DAVID**, clerk co-operative store, Tipton; born in Ohio, Oct. 22, 1825; moved to Pennsylvania, and lived there until 1852, when they came by wagon to Cedar Co.; arrived Oct. 29, same year and settled in Sugar Creek. He has lived in this county twenty-five years, except four years he lived in Wilton; has held the office of President of the School Board, and was Clerk of the town two years. Married Miss Elizabeth A. McMurray, from Penn., March 26, 1846;

they have nine children—Francis A., Sanford A., George L., James G., Anna M., William McM., Aaron W., David, Frank B.; lost one son—John H.

**CRISPIN, E. C.**, farmer, S. 28; P. O. Tipton; born in Richland Co., Ohio, Feb. 4, 1839; lived there fourteen years and came with his parents to Cedar Co. in 1853; they came by wagon, and was twenty-one days on the way; arrived here June 1st, and settled where they now live; has lived here twenty-five years, except two years spent in Ohio; engaged in farming, and owns a farm of 130 acres. Has held road and school offices; was President of Town School Board four years and Master of Grange one year; was elected Assessor of this town in 1877. Married Miss Mary Gay, from Virginia, Oct. 25, 1860; they have four children—Charles A., Celia May, Dr. Emerson and Bessie Jane.

Crisman, J. G., clerk.

**CRISMAN, JOHN W.**, farmer, S. 4; P. O. Tipton; born Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1828; moved to Pennsylvania in infancy and lived there until 1852, when he came to Cedar Co. by wagon, being six weeks on the way, and arrived May, 20, 1852; settled in Sugar Creek. There was but little improvement there then. He went to Tama Co., bought land and laid out a town there, and has made permanent improvements in several counties in the State. He has been in fifty-two counties in this State and now owns three farms—488 acres of land. He was delegate to the first Republican State Convention held at Iowa City, and has been delegate to State Conventions several times since then; has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Notary Public eight years, and has held town and school offices. Married Elizabeth C. Horn, from Pennsylvania, 1847. They have ten children—Fred M., Maggie, Annie, John W., Maria, Ezra, Samuel, Emma, Charles and Frank; they lost two daughters.

Crist, J. G., far.; P. O. Tipton.

Criswell, Wm. far., S. 17; P. O. Tipton.  
Croghan, Joshua, far.; P. O. Tipton.

**CULBERTSON, JOHN**, lumber dealer, Tipton; born in Centre Co.,

Penn., Aug. 13, 1814; was clerk in his uncle's store, and then engaged in business for himself; came to Indiana in 1839, and came to Iowa May 7, 1840, in this place; not a building here, only shanty used as claim house; he put up a small house and the Commissioners of the county proposed if he would build an addition to his house and keep hotel they would furnish the lumber. Very frequently his house would be filled with travelers at night and he would have nothing for breakfast; he would get up at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning and run around to his neighbors to help him out on his breakfast; kept hotel six years, then engaged in mercantile business for twenty-four years. He has held the office of Clerk of the District Court. Married Miss Margaret Jones, from Huntingdon Co., Penn., Dec. 12, 1837; they have three children—John T., Mrs. Ella Ferguson, Margaret B.; lost one daughter.

Culver David M., far.; S. 16; P. O. Tipton.

**CULVER, ORACE M.**, farmer, stock raiser and dealer, S. 16; P. O. Tipton; born Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, June 14, 1821; lived there eighteen years; then came with his parents to Cedar Co.; he drove a pair of oxen with a horse on the lead; the horse was "Old Bob," and his father bought him for a bushel of potatoes; they arrived here Sept. 10, 1839; they built the log cabin where Mr. Busier now lives; three families—Mr. Culver's, Mudge's and Cook's, all lived in this cabin with only one room, during the Winter, and they were all sick but Orace and he used to carry water a mile for the family. He used to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and pound up corn for bread until daylight and then begin his day's work. His father then constructed a rude mill, which was used by them and the neighbors; the Indians used to come to his father's. Mr. Culver taught the first school in Center Tp., in the Burr Oak school house. He entered some of the land of his farm from Government; commenced in life without anything and now owns 500 acres here, and 375 acres elsewhere, and is largely engaged in feeding stock. He has held just as few offices as he possibly could get along

with. Married Lucy Ann Cook, from Ohio, June 14, 1843; she died Aug., 1845; they had one daughter—Mrs. Cornelia A. Bolton. Married Barbara C. Harry, from Harrison Co., Ind.; they have eight children—John G., Alfred L., Phylivia J., Alvah, William P., D. Rosenerans, Lucy and Nancy B. Lost one son—Lincoln.

Culver, S. P., far., S. 26; P. O. Tipton.

Cumming, D., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton.

**D**ALE, J., tenant farmer, S. 23; P. O. Tipton.

Dairy, Henry, retired on account of old age; is a pensioner of the war of 1812.

**DAVIS, HIRAM**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Pleasant Hill; born in Ohio, Oct. 7, 1812; lived there twenty-two years, and came to Chicago in 1834, and settled at Algonquin, on Fox River; he went to Chicago, at one time and offered \$100 in silver for two barrels of flour, and it was refused; came to Iowa in 1838; returned to Ohio and came by wagon to this county in 1841 and settled permanently; located in this neighborhood, and has lived here thirty-six years—one of the early settlers; the first hog he ever sold weighed 300 lbs, at Muscatine, and he got for it a pair of shoes and one dollar's worth of coffee; owns a farm of ninety acres; has held office of Road Supervisor. Married Mrs. Susan Sweitzer, formerly Susan Leverich, Nov. 26, 1842; she was born Oct. 22, 1812, and came to this county in the Fall of 1837—one of the earliest settlers; they have five children—Charles, Henry and Mercey A. Sweitzer, John W. and Nathan A. Davis; lost two children—Frances and Sarah Jane.

Davis, J. W., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Davis, John, tenant farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Davis, N. A., far., S. 33; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Dayton, A. M., harness and hardware.

**DEAN, HIRAM L.**, merchant, dealer in boots and shoes, also dealer in poultry, Tipton; born in Worcester Co., Mass., Dec. 17, 1845; lived there twenty years and came to Tipton in 1865; has been engaged in the boot and shoe business, and has one of the largest, if not the largest store in



the State, and has his stock manufactured to order, and does the largest boot and shoe trade in this county; Mr. Dean has been dealing in poultry and game for the past ten years; for some years he has been extensively engaged in shipping poultry and supplying the Eastern market, and is the largest dealer and shipper in the State, employing from twenty to forty men, during the Winter, in dressing and packing, all of which is done with great care; it is then frozen and is shipped East and stored in the mountains in Vermont and Massachusetts, and is kept frozen until required for use in New York and Boston and other Eastern markets, all through the Summer, commanding the highest market price; his shipments last year were over 200,000 lbs; Mr Dean also deals largely in butter and eggs, which are brought here from this and adjoining counties. He married Miss Marian Prouty, from Worcester Co., Mass., in September, 1867; they have two children—Eddie S. and Addie M; they have lost two children—Lucius and Alice.

**DEAN, PERRIEN**, merchant, dry goods, Tipton; born in Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 20, 1840; lived there about twenty-three years. Was in the army; enlisted in the 51st Regt. Mass. V. I., Co. B; was in the battles at Kingston and Goldsboro, and in the fighting between the two places. Came to Tipton, Cedar Co., in the Fall of 1863; was clerk in a boot and shoe store, then engaged in dry goods business here. Married Miss Mary Baum, from Pennsylvania, in December, 1867; they have two children—Harry S. and Mary F.

**DEAN, WILLIAM**, merchant, dry goods and carpets, Tipton; born in Worcester Co., Mass., Aug. 18, 1835; lived there about nineteen years; came to Tipton in May, 1857; engaged in boot and shoe business. Enlisted in Co. A, 5th Regt. I. V. I.; was in the battles at New Madrid, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills and Vicksburg; he was promoted to the Captaincy of Co. A, and lost many men in his command; returned and engaged in mercantile business. Has held town and school offices;

Married Miss N. J. Woodes, from Worcester Co., Mass., in December, 1856; they have four children—George W., Anna J., Hattie K. and Emma Frances; lost two daughters.

Deardorf, D. K., carriage and wagon mkr. Deemer, W. H., carpenter.

Delaplane, J. V., far., S. 31; P. O. Tipton.

Delts, W., laborer, Sec. 32; P. O. Tipton.

Denton, Stephen, far., S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Dick, Nicholas.

Dickinson, J. D., far., S. 15; P. O. Tipton.

Dilts, Wm. K.

Dodge, Henry, well digger.

**DOLAN, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton; born in Ohio Oct. 12, 1806; lived there thirty-eight years and came to Cedar County April 20, 1844, and located at Gower's Ferry during the Summer and moved to where he now lives Oct. 17, 1844; bought the claim and entered the land from the Government; there were plenty of deer, turkeys and wolves here; only few are here now who were here when he came; owns farm of eighty acres; has held school and road offices. Married Nancy Harris, from Ohio; she died in 1846; they had five children. Married Amanda E. Stratton, from Champaign Co., O., in June, 1852; they have four children—Pitt, Sallie, Arabella and George B.; had two sons in the army; they enlisted in the 24th Regt. Iowa Infantry and were in many battles.

Doyle, James, stone quarryman.

Doyle, Michael, lab., stone quarry.

Doyle, Thomas, lab., stone quarry.

Duncan, S., lab., S. 28; P. O. Tipton.

Duncan, T., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Dutton, G. W., engineer on R. R.

**DWIGANS, JAMES**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 34; P. O. Tipton; born in Guernsey Co., O., Feb. 27, 1827; lived there ten years; came to Rock Island Co., Ill., for a year, and then came to Cedar County in the Spring of 1839, and settled on the farm where he now lives, and entered it from the Government. There were plenty of Indians here then; only few persons are here now who were here then; in the Spring of 1850, went to California and was engaged in mining; returned in 1853 and engaged in farming and milling, about

four miles south of here; in 1868, he bought the old homestead where he now lives; engaged in farming and stock raising; he owns 500 acres of land and has held town, school and road offices. Married Mrs. Mary Labhart, formerly Miss Mary E. Ives, from Coshocton Co., O., in December, 1863; they have two children—William O. and Charles C.

**E**ARLE, JOHN, carpenter.

Eastman, Albert, farmer, Tipton.

Easton, M. P.

Edge, J. D., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Tipton.

Edmonson, Christ, renter; P. O. Tipton.

Eicher, Christ'n, farmer, S. 33; P. O. Tipton.

**ELLIOTT, WILLIAM**, retired, Tipton; born in Westmoreland County, Penn., Dec. 6, 1821; learned tailor's trade; came to Cedar County in 1854, and worked at his trade seven years, then went in the army; enlisted in 5th Regt. Iowa Infantry, Co. A; after his return, he held the office of Deputy Clerk for four years and then was elected County Clerk for four years; held office of Justice of the Peace seven years and Mayor three years. Married Susan McClure, from Pennsylvania, Oct. 8, 1844; they have seven children—three sons and four daughters; lost one son.

Emery, Wm., retired.

Ensign, Samuel, physician.

Ercher, C., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Tipton.

Ercher, D., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Tipton.

Esher, H. L., harness maker.

Evans, David, wagon maker.

**F**AULKINGHAM, H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Tipton.

Filson, Casper, laborer.

Filson, Robt., laborer.

Fleming, A. P., furniture dealer.

**FLEMING, GEORGE S.**, livery business, Tipton; born in Rochester, this county, Oct. 27, 1841, and is one of the oldest persons now living here that was born in this county; was in the army in Co. B, 24th Reg. I. V. I.; was on detached duty at the headquarters of the Division, most of the time of service; he enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, and was mustered out July 21, 1865; returned here and has been engaged in the livery business for the past twelve years. Married Miss Ella Davis, from

Indiana, Nov. 7, 1867; they have one daughter, Clara.

Fletcher, I. G., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Tipton.

**FRANCS, SAMUEL**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Tipton; born in Germany March 19, 1827; lived there twenty-two years, and came to this country in 1850; lived in the States of New York and Connecticut, and was all through the United States, backward and forward, for six years, and came to Iowa in 1857; was coachman for Edwin Smith, banker, of Davenport; came to Cedar Co. in 1860; engaged in farming; only had \$3 when he came, and was \$250 in debt, and now owns a farm of eighty acres. He married Mary Ann Smeltzer, from England, in August, 1857; they have three children—Henry William, Charlie and Margaret R.

Fraseur, A., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Tipton.

**FRASEUR, CHARLES**, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Tipton; born in Cedar Co., in this township, July 3, 1855, and has lived here twenty-two years, and is engaged in farming and stock raising; rents farm of his father. Married Miss Rosetta Morton, daughter of A. P. Morton of this county, January 21, 1878.

**FRASEUR, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Tipton; born Clermont Co., O., Aug. 16, 1823; lived in Ohio twelve years; moved to Indiana, and came from there to Cedar Co., with his parents, who came with two wagons—five yoke of oxen to one wagon; they arrived June 16, 1837; taking their axes, they immediately began building a shanty, which they had ready to occupy the next day by noon; some Indians came and camped near them; only a few white settlers in the county then; they used to go to Illinois to mill, with ox teams, taking two weeks to get their grist home. He has seen fifty to seventy-five deer at one time on the prairie. He has been engaged in farming many years and owns a farm of 140 acres adjoining Tipton. Has held the office of Township Trustee. Married Eliza Setford, from Indiana, in June, 1851; they have two children—Alonzo and Fannie M.; and have lost one son, Charles N. His father, Benjamin Fraseur, died May 16, 1864; his mother died in 1852.

**FRASEUR, MONTGOMERY,**

farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 28; P. O. Tipton; born in Clermont Co., O., Feb. 12, 1827; moved to Indiana, and lived there five years, and then came with his parents to Cedar County by ox team; they were two weeks on the way, and arrived in June, 1837; they were among the earliest settlers here; they settled on the place where William Neely now lives, near Tipton; there were plenty of Indians here; they were the first visitors they had; they used to go eighty miles to mill, and some times lived on "pound cake," made from corn pounded fine in a hole burned out of the end of a log. In the Spring of 1849, he crossed the plains to California; was there four years, mining, and had a ranche and dealt in stock; returned and bought where he now lives, and engaged in farming and stock raising. Owns 500 acres of land. Married Miss Sarah A. Reeder, from Clermont Co., O., October, 1854; they have ten children—Charles, Almira, Martha, Fremont, Freddie, Carrie, Emma, May, Homer and Hattie.

**FRASEUR, WILLIAM,** farmer, P. O. Tipton; born in Clermont Co., O., Dec. 16, 1817; lived there and in Indiana twenty years, and came to Cedar Co., Iowa, with his parents; they came by wagon having five yoke of oxen to one wagon; they arrived here June 16, 1837, on the place where Wm. Neely now lives; they put up a cabin, a pole shanty; the first people they saw were Indians, who were here then; they were among the earliest settlers, and there are very few settlers here now who were here when they came. The first Summer he was here he went to Henderson's Grove, Knox Co., to get some wheat, and carted it to Henry County to get it ground, and then carted it home. He began without anything, and broke prairie for several years; now owns a farm of eighty acres, adjoining Tipton, and 320 acres elsewhere. Held the office of first School Director, under Free School law. Married Miss Charlotte Baker, from Knox Co., O., January, 1840; they have had six children—Eliza Ann, Monterville, Mary Jane, Emeline, Ella, Frank and Sadie. Monterville was in the army in Co. C, 24th Reg. I. V.

I., and was killed at battle of Port Gibson.

**FRINK, EUNICE E., MISS.**

Superintendent of Schools of Cedar Co., Tipton; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., and received her education there; she spent one and a half years in Plano; came to this county in 1853, and has been engaged in teaching for some years. She has taken great interest in educational matters, and has attracted attention by her ability as an educator; she was elected Superintendent of Schools of this county in 1875, and entered upon the duties of the office in Jan., 1876; she was re-elected to the same position in Fall of 1877, and has filled the office with great acceptance to the people of the county.

**FRITZ, JOSEPH,** farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Tipton; born in Richland Co., O., April 2, 1834; lived there twenty-one years, and came to Iowa and Cedar County in 1855, and lived here two years; then went to Clinton County, and lived there until 1869, when he returned to this county and engaged in farming; owns a farm of eighty acres. Has held school and road offices. He married Miss Rachel E. Shearer, from Ohio, Nov. 8, 1859; they have three children—Florence A., Joseph H. and Howard Shearer; they lost one daughter—Nellie A.

**FRIEND, SAMUEL,** farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton; born in Hocking Co., O., May 28, 1815; lived in that State about forty years, when he came to Cedar County by wagon; they were twenty days on the way, and arrived here in September, 1855, and has lived here over twenty-two years, and engaged in farming; owns a farm of eighty acres. Married Elizabeth Bibler, from Fairfield Co., O., in 1836; they have six children—Jacob, Mary, Elsie, Catharine, William and Elizabeth; lost three children.

**FOCHT, GEORGE S., DR.,** physician and surgeon, Tipton; born in Blair County, Penn., at Williamsburg, Jan. 10, 1845; lived there sixteen years, and came to Cedar County in 1862. He attended Literary School two and a half years, at Mendota, Ill., and then studied medicine and gradu-



ated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the Spring of 1870, and has practiced his profession here since then; has held the office of Pension Examining Surgeon. Married Miss Sarah W. Wingert, from York Prairie, in September, 1874.

Focht, John A., retired farmer.

Ford, D., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Wilton.

**FORD, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Wilton; born in Burlington Co., N. J., April 29, 1805; lived there about thirty years and came to Ohio in 1832, and lived there fifteen years, and came to Cedar Co., Iowa, in April, 1852, and settled at Wise's Mills; came here on the prairie the next Spring and engaged in farming; only a little improvement on the prairie then; the deer used to come up with the cows at night; he owns a farm of eighty acres. Married Phebe Hutchinson, from Burlington Co., N. J., in 1831; they have eight children—Hannah, Libbie, Jane, George, Amos, Permelia, Daniel and Jonathan; Amos was in the army in Co. D, 11th Regt., I. V. I.; Daniel, in Co. B, 24th Regt., I. V. I., and Jonathan in Co. A, 2d Regt., I. V. C.

Ford, Robert, farmer; P. O. Tipton.

Ford, Rolly, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Tipton.

**FORD, WILLIAM**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Tipton; born in Logan Co., O., July 24, 1831; lived there twelve years; moved to Indiana for eighteen months, and came with his parents to Cedar County; they came by wagon, and got here about the year 1844, and engaged in farming, and has lived here ever since; owns a farm of 160 acres. Married Mary Ann Morgan, from this State in December, 1859, they have four children—Ida, Walter, Herman and Jediah; lost one son—Lewis.

**FOY, SAMUEL P.**, painter; P. O. Tipton; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1838, and came to this county with his parents in infancy when only 4 months old; they located near the old stone mill and made a claim there and were among the early settlers. Samuel went to California in 1851; was there five years and returned in 1856; was in the army; enlisted in the 24th Iowa Infantry, Company B; was discharged for disability; after recovering his health

he enlisted in the 46th Regiment, Iowa Infantry, Co. I; after returning from the army he engaged in the painting business. Married Miss Eunice F. Starr, from Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1866; she came here with her parents in 1850; they have two children—Anna Mabel, born July 6, 1868; Charles A., Oct. 4, 1876; lost one daughter—Nellie. Mr. Foy had three brothers in the army; William was in the 13th Iowa; David was in the 46th Iowa, and Frank was in the 3d Iowa, and was wounded at the Battle of the Hatchie.

Fulwider, H., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Tipton.

Fulse, A., ten.-far., S. 32; P. O. Tipton.

**GAY, ANDREW**, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Tipton.

**GARBER, S. A.** (of the firm of Garber & Lattig), surgeon and dentist; P. O. Tipton; born in Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, March 17, 1843; came to Illinois and studied dentistry, and practiced his profession there for six years; came to Tipton in 1873, and has practiced here for five years. He is a graduate of the Western College of Dental Surgeons, St. Louis. Married Miss Anna C. Bloom, from Stephenson Co., Ill., October, 1868; they have three children—Lulu, Edgar and Roy.

**GELLER, GEORGE W.**, wood working and repairing business; P. O. Tipton; born in Bedford Co., Penn., Aug. 29, 1827; lived in Pennsylvania twenty-eight years and was engaged in farming; came to this county in 1855 and engaged in farming; has lived in this county twenty-two years; has held office of Constable and was one of the City Council; also held office of Weighmaster. Married Miss Mary E. Wertz, from Bedford Co., Penn., June 4, 1854; they have three children—Ann Jane, Charles J. and William C.; lost one daughter—Myrtie.

Gerry, B., laborer, Sec. 27; P. O. Tipton.

Giffs, H. G., tenant farmer.

Gibson, G. W., laborer.

Gill, Thomas, tenant farmer.

**GILLELAND, HENRY**, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Wilton; born in Mercer Co., Penn., Jan. 10, 1812; lived there forty-five years on the farm that his father settled; came to Iowa and to Cedar

Co., June 6, 1857, and has lived here over twenty years; owns a farm of eighty acres and has held school and road offices. Married Margaret Ann Hill, from Mercer Co., Penn., in November, 1841; they have five children—John, Adam, Francis, Nancy J. and Henry; lost two in infancy.

**GILMORE, WILLIAM**, merchant (firm of Casad & Gilmore, dealers in clothing, furnishing goods, hats and caps); born in Stafford, Conn., Aug. 8, 1830; moved to Xenia, Ohio, in 1848; lived there two years and went to Bellefontaine; engaged in business with his present partner July 12, 1854; they have been associated together twenty-four years, the longest without change of any mercantile firm in Cedar Co. Married Miss Cornelia A. Thrift March 1, 1854; she was from Mt. Vernon, Ohio; they have four children—Maggie, William, Ida and Merrell.

Gilmore, Wm. T., clothing salesman.

Godden, John, mason.

Godden, William, mason.

Golden, E., far., S. 23; P. O. Tipton.

Golden, John, far., S. 23; P. O. Tipton.

**GOODALE, ELIZUR**, retired farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Tipton; born in Washington Co., Vt., May 4, 1806; went to Connecticut; then lived in Ohio twenty years; came by wagon to Cedar Co., and was three weeks on the road and arrived here Oct. 3, 1853; settled where he now lives and engaged in farming and stock raising; he owns 240 acres of land. Married Annie B. Stebbins, from Mass., Oct. 4, 1832; she was born in York State, Oct. 17, 1806; they have three children—Lucy C., Parker J. and Marvin N. Marvin N. Goodale was born in Ohio, in 1842, and came, with his parents, to this county in 1853, and has lived here twenty-four years; is engaged in farming and stock raising. Married Miss Elizabeth E. Maglaughlin, from Indiana, in 1862; they have three children—Julia A., Charles O., Ernest E.

Goodale, J., farmer, S. 23; P. O. Tipton.

Goodale, M., farmer, S. 22; P. O. Tipton.

**GOODALE, PARKER J.**, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Tipton; born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1837; lived there sixteen years and came with

his parents, by wagon, to Cedar Co.; they were about three weeks on the way, and arrived in October, 1853, and settled on this farm and engaged in farming and stock raising; owns farm of 115 acres, and has held school and road offices. Married Miss Mary Ella McCracken, from this county, in January, 1862; they have six children—Elmer E., Joseph W., Minnie E., Hattie J., Annie May., Ira Ernest; have lost two children.

**GOULD, J. B.**, surgeon dentist, Tipton; born in Ware, Mass., Sept. 21, 1841; commenced the study of his profession in 1858, under Dr. Holden, of Ware, Mass.; was with him three years; practiced there and at Munson; came to this State, to Davenport, June, 1873; practiced his profession there and at De Witt, and came to Tipton in July, 1877. Dr. G. has given much attention to music, both in Massachusetts and since coming here, and is leader of the choir in the First M. E. Church here. Married Miss Sarah A. Holden, daughter of Dr. Daniel Holden, of Ware, Mass., Sept. 22, 1862; they have one son—Freddie Gould, born in Munson, Mass., June 3, 1863.

**GRAY, ALEXANDER** (firm of Shearer & Gray, proprietors Stone Mill), Sec. 14; P. O. Tipton; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in February, 1834; came to this country when 24 years of age; came to Cedar Co., near Clarence, and engaged in farming for ten years, then engaged in milling bus- with Mr. Shearer in 1868; the mill was built in 1867, and does both custom and merchant trade; he also has an interest in Tipton mills. Married Miss Ann Shearer, from Edinburg, Scotland, in April, 1867; they have five children—John, Walter, Euphemia, Margaret and William.

**GRAY, JOHN M.**, agent Tipton Branch C. & N. W. R. R., Tipton; born in Mifflin Co., Penn., Sept. 18, 1824; lived there sixteen years; then moved to Ohio; returned to Pennsylvania shipped on a whaling voyage to the South Seas, Indian Ocean, Chili and New Zealand and was gone two and one-half years; after his return, he went to California and was engaged in mining until

1862, when he went to Nevada and was engaged in practicing law there some years; returned East in 1871; came to this county and was appointed Freight and Passenger Agent of the C. & N. W. R. R., at Tipton, in December, 1872. Married Mrs. Rebecca E. Rothrock in Ohio, in 1872; they have two children—Joseph L. and Philip E.

Graham, C., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Graham, J., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Graham, P., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

**GREENE, DAVID G.**, proprietor of city scales, Tipton; born in Rutland, Co., Vt., Dec. 6, 1825; lived in that State twenty-eight years; was farming and teaching school Winters; came to Cedar Co., to Tipton, Sept. 4, 1853; went to farming; was engaged in the hardware business here for some years. Married Anna Perie, from Scotland, July 9, 1866.

**GREENHOW, THOS. LAMB**, merchant tailor, Tipton; born in Lancashire, England, Aug. 17, 1831; learned his trade there and carried on business until coming to this country in 1854; was in Cincinnati one year, in Muscatine four years; was in business in Keithsburg, Ill., eight years; lived in Canton and Keokuk and in Glenwood, Mills Co., four and a half years; was appointed Postal Clerk in Railway Postal Service on the C. & N. W. R. R. from Cedar Rapids to Cedar Bluff; held the office of Secretary and Acting Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Mills Co.; was Alderman and Superintendent of the Cong. Sunday school; moved to Cedar Rapids for two years, then to Clarence, and came to Tipton in 1877; has followed his business all his life, except when in Railway Postal Service. Married Miss Ann Carr, from Dublin, in February, 1854; they have seven children—Mary L., Hattie E., Alexander D., William M., Alice J., Freddie G., Frankie W.; have lost three children.

**HALEY, JOHN**, laborer.

Hall, J. R., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Tipton.

Hall, R., retired physician.

Hall, Wm. D., cooper.

Haller, Louis.

Hamm, W. A. salesman.

**HAMMOND, CHAS.**, banker, Tipton; born in Piscataquis Co., Me., April 29, 1839; came to Hampton, Ill., with his parents in infancy; came to this county in 1842; one of the early settlers; from 1849 to 1862 attended school and assisted his father in the mercantile business; in 1864, engaged in mercantile business for himself and continued five years; he has been engaged in the banking business here since Oct. 1, 1871. Married Miss Anna R. Kirby, from Towanda, Bradford Co., Penn., Aug. 20, 1866; they have four children—Kirby, Willard, Maud, Charles C.; lost one daughter in infancy.

Hammond, Herbert, cashier in bank.

Hammond, Hiram, nurseryman.

**HAMMOND, WILLARD**, deceased; was born in Swanzey, N. H., March 3, 1813; his parents died when he was 16 years of age; he then lived in the family of a Presbyterian minister for three years, and taught school; when 20 years of age commenced business with \$300, at Guilford, Me., and continued seven years. Married Miss Susan Gower, of Industry, Me., Jan. 2, 1837; bought a stock of goods, and March 10, 1839, they started West, and came to Hampton, Ill., near Rock Island, and engaged in business; the following year came to Iowa; attended the land sales at Dubuque, and purchased land quite extensively in this and adjoining counties; in March, 1842, he came with his family to this county, and located at Washington Ferry; engaged in farming for six years; the following Spring, 1849, engaged in mercantile business in Tipton, and continued until the time of his death, Feb. 21, 1864. He held the office of Mayor, and other township offices, and was identified with the interests of the county. He left a wife and seven children—Helen Maria, Charles, Susan Frances, Josiah W., Emma, Frank and Herbert; lost one son—George W. He left quite a large estate; Mrs. Hammond lives on the home place, just outside the city limits.

Hancock, D. O., far., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

**HANCOCK, SAMUEL**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Tipton; born in Armstrong Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1818; moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, at an early age;





*H. B. Burtcher*  
FAIRFIELD



came to Cedar Co., Iowa, by wagon, being twenty-one days on the way, and arrived here Sept. 28, 1841, and settled in Rochester Tp.; engaged in farming; only five cabins on the road from Tipton to Rochester, and plenty of deer, turkey, and wolves here then; has lived here thirty-six years—one of the early settlers; owns a farm of ninety acres. Married Elizabeth Shreiver, from Pennsylvania, November, 1839; they have ten children—Catherine D., Mary M., Barbara E., George W., Daniel O., Louisa, Irene Belle, Elizabeth, Noah L., Della May; lost one son—John.

**HANNA, JAMES**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 24; P. O. Tipton; born in Green Brier Co., Va., Dec. 10, 1824; lived there about twenty-seven years, then came to Cedar Co., in 1851; about twenty-seven years ago he began and worked for \$14 a month for old Jonathan Morgan; then went to farming on the old Joe McCroskey place; then moved where he now lives; owns 400 acres of land and twenty acres of timber, and is largely engaged in farming and stock raising. Married Miss Sarah Ann Fulwider, daughter of Henry Fulwider, one of the earliest settlers of this county, in January, 1852; they have six children—William W., Henry M., Joseph B., James A., Lewis L., Ellen F.; lost one daughter.

Hanna, Joseph, far., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Hanna, Wm., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Harrison, M., farmer; P. O. Tipton.

Hartson, A. C., hotel keeper.

Hatch, P., far., S. 36; P. O. Tipton.

**HAWLEY, CHARLES W.**,

County Recorder, Tipton; born in Stark Co., O., Sept. 13, 1845; lived in Ohio ten years, and came to this county with his parents in 1855; returned to Ohio in 1858; learned the trade of carpenter and builder; came to this county again in 1869; was clerk in the mercantile business; was in the army in the 162d Regt. Ohio V. I., Co. H, one hundred day service; returned and enlisted in the 184th Regt. Ohio V. I., Co. F, Army of the Cumberland; was elected Recorder of this county in the Fall of 1872; re-elected in 1874, and again re-elected in 1876. Married Miss Rena Rogers, from Missouri, March 28, 1872. They

have three children—Harry, Hattie and a baby.

Hayden, Perry, laborer.

Hayes, C. I., carpenter.

Heckenlively, G. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Tipton.

Heckenlively, J. B., far., S. 4; P. O. Tipton.

Heizer, E. J., clerk.

Hellyer, A., far., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Helmer, John, farmer; P. O. Tipton.

**HEPNER, WM. T.**, carpenter and builder, Tipton; born in Warren Co., O., Sept. 19, 1832; lived there sixteen years; moved to Indiana and lived there eight years; learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; came to Cedar Co. in 1856; was in the army; enlisted in the 29th Regt. Ind. V. I., Co. D; was wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing; returned to Indiana and came to Tipton, and engaged in building; has built and helped build many buildings here. Married Barbara Ann Cripliver, from Wayne Co., O., in April, 1857; they have three children—Read, Kate, Myrtle.

Hicks, G. S., merchant.

Hill, Wm., far., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Hepple, R., S. 27; P. O. Tipton.

**HIRSCHFELDT, FRED. W.**,

manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Tipton; born in Prussia Jan. 29, 1816; he was apprenticed to a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and learned the trade, then came to America in 1852, and came to Tipton in Oct., 1853, and began business here; no one in this business now who was here when he came; has worked at his trade forty-eight years. Married Mary Harris, from Ohio, in June, 1865; they have three children—Frank, Charlie and Nellie.

Hobsteter, Conrad, blacksmith, Tipton.

Hall, Joshua, far., S. 2; P. O. Tipton.

Hoon, Joseph, laborer.

**HOON, LEE**, blacksmith, Tipton.

born in Somerset Co., Penn., Sept. 13, 1853; lived there twelve years and came to Tipton, Cedar County, in 1864; learned trade of blacksmith and has been engaged in it for the past eight years; married Miss Etta Cripliver, from this town and county, July 3, 1874.

Hoon, Silas, wagon maker.



Horn, J. C., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Tipton.  
Horn, W., far., S. 35; P. O. Tipton.

**HOWARD, JOSEPH**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Tipton; born in Knox Co., O., June 22, 1814; lived there about thirty-eight years; came to Cedar County in October, 1852; in the following November, he settled on the farm where he now resides; has lived on this place over twenty-five years; only a few settlers here when he came, who are living now; owns farm of 160 acres; is engaged in farming and stock raising. He held office of Postmaster under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan for six years, and has also held school and road offices. Married Miss Emeline Baker, from Knox Co., O., in February, 1841; they have six children—James D., living in Iowa; Mason, living in Denver; Delphus W., physician, Genoa, O.; Jemima, Charlotte E. and Louie; they have lost three children.

Howard, W., farmer; Sec. 32.

Huber, George, County Treasurer.

Huber, H., far.; Sec. 9; P. O. Tipton.

**HUBER, HARRIET A. MRS.**, Tipton; born in Delaware Co., O., Oct. 25, 1820, and lived in that State about nineteen years; she married John Huber July 6, 1839; he was born in Fairfield Co., O., in 1811; he was educated at Athens, O., and at Cannonsburg, Penn., and afterward studied law in Lancaster, O., with John T. Braze, and was admitted to the bar; they came from Ohio in an open buggy, stopping at Knoxville and Geneseo, Ill., and arrived here March 21, 1840, and were among the earliest settlers here; entered 240 acres of land; he went to Marion, Linn County, and practiced his profession there four years, then returned here and settled where they now live, and practiced law in Tipton; held office of Prosecuting Attorney of this county; he died March 9, 1870, leaving an estate of 540 acres of land; they had ten children; seven living—Elnathan S., Caroline S., Philip R., Mary L., Henry L., Lucy M., W. Scott; lost three children—John, Francis E. and Lysander; Elnathan was in the army, in the 24th Regt. I. V. I., Co. C.

**HUDELSON, JAMES T.**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 12; P. O. Tipton;

born in Henry Co., Ind., Dec. 17, 1829; lived there thirty-six years; was engaged in the mercantile business in Knightstown for many years; also was in stock business there; came to Cedar County in 1865, and engaged in stock dealing and farming; owns 320 acres of land just out of town; he has held town and road offices. Married Miss Nancy C. Stratton from Henry Co., Ind., November, 1853; they have five children—Charles C., Harry B., Maggie M., Frank and Carrie; they have lost three children.

Humphrey, E. E., printer.

Hutton, Chas., lab., S. 34; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

**INGLEDEW, GEO.**, tenant farmer, S. 19; P. O. Tipton.

Inglede, John, rent., S. 19; P. O. Tipton

Ingman, Ed., painter.

**INGMAN, LUKE D.**, merchants; dry goods and carpets; Tipton; born in Seneca Co., Ohio, April 2, 1832; came to Newton, Iowa in 1856, and came to this county in Sept., 1859. Married Melvina Wilmeth from Ohio in 1852; she died at Newton, Iowa, Dec., 1856; they had two children—Merrett E. and Effie L. Went in the army in 1861; enlisted in Co. A, 5th I. V. I.; was Fifth Sergeant in the first company raised in Tipton; he was in the battles of New Madrid, through the siege of Corinth, Iuka, Miss.; was wounded slightly by being shot through the cheek at Iuka; was through siege of Vicksburg, in the memorable charge of 22d of May; in the Fall moved to Chattanooga; was in battle of Mission Ridge, under Sherman, on the extreme left; was mustered out Sept. 28, 1864; returned and engaged in business with Mr. Dean, March, 1871; has held office of Treasurer of City Council two years, also member School Board; Supt. M. E. Sunday school for the past six years. Married Miss Mary Firth, from Union Co., Ohio, Oct., 1857; they have one daughter—Ruth Alice.

**IVES, WILLIAM H.**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Tipton; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1844; came to this county with his parents in 1854; was in the army, in 8th Regt. I. V. C., Co. K, and was Assistant Veterinary Surgeon of the regiment; he with two others

was taken prisoners by guerrillas and sentenced to be shot; they were brought out for execution, and the other two were shot, and he escaped though followed by soldiers and blood hounds; he was in twenty-three fights. Married Miss Martha Miller, of this county; they have two children—Lucy and Bessie. Mrs. Melinda Miller, mother of Mrs. Ives, was born in Champaign Co., Ohio; she married Wiseman Ford, from Virginia; they came to this county in 1839; they came by wagon, and was four weeks on the way, and were among the earliest settlers; he died in 1840; they had three children—Elizabeth, Nancy and John. She married William Miller, from Maryland, in 1842; they had four children—Mary and Martha living, Joseph and Charles, dead.

**JACK, JOHN T.**, loan agent.

**JACKSON, MALERY R.**, publisher *Conservative*, Tipton; born in Licking Co., Ohio, August 26, 1845; learned the printing business in office of the *Iowa State Press* in Iowa City; came to this county in 1859; established the *Conservative*, its first issue being March 31, 1869; since then it has been steadily growing in popular favor.

Jackson, Martin, farmer; P. O. Tipton.

Jacobs, C., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Tipton.

Jacobs, L., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Tipton.

**JACOBS, PETER**, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Tipton; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, July 11, 1819; lived there, and in Indiana twenty years, and came to Iowa in 1839; they crossed the Mississippi River in a small flat boat just large enough to hold the wagon and horses; the river was rough, and the ice made it very dangerous, but they crossed in safety; he first went to Missouri and not liking it turned back and crossed the river at St. Louis; came to New Boston and crossed over to Iowa. The first deer he ever shot, was on Sunday, in the Winter of '39 in a corn field; came to Cedar County July 3, 1840; worked by the month, and broke prairie; carted the first wheat he raised to Muscatine and sold it for 25 cents a bushel; used to go long ways to mill in the most severe weather. He went to a show in Tipton in 1855, and they wanted him

to pay twice, and they got into a fight and he whipped them all single handed and alone. He owns 200 acres of land. Married Nancy Ann Gillilan, from Ohio, May 14, 1843; they have six children—Clark, Lewis, Betsy A., Henry C., Lunette and Jimmie; lost one daughter.

**JAGGER, S. H.**, firm of S. H. Jagger & Son, proprietors Fleming House; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1813; was engaged in hotel business in Tompkins, Cortland and Tioga Counties for thirty years; came to Tipton and opened the Fleming House in 1878. Married Caroline Clark, from Tompkins Co., N. Y.; she died in 1843, leaving two daughters, Adelia and Amelia. Married Malintha Jenks, from Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1848; they have three children—William H., Carrie L. and Albert E. William H. Jagers was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1849; was in hotel until 20 years old; came to Tipton and engaged in the business with his father. Married Miss Lillie Vallette, daughter of Col. Vallette, of Chicago, Feb. 21, 1872; they have two children—Frankie Alice and Edith.

**JEFFERS, WALTER**, Superintendent County Poor Farm, Sec. 25; P. O. Tipton; born in Rhode Island Dec. 18, 1849; moved to Massachusetts in infancy; lived there eighteen years; then lived in Michigan and Mississippi; came to Cedar County in the Spring of 1872, and went to farming; he was appointed Superintendent of the County Farm by the Board of Supervisors, in January, 1878. Married Miss Sarah Evens, of this county, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ann Evens, Sept. 15, 1874; they have two children—Robert Lewis, born July 4, 1875; Charles Edgar, Dec. 22, 1877.

Johnson, Charles; P. O. Tipton.

Johnson, John; P. O. Tipton.

Johnson, O. M., stock dealer; P. O. Tipton.

**JOHNSON, P. W.**, farmer; S. 34; P. O. Tipton; born Holmes Co., Ohio, November 28, 1820; lived here thirty-two years, and came to Cedar Co. by wagon; he and his wife and four children were twenty-seven days on the way and it cost him thirty-two dollars, and arrived here Oct. 31, 1852, over twenty-five years ago; engaged in teaching school; has been on this farm since

1853; owns 110 acres of land; has been officially connected with the town many years; has held the office of Justice of the Peace eight years, Assessor six years, Town Trustee, Town Clerk and Secretary Town School Board. Married Sarah Wiggins, from Fayette Co., Penn., Nov. 17, 1843; they have seven children—Hattie, John C., Rebecca A., William G., Mattie B., Silas L., Minnie M.; lost two sons—Jefferson and Osear; John was in the army in the 11th Reg't. I. V. I., Co. E; was in several battles.

Johnston, J. C., far., S. 2; P. O. Tipton.  
Johnston, W. H., far.; S. 2; P. O. Tipton.

**KELLY, CHARLES**, farmer, S. 35; P. O. Tipton.

**KELLY, WILLIAM**, farmer, S. 35; P. O. Wilton; born LaGrange Co., Ind., Feb. 22, 1844, and came with his parents to Cedar Co. by wagon in 1847; they settled where John Bolton now lives, and were, among the early settlers—only few here then. Mr. Kelly was in the army; enlisted Aug. 1862, in the 24th Regiment I. V. I., Co. B. It was called the Temperance Regiment when organized; the Colonel was a minister and presiding elder, and there were fifteen Methodist ministers in the regiment, but most of them forgot it before they got home. Mr. Kelly enlisted as a private at the age of seventeen; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant; was then promoted first Lieut., and was Acting Adjutant of the Regiment three months; was detailed as Ambulance officer of their division, the Second, Thirtieth Army Corps; had charge of Freight Division from Goldsboro' to Newbern; was in seven battles, and mustered out Aug. 1865, and engaged in farming and stock raising; owns farm of 168 acres. Married Miss Mattie Moore from Ohio, January 12, 1871; they have one son—Harry L., born Nov. 21, 1872.

Kemp, John A., boarding house.

Kennedy, E. M., printer.

**KENSINGER, JOHN**, farmer, S. 14; P. O. Tipton; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Oct. 6, 1815; lived there nineteen years and then moved to Ohio for some years, and moved to Indiana and lived there eight or nine years, and came to this county in a wagon with two yokes of oxen and one horse, and arrived

here in June, 1853; pre-empted land, where he now lives from Government, and engaged in farming. Owns 135 acres of land. Married Annie Darger from Berks Co., Pa., July 12, 1840; they have three children—Mary M., Annie T. and Jacob A.; lost one in infancy. Jacob A. lives at home and helps manage and carry on the farm.

Kensinger, J. A., far., S. 14; P. O. Tipton.  
Kent, G. O., painter, S. 23; P. O. Tipton.  
Kent, Orison, far.; P. O. Tipton.

Kester, S., S. 5; P. O. Tipton.

**KETTELL, WM.**, farmer and brick manufacturer; S. 4; P. O. Tipton; born in Buckinghamshire, England, April 26, 1831; lived there twenty-three years, and came to this country in 1854; came to Cincinnati, and then came to Cedar Co. in 1855, and engaged in plastering; has lived here twenty-two years; is engaged in making brick and farming; owns a farm of seventy acres; has held the office of School Director; was in the army; enlisted in the 2d Regt. I. V. I., Co. C. Married Miss Eliza Jane Roberts, from Ohio, in Sept. 1857; they had nine children, four sons and five daughters; have lost two children.

Kilbourn, J. E., photograph artist.

Kinsey, Dewatt, far., S. 29; P. O. Tipton.

Kinsey, John, far., S. 29; P. O. Tipton.

Kirby, M. C., tailor.

Kizer, James; P. O. Tipton.

Kizer, Mason, far.; P. O. Tipton.

**KIZER, NICHOLAS**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 5; P. O. Tipton; born at Henderson's Grove, Knox Co., Ill., Oct. 31, 1840, and came with his parents in infancy to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1841; they were early settlers; only few here now who were here when they came; in 1864, he went to Idaho and engaged in mining for two years, and returned in 1868 and engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns 393 acres of land; has held school and road offices. Married Miss Josie Weaver, from Freeport, Ill., Feb. 14, 1877; they have one daughter—Luella Kizer, born Jan. 11, 1878.

**KIZER, NANCY MRS.**, Sec. 5; P. O. Tipton; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; came to Ohio when 5 years of age. Married William Kizer,



from Virginia, in 1831; they came to Cedar Co., Ia., and were among the earliest settlers; they located where they now live, and entered the land from the Government. Mr. Kizer died Nov. 3, 1871, leaving a large estate; they have seven sons and five daughters.

Kizer, Walter, medical student, Tipton.

Kizer, W. F., medical student.

Kizer, W. J., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Tipton.

Knepper, Cyrus F., shoemaker.

Knott, Alonzo; P. O. Tipton.

Knott, F. S. far., Sec. 27; P. O. Tipton.

Knott, Joseph, far., S. 27; P. O. Tipton.

Knott, J. C. far., Sec. 27; P. O. Tipton.

Knott, J. E., laborer.

Knott, J. S., far., S. 27; P. O. Tipton.

Knott, R. W., far.; P. O. Clarence.

Knott, S. W., far.; P. O. Tipton.

Knott, Thomas.

**KNOTT, WILLIAM M.**, farmer, Sec. 30; Tipton; born in Richland, O., March 22, 1819; lived there sixteen years; lived in Indiana one year and came by ox team to this county, being four or five weeks on the way, and arrived in November, 1836; is one of the oldest settlers in this county; there were plenty of Indians here; he has seen Indians chase deer where the town now stands; settled on a claim and built a log cabin; the first grist they had ground was at a small mill, eight miles above Davenport, forty-eight miles distant; his father carried a bushel of meal and a neighbor a side of pork, twenty-five miles, when they were in want of provisions. He has held office of Constable and Assessor, and also was Deputy Sheriff for four years. He owns farm of 130 acres. Married Miss Eliza J. Allen from Logan Co., O., March 12, 1845; they have ten children, eight sons and two daughters. Old Father Baker was the first minister that preached; he used to preach occasionally at the cabins of the settlers.

Koahn, J., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Tipton.

Koahn, M., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Tipton.

Koahn, S., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Tipton.

Koch, F. W., saloon keeper.

**KYNETT, J. W., REV.**, minister M. E. Church, Sec. 17; P. O. Tipton; born in Adams Co., Penn., April 24, 1827; moved to Ohio when 5 years of age; lived there six years: lived in Indi-

ana five years, and came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1842; they came by wagon all the way, being four weeks on the road; engaged in farming; could only get \$1.50 per cwt. for pork, one-half cash and one-half trade; corn, eighteen cents a bushel. Mr. Kynett was present at Agency City, in 1842, when the treaty was made with the Indians; in 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican war, in Capt. Morgan's company; came to Cedar Co. July 4, 1855; he commenced preaching in 1851, and has been connected with the Iowa Conference since 1865. Married Mrs. Almira Cummings, formerly Miss Almira Beck, from Ohio, December, 1854; she was an early settler, and came to this county in 1843; they own 331 acres of land, and have three daughters—Fanny B. (attending school at Mt. Vernon), Mary A. (at home), Almira K. (attending school at Mt. Vernon).

**LANDT, CHARLES**, real estate and loan agent.

**LANDT, SANFORD V.**, attorney at law, Tipton; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 6, 1842, and received his education there; studied law with Lyman Tremaine and Rufus Peckham, of Albany, N. Y.; he attended Law School there and graduated in the Spring of 1865, and came to this county in the Fall of 1866; in 1867, he associated with Mr. Wolf in the practice of his profession here; holds the office of Mayor of Tipton; was elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877; was again re-elected in 1878. Married Miss Bertha Brouse, from Canada, near Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1868; they have three children—Nellie E., Edward B., Melissa C.; lost three children, one son and two daughters.

**LANG, BERNARD**, butcher and meat market, Tipton; born in Prussia Sept. 27, 1837; came to this country in 1856; lived in the State of New York three years; came to Cedar Co. in 1860 and engaged in farming; has been engaged in his present business for the past eight years, and does the leading and principal market business here, requiring one engine at the slaughter house to do all the rendering there, and another engine at his store; owns eighty acres adjoining the town; he was in the

army; enlisted in the 2d Regt. I. V. I., Co. B; was in the battle of Kingston. Married Kathrina Decklotz, from Prussia, Sept. 12, 1862; they have four children—Charlie, Annie, Katie and Albert.

**LANGHAM, ADNEY**, Tipton.

**LARRISON, ENOCH F.**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Tipton; born in Morris Co., N. J., Feb. 26, 1811; lived there twenty-one years; lived in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and came to Cedar Co. in 1841; he and Moses Bunker came together; they cut and hewed the timber for the log jail; only several houses in Tipton then; there are only a few here now that were here when they came. Mr. Larrison went to California in 1852 and engaged in mining; returned in 1858 and engaged in farming and stock raising, and owns 260 acres of land. Married Jane Allen, from Ohio, Dec. 25, 1871; she died in April, 1873. Thomas J. Larrison was in the army, 24th Regt. I. V. I., Co. B, and was in a number of battles.

Larrison, T. J., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Tipton.  
Latham, Alden C., physician, Tipton.

**LATTIG, H. L.** (firm of Garber & Lattig), surgeon dentist, Tipton; born in Stephenson Co., Ill., July 24, 1852; studied dentistry; lived in Kansas two years; came to Tipton in 1874, and associated with Dr. Garber in the practice of his profession.

Lee, C. S., far., S. 36; P. O. Tipton.

**LEE, WILLIAM**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 36; P. O. Tipton; born in West Virginia, five miles east of Wheeling, Oct. 15, 1815; moved to Ohio in infancy, to Fairfield County, and lived there twenty-eight years; was engaged in farming and lumber business; he came with his wife and child by wagon to this county, being twenty-three days on the way, and arrived here Oct. 5, 1844; located two miles west of here, then entered the land where he now lives from the Government; it was called the "sand quarter," though there is not over one-fourth of an acre of sand altogether on the farm; there is no one living adjoining him but Wm. Aldrich and James Saffley, who were here when he came; he owns 360 acres of land. Mr. Lee

commenced preaching twenty-six years ago, and has had large experience in Evangelical labor and church work throughout the county and this part of the State; has canvassed this county as agent of the Bible Society, and is now President of the Society, and has been connected with it officially for thirty years; he has been much interested in educational matters and has been on the School Board for many years. Married Miss Esther Winter, from Fairfield Co., Ohio, Oct. 18, 1842; they have nine children, all living—Sarah E., Ella, Anna, William H., Charles S., Edward, Frank, Maggie Belle and Walter.

Lee, W. H., clergyman, M. E. Church.

Lichtenwalter, Absalom, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Tipton.

Lichtenwalter, J. S., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Tipton.

Linaweaver, W., far., S. 1; P. O. Tipton.  
Lindsay, H. H., painter.

Linn, Arthur, dry goods salesman.

Long, E. lab.; Sec. 35; P. O. Tipton.

Long, Edward, rent., S. 10; P. O. Tipton.

Long, W. C., farmer.

**LONGLEY, CHAS. L.**, publisher *Tipton Advertiser* born in Franklin Co., Mass., May 27, 1843; came with his parents to Medina Co., O., in infancy; lived there and in Oberlin ten years and came to this county in 1854; enlisted in the army, in the 24th Regt. I. V. I., Co. C; was in the battles of Fort Gibson and Champion Hills and was in trenches before Vicksburg during the siege; belonged to the non-commissioned staff of the regiment during the latter part of time; has been connected with this paper for ten years. Married Miss H. E. Phillips, from Mt. Vernon, Ia., in 1868; they have three children—Alfred, Emma R. and Otis.

Lovell, Wm. lab., Sec. 9; P. O. Tipton.

Lyle, A., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Tipton.

Lyle, Frank, far., Sec. 10, P. O. Tipton.

**LYLE, JOHN C.**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Tipton; born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Dec. 24, 1819; moved to Ohio with his parents when 4 years of age; lived there twenty-four years, then came by wagon to Cedar County, being three weeks on the way, and arrived here Sept. 28, 1847; only a few are here now who were here when he came; he en-

tered land from the Government and engaged in farming; only had \$122 when he came, but by industry and good management, he now owns 235 acres, after disposing of some of his land. He has held office of Town Trustee and school offices. Mr. Lyle has been married three times. His first wife was Clarissa Braley, of Ohio; his second wife was Terzah Graham, of Ohio; his third wife was Sarah E. Dixon, of Virginia; she died April 1, 1877; he has eight children—William L., Julia M., Frank H., Alonzo S., Lydia M. and Carrie B., by first wife, and Harvey Grant and John C., by second wife. William was in army, in the 135th Regt. Ohio I. V. I.

**M**CCABE, CHAS., carpenter.

**McCRACKEN, ALFRED,**

farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton; born in Orange Co., Ind., April 25, 1816; came to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1829, and came to Cedar Co. by wagon; was twelve days on the way and got here Sept. 12, 1841, and settled where he now lives; in the Spring of 1842, he entered the land from the Government and engaged in farming; only a few here now who were here when he came; there was plenty of deer, turkeys and wolves here then; owns a farm of 100 acres. Married Lucy How, from Indiana, daughter of Nathan How, one of the early settlers, March 19, 1839; they have eight children—John, Mary E., Sarah E., Emma, Harriet, Alfred, Jr., Libbie and Grant; lost one daughter. John was in the army in the 24th Regt. I. V. I., Co. C, and was in a number of battles.

McClain, Irwin, far., S. 28; P. O. Tipton.

McClain, John; P. O. Tipton.

McClain, L., far.; P. O. Tipton.

**McCLUNG, JAMES M.,** farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Tipton; born in Greenbrier Co., Va., July 21, 1827; lived there twenty-nine years and came to Cedar Co. April 10, 1856, and has been engaged in farming, stock raising and dealing in stock; owns 265 acres of land, and has held school and road offices. Married Miss Hannah Gay, from Virginia, July 8, 1856; they have eight children, four sons and four

daughters—Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Charles, Andrew, Samuel, Alice and Everett. Samuel McClung, father of James, was born in 1799 and is now living in Virginia, and has been one of the greatest hunters in that State, and the finest marksman and the best shot in Green Brier Co., or in that part of the State.

McClure, John, retired farmer.

McCormick, Alex, boot and shoemaker.

McCoy, L., ten. far., S. 19; P. O. Tipton.

**McCROSKEY, DAVID W.,**

farmer and raiser of blooded stock, Sec. 25; P. O. Tipton; born in Clark Co., Ohio, Nov. 6, 1839; lived there until 8 years of age, when he came with his parents to Cedar Co., Iowa; they came by wagon, being about three weeks on the way; arrived here in November, 1847; they settled on Sugar Creek, in this town, and were among the early settlers; there was not a fence or piece of land broke between here and Davenport then. He has lived on his present farm seventeen years and is largely engaged in raising blooded stock. He owns 545 acres and has some of the finest stock in this county, consisting of short horn cattle, Berkshire hogs, Cotswold sheep; also elk, deer and goats. His stock carried off the largest number of premiums at the Cedar Co. Agricultural Fair of any breeder in this county. Married Miss Sarah Gay, from Virginia, Nov. 1, 1859; they have three children—William, Lucy and George; lost two children—Ella and Howard.

**McCROSKEY, DAVID,** farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Tipton; born in Rockbridge Co., Va., July 18, 1817; lived there fifteen years; came to Greene Co., Ohio, and lived there six years, and started from there Sept. 18, 1838, on horseback, in company with three others and arrived in Cedar Co. about Oct. 1, 1838; was one of the earliest settlers, and only a few living here now who were here when he came. He bought a claim where he now lives, and entered the land from the Government when it came into market, and has lived on this farm about forty years. He gave this grove its name of Virginia Grove when the first Sunday school



was organized here; owns a farm of 240 acres, and has held school offices. Married Catharine Miller, from Ohio, in 1840; she died March 6, 1848; they had four children—Cyrus B., Martha A., Eliza Jane and infant; lost them all. Married Nancy Arnett March 1, 1849; they have one daughter—Mary Luella; lost one son—George Ellsworth. His son, Cyrus B., was in the army in the 9th I. V. C., Co. G, and died in the hospital at Duvall's Bluff, White River.

**McCROSKEY, JOHN H.**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 21; P. O. Tipton; born in Clark Co., Ohio, near Springfield, April 1, 1847; came with his parents in infancy to Cedar Co.; they came by wagon, being three weeks on the way, and arrived here in the Fall of 1847, and were among the early settlers; they settled on the farm where he now lives; there were only a few here then and it was all open prairie between here and Davenport, and only a few cabins anywhere. Mr. McCroskey is largely engaged in farming and stock raising, giving special attention to graded cattle and fine horses, receiving premiums for the best span of carriage horses and the best team for all use; owns a farm of 555 acres. Married Miss Ada L. Bunker, daughter of Moses Bunker, Esq., of this county, April 4, 1867; they have four children—Walter E., Blanche L., Amy and Orra B.

**McCROSKEY, JOSEPH**, deceased; father of David and John McCroskey; was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., in 1807; lived there about twenty-two years. Married Miss Christina Anderson, from the same place, April 6, 1829; she was born March 30, 1810; they came to Ohio in 1830; lived there seventeen years; they came by wagon to Cedar Co., and was three weeks on the way and arrived Sept. 27, 1847, and settled on Sugar Creek, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He died Sept. 7, 1865, leaving a large estate; they had ten children, three living—Mrs. Martha E. Carl, David W. and John H.; lost seven children—Joseph L. and Estaline A., in Ohio, Mary E., Robert N., Aaron H., James H., Will-

iam H., here. Mrs. McCroskey lives with her son on the home place.

**McCROSKEY, WM., Sr.**, farmer and breeder of fine stock, S. 4; P. O. Tipton; born in Greene Co., Ohio, April 5, 1834; received his education there and attended Antioch College while Horace Mann was President; came to Cedar Co. in 1859, and engaged in farming and raising blooded stock, raising some of the best Short Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs and Cotswold Sheep in the county. He owns a farm of 455 acres and sixty-five acres of timber; has held town and school offices. Married Miss Anna M. Carpenter, from near Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1868; they have three children—Cyrus B., Ward C., and Orrell A. His mother, Mrs. Emily McCroskey, was born in Salem Co., N. J., and came to Ohio in infancy and married John McCroskey, from Virginia in April, 1832; they came to this county in 1855. He died November 4, 1870. She has one son—William L., and lost one son—Cyrus M., who was in the army in the 24th I. V. I., Co. C; he was in the battle of Champion Hills and contracted disease from which he died June 28, 1863.

McCroskey, Wm., far., S. 4; P. O. Tipton. McDonald, J. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Tipton. McFarland, Geo., cattle dealer.

**McHANNA, WASHINGTON**, farmer, S. 24; P. O. Tipton; born in Green Brier Co., Va., Dec. 30, 1822; lived there twenty-eight years, and came with his parents to Cedar Co. in Nov., 1851, and engaged in farming; there was but little improvement on the prairie when he came, and they thought it would never be settled up. He has lived here twenty-six years, and engaged in farming and stock raising; owns 200 acres of land. Married Mary Agnes Walkup, from Green Brier Co., Va., Feb. 13, 1850. They have five children—Elizabeth H., William Henry, Marietta C., David W. and Joseph W.; they have lost seven children, three sons and four daughters.

McKee, Roy, jeweler.

**McKIBBON, JOSEPH**, farmer; S. 8; P. O. Tipton; born in Ireland July, 1836; came to this country and lived in the State of New York and in

Ohio, and came to Cedar Co. in 1853, over twenty-four years ago; was in the army; enlisted in the 11th Reg't. I. V. I., Co. E., and was in many hard battles; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Grand Gulf, Jackson, and through the siege of Vicksburg; was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and Iuka; returned and engaged in farming; owns a farm of 100 acres. Married Miss Eliza Chase, from Illinois in 1867; they have four children—Nancy Ann, Mary, Wm. Sherman and Lilly May.

**McLAIN, JOHN**, farmer, S. 28; P. O. Tipton; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., April 1, 1810; removed to Pennsylvania in infancy and lived there thirty-eight years; removed to Ohio and lived there five years and came to Cedar Co., Iowa, in Oct. 1853; engaged in farming and has lived on this section of land ever since he came, twenty-four years ago; owns a farm of 105 acres; has held the office of Constable and Road Supervisor. Married Miss Esther Fletcher from Centre Co., Penn., Sept. 27, 1831. They have eleven children—Mary A., Elizabeth, Lea, Magdalena, Amanda, Samuel S., Rudolph H., Michael S., Nancy, John D., and Isaac. Mr. McLain had two sons in the army; Rudolph was in the 11th and John was in the 46th Regt. I. V. I.

McLain S., tenant farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Tipton.

McNamara, W. P., clerk; Tipton.

**MAGEE, J. N.**, merchant tailor and Justice of the Peace, Tipton; born in Frederick Co., Md., April 26, 1817; moved to Ohio at an early age; learned the tailoring business; lived in Cincinnati; came to this county and engaged in business here; there is no one in the same business here now who was here when he came. He held the office of Justice of the Peace during the war, and was again elected to fill the same office in 1876. Married Hannah Bates from Martinsburg, Va., September, 1841. They have six children—three sons and three daughters; he had one son in the army in the 5th I. V. C.

Mahoney, John, laborer, Tipton.

Mahoney, Wm., blacksmith, Tipton.

Matthews, Franklin, far.; P. O. Tipton.

**MATHEWS, JOHN P.**, farmer and stock raiser, S. 19; P. O. Tipton; born in this town and county, April 1, 1842, and has lived in this county thirty-six years, except one or two years spent in traveling in California and other places. He is one of the oldest native born settlers in this town who is now living here; was engaged in the stock business for several years, and is now engaged in farming and stock raising; owns farm of 200 acres. Married Miss Maria Ingman, from Ohio, Jan. 12, 1871. They have one daughter—Martha, born Nov. 18, 1877.

Mathew, Wm., far., S. 19; P. O. Tipton.

**MAYNARD, ARTHUR B.**, Sheriff of Cedar County, Tipton; born in Wyandotte Co., Ohio, Sept. 14, 1844; was in the army; enlisted in the 45th Regt. Ohio V. I., Co. C; after serving six months, the regiment was mounted and served in the front, where they had many skirmishes; was also all through the Atlanta campaign; upon his return from the war, he entered school in Illinois, at the State University, and came to Iowa in 1869; served as Deputy Sheriff for six years and was elected Sheriff of this county in 1875, and re-elected in 1877. Married Miss Henrietta Swartzlender, from this county, Nov. 22, 1870.

Maynard, H. H., physician.

Maynard, Joshua, retired physician.

Mayor, Christian, far.; P. O. Tipton.

Mayor, J. B., far., S. 15; P. O. Tipton.

Mayer, Jas., far., S. 16; P. O. Tipton.

Mayer, John, far., S. 15; P. O. Tipton.

Mayor, John G., far., S. 16; P. O. Tipton.

Meghan, John, stone mason, Tipton.

Merriam, Frank, laborer.

Mesher, J., lab., S. 13; P. O. Tipton.

Metz, M., far., S. 4; P. O. Tipton.

Miller, Charles, Sec. 14; P. O. Tipton.

Miller, Edward, Tipton.

Miller, J. P., plasterer, Tipton.

Miller, W. F., merchant.

Millhouse, N. C., Marshal.

Moore, F. D.

Morehead, R. W., far.; P. O. Tipton.

Morehead, Wm., renter; P. O. Tipton.

**MORTON, ABRAHAM, P.**, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Tipton; born in Fairfield Co., O., July 22, 1820; lived there twenty-five years, and came to



Iowa in 1845 ; came to Cedar County in 1851 and engaged in farming ; only little improvements on the prairie when he came ; he only had \$9.00 when he came, and now owns a farm of 120 acres of land ; has lived here twenty-seven years. Married Lucetta Geesaman, from Lebanon Co., Penn., in May, 1849 ; they have three children—John W., Ella E. and Rosetta ; they lost one son in Ohio. John W. is Vice Grand Master of Manitou Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 8, in Tipton.

Morton, J. W., farmer and carpenter, Sec. 25 ; P. O. Tipton.

Mowery, Geo., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Tipton.

Mudgett, A. H., vet. surgeon.

Munn, S. W., far., Sec. 24 ; P. O. Tipton.

Murphy, J. H., tinner.

Murray, S. M., blacksmith.

Musselman, S., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Tipton.

Muzzy, J. F., harness maker.

**N** EIMAN, C. A., wagon maker.

**NEBERGALL, ANDREW J.**, farmer, Sec. 33 ; P. O. Pleasant Hill ; born in Fayette Co., W. Va., Feb. 2, 1827 ; lived there twenty-four years, and learned the blacksmith trade ; then lived in an adjoining county nine years ; came to Cedar Co., Iowa, in the Spring of 1862, and engaged in the blacksmith business and also in farming ; owns 420 acres of land. Married Margaret McCue, from Nicholas Co., W. Va., in 1851 ; she died in 1871 ; they have three children living—Sarah E., John William and Charles S. ; lost two children—Melinda and Allen. Married Sarah E. Leverich, from Muscatine Co., Iowa, in 1872.

**NEELY, WM. F.**, farmer, Sec. 35 ; P. O. Tipton ; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Oct. 23, 1843, and when 2 years of age, came with his parents to Cedar County ; in 1845, they landed at Rochester ; they were among the early settlers, as there were only a few here when they came ; the farm on which he now lives was the first farm settled in Cedar Co. ; Benjamin Fraseur made the claim. Mr. Neely is engaged in farming and stock raising, and owns 286 acres of land. Married Miss Mary J. Carpenter, from Delaware Co., O., July 19, 1869 ; they have two children—Edith, born Oct. 3, 1870 ; Edna, Sept. 16, 1873.

Neiman, C. F., wagon maker, Tipton.

**NEIMAN, JOHN N.**, attorney, Tipton ; born in Centre Co., Penn., Dec. 18, 1848 ; lived there eight years and came to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1856 ; attended the Iowa State University and took the degree of A. B. in 1874, and graduated in the Law Department in 1875 and took degree of LL. B., and was admitted to practice in the State and Supreme Courts ; in 1877, took degree of Master of Arts ; has held office of Township Clerk.

Neiman, S. R., wagon maker.

Neiman, P. W., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Tipton.

Neiman, William, laborer.

**NEWCOM, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 2 ; P. O. Tipton ; born in Jefferson Co., Penn., July 21, 1835 ; lived there twenty-two years and came to Cedar County in 1857 ; enlisted in the army in 1861, in the 11th Regt. I. V. I., Co. E ; was in the battles of Shiloh, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, around Atlanta and went with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea ; was in the service four years ; returned and engaged in farming ; owns a farm of eighty acres ; has held office of Justice of the Peace and Town Trustee. Married Mrs. Lucinda Kells, formerly Lucinda Marshall, from Armstrong Co., Penn., in Feb., 1867 ; they have five children—Eleanor J., Ida May, William L., Margaret A. and Bailey ; lost one daughter.

Newans, Richard, farmer ; P. O. Tipton.

**O** CHELTREE, KLYBE, S. 19 ; P. O. Tipton.

**OCHELTREE, MORRIS**, far. S. 5 ; P. O. Tipton ; born in Green Brier Co., Va., May 1, 1809 ; lived in Virginia twenty-five years ; then went to Ohio and lived seven years ; then came by team from Ohio to Cedar Co., being twenty-seven days on the way, and arrived here Nov. 2, 1842 ; was one of the early settlers, only a few here now who were here when he came ; engaged in farming, and has lived on his present farm thirty-one years, and, although he had nothing when he came, by industry and good management, he has now a property of 360 acres in his home farm ; has been School Director. He has been married twice ; his first wife was Francina MeFerrin, from Virginia ; she died in 1847.



He married Mrs. Margaret Brifogle, from Ohio, in 1852. He has four children by his first wife—Mary, Ellen, Alley and Naney; also four by his second wife—Elizabeth, Thomas H., Anna, Robert K. Mrs. Ocheltree had five children; two of her sons—William M. and Solomon, were in the army. Solomon died of disease contracted in the army.

**OCHELTREE, WILLIAM**, farmer, S. 34 P. O. Tipton; born in Green Brier Co., Va., May 8, 1804 lived there thirty-two years and moved to Ohio in 1836, and lived there nine years, and came by wagon to Cedar Co., being three or four weeks on the way, and married here in 1845; settled in this town one of the early settlers; only a few here when he came; engaged in farming; used to haul his wheat and pork to Muscatine. Owns 192 acres of land; has held the office of Justice of the Peace two terms, and has held school and road offices. Married Mary Blake from Green Brier Co., Va., 1833. She died in 1853; had seven children—Robert R., Sarah Jane, Ann Eliza, Ellen, and William R.; lost two. Married Rebecca Jones, from Pocahontas Co., Va., 1857; they have three children—Laura, Minerva and Margaret, and lost two children. Robert R. was in the army in the 5th Regt. I. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Olson, A. B. Marshal.

Orton, Nelson, janitor.

O'Toole, Michael, laborer.

Owen, Josiah, far.; S. 14, P. O. Tipton.

**OWEN, REUBEN**, farmer; S. 7; P. O. Tipton; born in Richland Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1834; lived there seventeen years, and came with parents to Cedar Co.; started Sept. 15th, and came by wagon, and arrived Oct. 12th, 1852; then settled the first Winter west of Tipton; there his father bought where he now lives; Reuben taught school Winters for some years; then was clerk in store in Clarence, and was Deputy Postmaster there, then engaged in farming and stock raising, and owns a farm of 240 acres. Has held the office of Town Treasurer at Clarence. Married Miss Ruth A. Bradley, daughter of Luther Bradley, one of the earliest settlers,

March 15, 1860; they have four children—Luella C., John T., Myrtie M., Sarah E.; they lost two sons—Luther W. and Freddie L.

**OWEN, WESLEY**, farmer; S. 16; P. O. Tipton; born in Perry Co., Penn., Sept. 6, 1805; lived there twenty-seven years; moved to Ohio and lived there twenty years, and came to Cedar Co., 1852; they came by wagon, and were twenty-two days on the way, and arrived here in Oct., 1852, and has lived here over twenty-five years; is engaged in farming, and owns 125 acres of land. Married Elizabeth Stewart, from Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1835; they have seven children—Reuben, Josiah, Henry, Mary Ann, Rhoda J., Samantha and Emeline.

**PALMER, AL.**, clerk, Palmer House.

**PALMER, MARY, MRS.**, proprietor Palmer House, Tipton; born in Somerset Co., Penn. She married George Statler, from Bedford Co., Penn., in 1828; he was engaged in hotel business; he died in 1836. She married Joshua Palmer from Bedford Co., Penn.; he died May 21, 1863. She came to Cedar Co. in 1864, to Tipton and engaged in the hotel business; keeping the Pennsylvania House, Aldrich House, and now has the Palmer House. She has been connected with hotel business over forty years; she has ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Parsons, A. A., saddler.

Paxton, H. C., far., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Petty, Joseph, clerk, drug store, Tipton.

**PIATT, H. C.**, attorney at law, Tipton; born in Lyecoming Co., Penn., March 24, 1824; lived there twenty-three years; attended Jefferson College when Robert J. Breckenbridge was President; graduated there in 1849; removed to Indiana and taught school in the Academy at La Porte City; went to South Bend and read law with Joseph Jernegan, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1852. Married Miss Margaret Eason, from Lyecoming Co., Penn., November, 1852, and they came to this county May, 1853, having walked from Iowa City to this town; only had five cents when he got here, and has prac-

tiated his profession here twenty-five years. Has held the office of Treasurer of this county two terms; also President of the School Board, and was President of the Cedar Co. Agricultural Society for eight years. Lost two children; they have three children—Nettie, Matie, William B.

**PLANK, ANTON**, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Tipton; born in Germany June 16, 1824; came to America in 1852; lived in New Orleans, Cincinnati and in Illinois, and came to Cedar Co. about the year 1856; he commenced without anything, and now owns 210 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising; was in the army six years in Germany. Married Magdalena Bacher, from Germany, in Cincinnati, January, 1854; they have five children—Joseph, John, Charlie, Mary, Lena; they have lost three children.

Plank, Jos., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Tipton.

Porter, H. R., lawyer.

Potts, Andrew, laborer.

**PRESCOTT, THOS. C.**, Clerk of District and Circuit Courts, Tipton; born in Stratford, N. H., Nov. 16, 1837; lived in that State about twenty-seven years; was in the army; enlisted in the 8th Regt. N. H. Vol. Inf., Co. G; transferred to Co. H, same regiment; served in the Gulf Department; was in the battles of Port Hudson, May 27 and June 14, and was also in the Red River campaign; was wounded at Port Hudson June 14; came to this county in 1865; at Durant engaged in merchandising. Has held the office of Supervisor; was elected Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts in 1876. Married Miss Jennie A. Washbon, of New York State, Oct. 7, 1868; they have one daughter.

**RAPP, MORRIS**, butcher.

Reed, James, lab., Sec. 11; P. O. Tipton.

**REEDER, ALFRED C.**, farmer and stock dealer, of the firm of J. W. Reeder & Brother, Sec. 26; P. O. Tipton; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, June 14, 1839, and when 11 years of age came with his father's family, by wagon, to Cedar Co., in 1850; they settled about two miles west of Tipton for one year, then moved to where they now live, which is the old homestead farm;

there are not many living here now who were here when they came; has seen a prairie fire a mile wide sweep over his farm; he is engaged in farming, stock raising and stock dealing with his brother, and they are the oldest stock dealers here; owns 330 acres of land; was in the army; enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, in Co. C, 24th Regt. I. V. I.; was in the battle of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and other fights and skirmishes; was mustered out Aug. 5, 1865; has held town and school offices. Married Miss Eva McCune March 12, 1874; they have one son—George Avery, born June 24, 1875; lost one daughter—Eva.

**REEDER, GEO.**, retired, Sec. 27; P. O. Tipton; born in Frederick Co., Md., Jan. 8, 1797; moved to Virginia; lived there until 21 years old; learned his trade as carpenter and joiner; moved to Clermont Co., Ohio, lived there until 1850, when he came with his family by wagon to Cedar Co.; arrived in the Fall of the same year; in the following year, he settled where he now lives and engaged in farming, and has lived here twenty-eight years. Married Sophia Stroup, from Pennsylvania, April 5, 1827, and after being married fifty years, she died Feb. 1, 1878, leaving four sons—William B., George W., John W., Alfred C.; lost one son and one daughter.

**REEDER, GEO. W.**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 27; P. O. Tipton; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1834; lived there seventeen years, and then came to this county with his father's family, by wagon, and arrived here in the Fall of 1850; they were early settlers; engaged in farming and stock raising, and owns 285 acres of land. Married Miss Emma Horn, from Pennsylvania, Oct. 26, 1867; they have four children—Alfred F., Bertha, Harry, baby, little girl.

**REEDER, JOHN W.**, of the firm of J. W. Reeder & Bro., farmers and live stock dealers, S. 26; P. O. Tipton; born in Clermont Co., O., Oct. 11, 1836; worked there fourteen years and came with his parents to Cedar County; they came by wagon, being twenty-four days on the way here and arrived Oct. 15,

1850; engaged in farming; he was engaged in teaching in the county during the Winter seasons for ten years, and taught in the grammar department in Tipton for two years. He and his brother have been dealing largely in live stock for many years and are the oldest dealers here. He owns 525 acres of land; has held office of Secretary of School Board and has been Superintendent of Sunday schools for fifteen years. Married Miss Sarah E. Lee, daughter of Rev. Wm. Lee, of this town, Oct. 20, 1861; they have six children—Charlie F., Lillie M., Rosella, Arthur C., Lonie and Ralph M.

**REEVE, EDWIN D.**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton; born in Morrow Co., O., Dec. 28, 1839; lived there thirteen years, and came with his parents to Cedar County in 1852; they came by wagon, being twenty-three days on the way; it was all Government land east of where they now live, at that time. Mr. Reeve was in the army; enlisted in Co. E, 11th Regt. I. V. L., army of Tennessee; returned and engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns 248 acres of land; has held school and road offices, and now holds office of Justice of the Peace. Married Miss Mary E. Herr, from Ohio, March 13, 1865; they have five children—George A., Francis W., Fanny L., Mary S. and James M.

**REICHERT, JOHN C.**, merchant and dealer in hardware, house furnishing goods and agricultural implements, Tipton; born in Germany March 27, 1835; came to this country when 3 years of age; lived in Ohio until coming to this county in the Spring of 1855; learned trade of carpenter and joiner; after working at his trade eleven years, was in the lumber business for two years, then engaged in his present business about ten years ago. Married Miss Bertha Landrook from Ohio, Feb. 5, 1861; they have five children—Ella R., Mary B., Ordellia, Paul and Fred; they lost one child in infancy.

**REICHERT, JOHN H.**, lumber dealer, Tipton; born in Stark Co., O., Jan. 5, 1839; lived there seventeen years; learned trade of carpenter and joiner; came to Cedar County, to Tipton, in 1856; followed his trade for ten

years, then engaged in the hardware business about seven years; retired from that on account of his health and engaged in the lumber business in 1874; has held office; one of Town Council. Married Miss Purlina Birley, from Ohio, Oct. 1, 1863; they have five children—Lilly May, Walter, Maggie, Rosa A. and Charlie; they have lost one daughter.

Rider, C. E., boarding house.

Rider, James, farmer, P. O. Tipton.

**RIGG, THOMAS, M. D.**, physician and druggist, Tipton; born in the north of England, Oct. 23, 1814; came to America in the Spring of 1840 and located in Philadelphia; studied medicine in England and Philadelphia; came to Johnson Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming and practicing medicine; was also engaged in the drug business with his son in Iowa City; has been engaged in the drug business here for the past seven years. Married Mary Musgrove, from England; she died in 1869. Married Kate James, from Ohio, in 1870; has five children by his first wife.

Riley, J. P., tenant far., Sec. 16; P. O. Tipton.

Ripley, J. H., carpenter.

Roberdy, R., far., S; 1; P. O. Tipton.

**RODGERS, BENJAMIN J.**, farmer, retired, Tipton; born in Morrow Co., O., Aug. 3, 1829; lived there nineteen years and went to California in 1849 and engaged in mining; returned in 1853 and came to Iowa, to this county, in 1853, and entered 320 acres of land. Married Miss Jane Tuttle, from Morrow Co., O., in Feb. 1854, and they came to this county, to Red Oak; in April of the same year; she died in 1855. He was among the first to move out on the prairie, where no one thought it would ever be settled; he built a small house, set up on posts and the wolves would come under the house nights and growl and fight; he was engaged in farming twenty-two years, and gave it up on account of poor health. He owned 400 acres of land, but has sold all except a farm of 120 acres; has held office of County Supervisor and school and road offices. Married Miss Ellen J. Cousins in December, 1856;



she was born in Ireland and came to this country in infancy; has one son—Alonzo E., by his first wife; they have one daughter—Sarah M., and one adopted son—McKee Rodgers.

**ROSS, ALBERT C., PROF.,** Principal Tipton Schools, Tipton; born in Somerset Co., Penn., June 27, 1847; lived there seventeen years; commenced teaching when 16 years of age; he removed to Ohio in 1864, and completed his education at Wittenberg and Oberlin. He has been engaged in teaching in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, having a long experience, and being greatly interested in educational matters. He came to Tipton and assumed charge of the schools here, Sept. 1, 1875. He married Miss Maggie Woodside, from Osceola, St. Joseph Co., Ind., nine miles east of South Bend, April 30, 1874; she died in Tipton, July 13, 1877; he has one son—Bertie McKendree, and has lost one child in infancy.

**ROSS, ELI,** far., S. 36; P. O. Wilton; born in York Co., Penn., July 24, 1834; lived in that State nineteen years, and came to Iowa, to Cedar Co., in 1853, and settled near by where he now lives; learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; was engaged in building for many years and built and helped build most of the buildings here on the prairie; is now engaged in farming and stock raising; owns a farm of 130 acres; has held the office of School Director nine years in succession. Married Miss Sarah Wilks; from Clarion Co., Penn., Oct. 30, 1856; they have seven children—Martha M., Noc E., William G., Albert W., E. Wilks, Alice A. and Roy. They have lost two children.

**ROSS, ISAAC N.,** physician and farmer, S. 36; P. O. Wilton; born in York Co., Penn., Aug. 3, 1837; came to Iowa in 1853, to Cedar Co., with his parents. He was in the army in the 35th Regt. I. V. I., Co. K.; was in the battle of Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in the famous charge at the latter place, May 22, 1863; returned from the army, studied medicine and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1865, and practiced his profession for some years at Durant, Victor and other places; then resumed

farming. Married Miss Sarah Moore, from Beaver Co. Penn., August, 1858; they have four children—Clara L., Joseph N., Nettie N. and Zella; have lost three children.

**ROSS, JOHN,** retired farmer, S. 36; P. O. Wilton; born in York Co., Penn., Sept. 6, 1793; he learned the blacksmith trade. He was in the war of 1812. He is one of the few now living who has seen Gen. George Washington. He remembers seeing him three times and talking with him. Mr. Ross lived in Pennsylvania and Maryland many years; came to Cedar Co. in 1853 and engaged in farming. He is now 84 years old. Married Jane Pullinger, formerly Jane Ayers, from York Co., Penn., in 1822. They have been married fifty-five years, and have eight children—Ayers, William, Eli, Isaac N., Mary, Ann, Jane, Elizabeth; lost three children.

**ROTHROCK, JAMES H., JUDGE,** Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Tipton. The subject of this sketch was born in Milroy, Penn., June 1, 1829; when 10 years of age removed to Adams Co., Ohio; attended Franklin College at Athens; studied law at West Union, Ohio and was admitted to the bar at Columbus in Feb. 1853; settled in Greenfield, Ohio, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county. He removed from Hillsboro, Ohio, to Tipton, July, 1860; in 1861 he was elected to the House of Representatives in this State; in Aug. 1862, he was commissioned Lieut. Col. of the 35th I. V. I.; was at the capture of Jackson, Miss., and through the siege of Vicksburg; was in command of the Regiment when the assault was made on the 22d of May, in the Fall of 1863; he resigned his commission on account of ill health and returned and associated with Wm. P. Wolf and resumed the practice of his profession; was elected District Judge in the Fall of 1866, and was twice re-elected without opposition; he served on the District Bench until Feb. 1866, when he was appointed by the Governor of the State Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy, and was elected to the same position in the Fall of 1876, and is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Married Miss Austie Foote, from Granville, Ohio, on October, 1855; they have three sons—Edward E., now attending Cornell College; James H. Jr.; and Geo. L.

**ROWELL, JAMES L.**, merchant, jewelry, school books and stationery, Tipton; born in Hampden Co., Mass., March 20, 1832; lived there fifteen years, and moved to Ohio; came to Cedar Co., to Tipton, June, 1855, and has been engaged in business here for twenty-three years. He has held town and school offices. Married Miss Charlotte Whitson, from Pennsylvania, Nov. 26, 1857. They have three children—Burritt W., Lewis J. and Jennie, twins.

**S**AFLEY, J. H., carpenter.

Sanely, Benedict, far., S. 11; P. O. Tipton. Sanely, Daniel, far.; Sec. 11; P. O. Tipton. Sanely, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Tipton.

**SANFORD, JONATHAN T., CAPT.**, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Tipton; born in Jennings Co., Ind., Feb. 26, 1844; was in the army; enlisted in the 29th Reg. Ind. Vet. Vol. Inf., Co. D; he was in a number of battles, the principal ones were Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Altoona Pass and Nashville; was slightly wounded at Stone River; enlisted as private and was promoted through non-commissioned offices to Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant and Captain, and commanded Co. D, and was mustered out Dec. 2, 1865; came to Tipton after the war and held office of City Marshal and Constable; is engaged in farming, and owns 120 acres of land. Married Miss Caroline R. Hepner, from Champaign Co., Ohio, May 3, 1861; they have four children—Leoti J., Earl W., India Pearl and Coral Flow; lost one son—Ernest J.

**SETFORD, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Tipton; born in England Aug. 3, 1824; came to America in infancy, and lived in York State, Canada, Michigan and Indiana; came with his parents from Indiana, by team, to Cedar Co. in July, 1837. His father built a mill on Rock Creek, which was washed away by the great

freshet in March, 1838. Mr. Setford went to California in 1850 and engaged in mining and teaming; returned in 1854; then he again went to California and was there two years; returned to this town and county in May, 1867, and bought the farm where he now lives, and engaged in farming; owns eighty acres of land. Married Elizabeth L. Smith, from La Grange Co., Ind., June 2, 1861; they have two children—Claudia M., born March 28, 1864; Charles Ray, born Aug. 13, 1865; lost one daughter in infancy.

**SCHNEIDER, H. L.**, proprietor Cedar Mills, Sec. 3; P. O. Tipton; born in Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., July 17, 1836; lived in Illinois fourteen years, and came to Iowa in 1863; has been engaged in the milling business for ten years; owns the Cedar Mills and ninety-seven acres of land; the mill was built by John Cresman, in 1867, at a cost of \$10,500, and does mostly custom trade. Mr. Schneider married Miss Emeline E. Reed, from Jones Co., Iowa, in 1868; they have two children—Jennie and Carrie; have lost two sons.

Schmucker, Geo., retired farmer.

**SHAW, ALONZO**, Postmaster, Tipton; born in Tioga Co., N. Y., July 1, 1822; lived there twenty-two years and started to Texas, but when he reached New Orleans, he turned back and came north by the river to this State and county and arrived here in July, 1845—thirty-three years ago—and is one of the early settlers; only a few houses here then, and only twelve persons here now who were here when he came. He entered a quarter section of land and engaged in farming; then engaged in the hotel business; was elected County Surveyor after having served as Deputy; was again re-elected to the same office and served five years; was Secretary and Treasurer of the School Board five years; received appointment of Postmaster in October, 1872. Married Miss Almira Bagley, from Ohio, in October, 1849; she came here with her parents in 1840, and were early settlers; they have four children—Anna B., Arvin B., Louie M. and Alonzo F.; lost one son—Edgar, and one daughter—Emma.

**SHAFFER, MICHAEL**, farmer, P. O. Tipton; born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 14, 1814; lived in Pennsylvania thirty-three years, then moved to Ohio and lived there seven years; came to Linn Co., Iowa, by team; in the Fall of 1854 entered 320 acres of land from the Government; lived in Linn Co. fourteen years, and came to Cedar in 1867 and bought a farm just outside the city limits where he now lives; has held office of Treasurer of the School Board, also has held offices of Justice of the Peace and School Director. Married Ann Brosius, from Northumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 22, 1834; she died Dec. 15, 1877, after living together forty-three years; they have four children—Mary C., Emeline, Sarah D. and George W.; lost one daughter—Elizabeth.

**SHEARER, JOHN**, firm of Shearer & Gray, proprietors of Stone Flouring mills, Sec. 14, P. O. Tipton; born in Scotland, Dec. 1, 1828; learned the milling business and came to this country when 22 years of age; lived in Cincinnati two years and came to this county in 1854, and engaged in the milling business; has been connected with this mill since 1868. He married Sarah Church, from this State.

**SHEARER, JOHN D.**, merchant; dealer in groceries and provisions, Tipton; born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 24, 1827; lived there twenty-three years and learned the carpenter and joiner trade; came to Iowa in May, 1850, and worked at his trade; was engaged in farming ten years; was elected Sheriff of Cedar Co. in the Fall of 1865, and was re-elected four successive terms; served eleven years until 1876 and declined to be a candidate; as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held he was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain appropriately inscribed: "Presented to John D. Shearer in testimony of his faithfulness and integrity, his moral worth as a citizen, and his charity and kindness as a friend and neighbor. From his friends." has also held office of Justice of the Peace some years and Assessor three terms, then held various town and school offices. Married Miss Susan

A. Noe, from Morrow Co., Ohio, July 10, 1861; they have three children—Ellen M., Lillie B., and Charles T.; lost two children.

**SHEARER, WALTER** (W. Shearer & Co., Tipton City Mills), P. O. Tipton; born in Edinburg, Scotland, March 8, 1834; lived there twenty-one years and served his apprenticeship in the milling business; came to this country in 1855, and came to this county in the Fall of the same year and engaged in the milling business, and has been in the business since then; was in City Council one term. Married Miss Elizabeth Collins, from the State of New York, April, 1858; they have nine children—Walter L., Charles J., Alice A., Mary I., Ephemia E., Margaret L., Ella M., Bessie and Jessie M. Sheets, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Tipton.

Sheets, John, far., S. 26; P. O. Tipton.

**SHELDON, ALBERT M.**, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Tipton; born in Van Buren Co., Mich., May 20, 1848, and when 7 years of age came with his parents to Cedar Co., in 1855, and has lived here twenty-two years, except while attending college; he graduated and engaged in teaching; went to California; taught school in Nevada one year, and after visiting the principal places in California, returned and engaged in farming on his father's farm of 240 acres. Has held the office of Treasurer of the Town Board of Trustees and School Director, Superintendent of Sunday school. Married Miss Franc I. Dickinson, from Muscatine Co., Iowa, Feb. 25, 1875; they have one daughter—Elma L.

Shell, Jacob, far., S. 13; P. O. Tipton.

**SHELDON, CHAS. P.**, retired, Tipton; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 27, 1818; lived there twenty-three years, then moved to Michigan and engaged in farming; lived there thirteen years; came to this county in 1854 and selected some land, and the following year moved his family here and settled in Inland Tp.; engaged in farming for fifteen years, and then moved to Tipton; owns a farm of 250 acres of land, and commenced life without anything. He held the office of Supervisor in Michigan six years, and





*J. Butterfield*  
(DECEASED)  
FARMINGTON



School Inspector; was Justice of the Peace eleven years, and Representative to the State Legislature; in this county, he has held the office of County Supervisor, one of the first elected after organization, for six years, and was Chairman of the Board five years, and has held the office two years since then; was elected Representative to the State Legislature; was Assistant Provost Marshal during the war, and is now Justice of the Peace. Married Miss Laura Mantle, from Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1841; she died June 5, 1876; have five children—Frank, Albert M., Jennie Lind, Dollie R., Marie; lost two—Edmond and Carrie. Frank was in the army, 24th I. V. I., Co. C; was wounded at Vicksburg and at the battle of Winchester; Edmond was in the army, 24th I. V. I., Co. C; died from disease contracted in the army.

**SHELDON, FRANCIS L.**, farmer; P. O. Tipton; was born in Van Buren Co., Mich., July 2, 1843; came to Cedar Co. with his father in 1855, where he has continued to reside. Enlisted in Co. C, 24th I. V. I., Aug 8, 1862, and served three years; he participated in the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863, in the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, where he was wounded in the left leg; was mustered out of the service at Davenport on the 6th of August, 1865, and returned home, where he re-engaged in farming. Was married April 9, 1868, to Miss Laura E. Brown, daughter of H. D. Brown, of Tipton; owns 160 acres of land in the southwest quarter of Sec. 36, Fairfield Tp., and forty acres in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 1, Range 2, Center Tp.; value, \$8,000.

Shepherd, R. K., far., S. 23; P. O. Tipton.

**SHERWOOD, HENRY**, retired farmer, Tipton; born in the City of New York Nov. 23, 1825; he entered a drug store at an early age, and afterwards engaged in the jobbing drug trade, and was connected with the business for sixteen years; came to Cedar Co. in 1855 and engaged in farming on New York Prairie; only two or three houses completed there when he first came; has carted grain to Davenport and sold wheat

at thirty cents per bushel; owns 300 acres of land; has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and town and school offices. Married Miss Abbie Davis in New York City December, 1848; she was from New Jersey; she died Oct. 9, 1873, leaving five children—Mrs. Elizabeth Dearborn, Mrs. Emma Kirk, Mrs. Annie Welch, Henry, Isaac. Sherwood, L., renter; P. O. Tipton.

**SHINN, VINCENT**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton; born in Columbiana Co., O., Sept. 9, 1819; lived there about thirty two years and came to Cedar Co., Ia., by wagon, and was four weeks on the way; arrived here in October, 1851; lived on the prairie two years, then came where he now lives and engaged in farming; owns a farm of forty acres. Married Miss Rachel Williamson, from New Jersey, in 1846; they have three children—Mary, William and Ida Belle; they have lost three children.

Shafer, A., renter, Sec. 11; P. O. Tipton.

Shafer, J. I., Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton.

Shafer, Wm., far., S. 11; P. O. Tipton.

Shriver, H. C., teamster.

Shultz, A., far., S. 29; P. O. Tipton.

Shultz, Daniel, far., S. 29; P. O. Tipton.

Shultz, John, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Tipton.

Simmons, Abraham, Sec. 8; P. O. Tipton.

Simons, Isaac, warden.

Simmons, J., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Tipton.

Simons, James, laborer.

Simmons, Lem, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Tipton.

Sinnermowker, Geo., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Tipton.

Slater, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Tipton.

Smart, A. M., carpenter.

**SMITH, DANIEL R.**, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Tipton; born in Blair Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1835; lived there twenty-one years and came to this county in 1856, and engaged in farming, and has lived on his present farm twenty-one years; owns farm of 126 acres, and thirteen acres of timber; was elected Constable. Married Miss Anna Dickinson, from Stark Co., O., in March, 1867; they have three children—Frank Edwin, John Royer and Ella Winnifred; lost one daughter—May. Mr. Smith was in the army; enlisted in the 5th Regt. I. V. I., Co. A; was in the battles of Iuka, Corinth,



siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Jackson and others; was in the service four years.

Smith, F. D., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Wilton. Smith, Thompson, Sec. 31; P. O. Tipton. Snyder, E., harness maker.

Sparks, A., machine agent.

**SPARKS, JASON C.**, proprietor Sparks' Wind Mills, Tipton; born in Greene Co., Ind., July 24, 1845, and came to this county when 8 years of age; has been engaged as agent for agricultural implements; he is the patentee of Sparks' "Wind Mill," one of the best now in use. He married Miss Emma McGregor, from Kendall Co., Ill., March 28, 1867; they have four children—Willie, Maud, Della and Louie.

Sparks, S., farmer.

**SPENCE, JOHN, CAPT.**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Tipton; born near Milleville, Cumberland Co., N. J., April 10, 1797; lived there twenty years, then lived in Philadelphia fifteen years; he followed the water twenty-two years and was Captain of a vessel fifteen years; was a strict temperance man and did not drink anything and did not allow it on board of his vessel; lived in the city of New York fourteen years, and came to this county in 1855, and has lived here twenty-two years. He and his son Thomas are engaged in burning lime and farming. The Captain has been connected with the M. E. Church over fifty years, and has been an earnest worker in the church and out of it, and has attended 105 camp meetings. Married Sarah Crippen, from Cumberland Co., N. J., in 1816, and they have been married over sixty-one years, and they have four children—Elizabeth, Sophia A., Mary and Thomas; lost two children; they have forty grandchildren and forty-one great-grandchildren; they had one son and seven grandsons in the army and they have seven grandsons in the employ of the C. & N. W. R. R. Thomas L. Spence, son of Capt. Spence, was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., in July, 1825; came to this county with his parents in 1855; is engaged in burning lime and farming; he was in the engineers' department three years during the war. Married Sarah Worth, from N. J.; they have five sons and four daughters.

Springer, John, barber.

Sprout, James, laborer, Tipton.

Stafford, L. B., salesman.

**STAININGER, JOHN B.**, jeweler, Tipton; born in Union Co., Penn., Sept. 13, 1852; removed to Wisconsin with his parents when 3 years of age; went to Nevada Territory and was with his brother in the jewelry business; came to Tipton and engaged in jewelry business with his brother, and afterward bought out his brother and continued the business.

Staly, P., far., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

**STANLEY, AMOS**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 16; P. O. Tipton; born in Columbiana Co., O., Dec. 3, 1829; lived in Ohio about thirty-nine years; was farming and dealing in stock; he came West in 1850, to this county and entered land, and again, in 1858 and 1859, and entered about 5,000 acres in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri; returned East and engaged extensively in the oil business; was very unfortunate in being burned out twice, and lost a large amount; came to this county in the Spring of 1869 and engaged in farming and stock raising; owned hotel and livery in Mechanicsville and hotel in Tipton, which was burned in 1871. He owns 1,000 acres of land, 600 here and 400 south of Muscatine. Married Mary Ann Shinn, from Dubuque; she died in 1866; they had three children, only one living, a son—Theodore. Married Rachel A. Engle, from Ohio, Dec. 31, 1868; they have two children—Lavina and Amos; lost one daughter.

**STARR, ANSON**, Tipton; born in Columbus, Franklin Co., O., Nov. 18, 1831; lived in Ohio eighteen years; came to this county in 1850, with his parents, and engaged in farming; went to Kansas in 1859, and was there and in Colorado seven years; returned in 1866. Married Miss Martha Baker, from Granville, Licking Co., O., Jan. 17, 1878. John Calvin Starr, brother of Anson, was in the army; enlisted in the 24th Regt. I. V. I., Co. B, and died from disease in Louisiana.

Starrett, A. R. lawyer.

**STARRETT, JOSEPH**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Wilton; born in Cedar

Co., Sugar Creek Township, April 9, 1853, and has lived in this county twenty-five years; is engaged in farming and stock raising; rents farm of 220 acres from his father-in-law, A. J. Crawford. Married Miss Anna Maria Crawford, a daughter of Andrew J. Crawford, the oldest settler in this county, Jan. 20, 1876. William Starrett, father of Joseph, was born in York State in 1812, and came to this county in 1836, and is one of the oldest settlers. He married Rosinda Albin, from Indiana; she died in 1852; they have five sons and one daughter—Harriet, John R., Perry, Johnson, George and Joseph; lost two children. Perry was in the army in Co. D, 11th Regt. I. V. I., and was wounded.

**STOUGH, J. HOWARD, REV.**, pastor Lutheran Church, Tipton; born in Ontario, Richland Co., Ohio, Sept. 18, 1850; he received his education and graduated at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; entered the ministry in July, 1872; his first pastorate was at Leetona, Columbiana Co., Ohio; his second pastorate was at Knoxville, Marion Co., Ill.; from there he went to Plymouth, Ohio, and received a call to the Lutheran Church in Tipton, and came here in May, 1877. Married Miss Mida Gipson, from Plymouth, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1875.

**STRYKER, JOHN C.**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Tipton; born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1840; lived there nine years; moved to Indiana, lived there six years, and came with his parents to Cedar Co. April, 1853; but very little improvement here on the prairie then. Was in the army; enlisted in Co. A, 5th Reg. N. J. V. I.; he was in thirteen battles, among them the battle of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Battles, second battle of Bull Run; was wounded at Fair Oaks and Bull Run, and discharged; engaged in farming; had nothing but one colt when he commenced, and now owns 280 acres of land. Married Miss Martha Perry, from this county, in November, 1863; they have eight children—Luella M., Frank, Harry, Lizzie, Dick, William, John and Maud.

**STRYKER, P. L.**, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Tipton; born in Somerset Co., N.

J., Dec. 11, 1813; lived there twenty-four years, then lived in Ohio and Indiana about eighteen years, when they came to Cedar Co. in 1855, the same week that their old neighbor, C. P. Sheldon, arrived here; he engaged in farming on the prairie where no one thought it would be settled, and has lived on this farm over twenty years; owns a farm of 120 acres. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and school offices; he and Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Wright built the first school house here twenty years ago, and carted the lumber from Davenport, and it is now standing on the corner. Married Miss Aletta Van Camp, from Somerset Co., N. J., May 28, 1835; they have nine children—Mary L., Cornelius, John, Kate, Caroline, Henry, Lettie, Mattie and Lilly; John was in the army, in the 5th Reg. N. J. V. I., Co. A.

Stevens, E. G.

Stewart, M. M., merchant.

Stover, John, mer., hardware and grocery.

**STUBBLEFIELD, JOHN B.**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Tipton; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Nov. 15, 1827; lived there fifteen years, then came to Cedar Co. with his father's family, by wagon, being twenty-one days on the way, and arrived here Nov. 5, 1842, thirty-four years ago; they were early settlers; entered land from the Government and engaged in farming; there are only a few here now who were here when they came; he owns 345 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Married Miss Elizabeth McLane, from Center Co., Penn., May 10, 1854; they have seven children—James, Melissa A., Serilda, Emily Jane, Alice, Luella, Flora; lost three children—Mary, Catherine, Adella.

Stuckenbrook, G., far.; P. O. Tipton.

Stutter, D. H., tenant far., Sec. 23; P. O. Tipton.

Stutter, Jesse, far.; P. O. Tipton.

**STUYVESANDT, VALENTINE**, ornamental gardener, dealer in fruit trees and nursery stock; P. O. Tipton; was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1848; he lived there until 1852, and then emigrated to San Antonio, Texas. He remained there six years, and then returned to Europe to



attend the Horticultural School at Hamburg; he returned to Texas again in 1871; he came to this county in 1876. Not married.

Sutton, Thomas P.

**SWARTZLENDER, REUBEN**, far., Tipton; born in Union Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1821; at the age of 14 he went to Crawford Co., O.; lived there five years, and then came by team to Cedar Co., Iowa, being twenty-eight days on the way, and arrived here in 1840 with only \$50; he started with \$50.50, and spent fifty cents on the way; only a few here then; he was one of the early settlers; worked on a farm one year for \$100, then went to farming; also engaged in the mercantile business here for some years, and although he only had \$50 when he came here, he owns over 1,000 acres of land, 480 acres of it being in this county; beside assisting his friends, he has paid out not less than \$15,000 in endorsing and going security for them. He has held various town and school offices. Married Clarissa Carl, from Ohio, in September, 1841; she died 1844; married Martha Dale, from Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1848; she died 1865; he has six children—Henrietta, Mary, Ellen, Charles, Martha and Walter; has lost four children.

**SWEET, LORENZO L.**, Pastor Mt. Zion Free-Will Baptist Church, Tipton; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., April 16, 1811; at the age of 10 he went to Pennsylvania and lived there twenty-one years, and prepared himself for the ministry; commenced preaching in 1824; preached in Wisconsin eighteen years; was in the army; enlisted in Co. I, 37th Regt. I. V. I., known as the Gray Beard Regiment; was Sergeant of Co. I; was in several fights with guerillas, and was disabled at Memphis; he preached in the regiment almost every Sabbath, and assisted the Chaplain in his duties; is now pastor of the Mt. Zion Church, of this town; Mr. Sweet has been engaged in the ministry forty-three years; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace many years, Town Trustee six years; was elected Coroner in 1873, and in 1875, and again in 1877. Married Miss Rachel Burr, from Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1831; they have five children

—William W., Daniel E., John O., Dayton M. and Mary E.; lost three children. He had four sons in the army—Daniel, Henry and George were in 11th I. V. I., and William was in the 6th I. V. C.; Henry L. R. died in the hospital and Geo. O. was killed before Atlanta.

Sweinhart, Jerome, carriage and wagon maker.

**SWEINHART, JOSIAH**, retired, Tipton; born in Berks County, Penn., near Philadelphia, June 8, 1813; learned the carriage making business, and was engaged in that business for twenty years at New Berlin, Penn. Came to this county, to Tipton, in 1862, and engaged in carriage and wagon business for four years; then went to farming; owns farm of 120 acres just out of town. Has held town and school offices. Married Maria Neiman, from Berks Co., Penn.; she died August 12, 1853; they had seven children—Jacob, Emma L., Jerome and Peter F., living; lost three children. Married Mary A. Neiman, from Berks Co., Penn., Sept. 30, 1856; they had one son, who died.

Swinehart, Jacob, farmer.

Switzenbarger, August, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

**TAYLOR, SAMUEL**, retired farmer.

Teeter, James A., plasterer.

Thiel, Mathias, beer saloon.

Thompson, A., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton.

Thompson, A., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Tipton.

**THOMPSON, JANE, MRS.**, Sec. 10; P. O. Tipton; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. She married Alexander Thompson in 1837, and they came to America the same year and lived in Ohio five years; came to Cedar County by wagon; lived at Linn Grove until 1854, when they moved to where they now live, engaged in farming; they own 120 acres of land. Mr. Thompson held office of Justice of the Peace, town and school offices. They had eleven children, six of them living—Alexander, William, Ellen, Susan, James and John.

Thompson, P. W., blacksmith.

Thompson, S. P., Sec. 26; P. O. Tipton.

**THOMPSON, THOMAS W.**, blacksmith, Tipton; born in Indiana March 12, 1839, and when 4 years old



came with his parents by wagon, to Tipton; when 14 years of age began learning his trade, and after serving his apprenticeship four years and working journey work for one year, he engaged in business for himself, and has continued since. He has lived here thirty-five years, and has worked at his trade for twenty-five years. Married Miss Addie McKee, from Pennsylvania, in August, 1863; they have one son—Harry W. Thompson.

Thompson, W., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Tipton.  
Tober, Henry, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton.  
Traey, James, laborer.

Turner, J. C., retired physician.

**TUTHILL, JOHN S.**, Deputy Recorder and Justice of the Peace, Tipton; born in the city of New York, July 22, 1814; lived there twenty-six years; learned carpenter and joiner trade, and came to Cedar County in the Summer of 1840; was one of the early settlers; commenced working at his trade; only a few here when he came. Has held office of Justice of the Peace for the past fifteen years; has also held office of County Treasurer, by appointment, to fill a vacancy. Married Elizabeth Lett, from Ohio, in 1843; they have two children—Carrie and John S.; have lost three—two sons and one daughter.

Tuthill, J. W., druggist.

**TUTHILL, WM. H., JUDGE**, banker, Tipton; was born in the city of New York Dec. 5, 1808; he received his education there and prepared himself for his chosen profession. He came to Cedar Co., Ia., in Spring of 1840; was one of the early settlers here; he engaged in mercantile business and was admitted to the bar, and was Judge of the 8th Judicial District for two terms, though he would consent to be placed in nomination only as an independent candidate. Though prominently identified with the interests of the county and State, he has steadily avoided official position, having received nominations to Legislature and State Senate, and declined both. Judge T. is honorary member of several historical and literary societies, and published a review of the Dred Scott Decision, and has contributed to the annals of the State of Iowa, and has one of the finest private libraries in

the State. He has been engaged in the banking business here for the past twenty-eight years, and knows of no one now engaged in banking who was in it when he commenced. Married Miss Dorothy Platner, from Cherry Valley, New York, in August, 1843; they have one son—James W., engaged in the drug business here.

**VAN FLEIT, A.**, carpenter.

Van Meter, F. M., carpenter.

Van Pelt, N., carpenter.

Van Pelt, Wm. A., carpenter.

Van Pelt, Wm., barber.

**VANNESS, WILLIAM H.**, furniture business, Tipton; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 4, 1829; lived there twenty-one years; went to California in 1850; was engaged in mining and irrigating; returned to New York in 1857; moved to Ohio and engaged in dry goods business at Sandusky; was in the army in 101st Reg. O. V. I., Co. G; was in battles at Perryville, Chickamauga, and in many skirmishes; was hurt in the battle at Perryville. Came to this county in Fall of 1864, and engaged in sheep raising and farming; was elected Clerk of the Circuit and District Court in 1872, and re-elected in 1874; engaged in the furniture business here in 1875. Married Ellen A. Jones, from Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1859; they have one daughter, and have lost three children.

Vanzanett, C., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Wilton.

Vest, R. C.

**WALLACE, PETER**, merchant.

**WAMPLER, SAMUEL**, co-operative store, Tipton; born in Gettysburg, Penn., April 3, 1818; lived there nineteen years; also lived in Franklin Co.; was engaged in selling goods; came to this county in 1855; engaged as clerk in store, also in farming. Was elected Treasurer of this county in 1860; was elected again in 1872, and re-elected in 1874; has been manager of the co-operative store for the past two years. Married Elizabeth R. Schmucker, in August, 1843; she was a daughter of George Schmucker, engaged in the iron business at Coe Forge, Blair Co., Penn., brother of Rev. Simon Schmucker, of

Gettysburg, Penn.; they have four sons and four daughters.

Warner, Marshal.

Watters, Peters, far., S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Weaver, Benjamin, retired merchant.

Weaver, Jacob, tinner.

Welsh, Dennis, engineer.

**WERLING, JOHN**, carpenter and farmer, S. 11; P. O. Tipton; born in Germany, Dec. 25, 1829; came to this country when 12 years of age and settled in Ohio for fourteen years; learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and came to Cedar Co. November 29, 1855; engaged in building, and has contracted and built many of the largest and best buildings in Cedar Co.; also owns a farm of 120 acres. Holds the office of President of the School Board. Married Catherine Willer from Germany, in Ohio, in 1852; she died in 1865; they had seven children—Mona, Catherina, died 1869; Charles, died Dec. 24, 1877; Lena, John, Mary E., Louisa.

**WERLING, JOHN T.**, carpenter and builder, Tipton; born in Ohio May 5, 1848; lived there nineteen years and came to Cedar Co. in 1868, and has been engaged in building since; he has helped build many of the best buildings in Tipton, and also in Stanwood. Married Miss Agnes Porter from England, June 26, 1875.

Werts, David, far., S. 30; P. O. Tipton.

Wertz, W. C., wagon maker.

Westcott, J. O., druggist.

Whan, John, merchant, Tipton.

Wheeler, John D., confectioner.

Whitson, R. C., carpenter.

Whitson, John, far., S. 8; P. O. Tipton.

Wickman, John, stone mason.

Wiggins, Basel, far., S. 27; P. O. Tipton.

**WILHELM, BENJAMIN**, State Agent of U. B. Mutual Aid Society of Penn., Tipton; born Lebanon Co., Penn., July 14, 1804; lived in Pennsylvania eighteen years; then moved to Ohio and lived thirty-three years; came to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1855, and in 1864 came to Cedar Co. to Tipton, and has lived here thirteen years. Held the office of Deputy Sheriff and Constable for seven years; in 1872 was appointed agent of the United Brethren Mutual Aid Society of Pennsylvania; was appointed State Agent of same County in 1874; has held the office

of Deputy Collector of delinquent taxes, Assessor and Coroner. Married Sarah Beard, from Ohio; she died in 1849; they had five children—John H., David O., Simon P., Elizabeth and Lucinda. Married Mary Jane Linn, from Ohio, in 1851; they have one son—Orion Oscar.

**WILKINSON, JOHN**, retired farmer, S. 28; P. O. Tipton; born in Northumberlandshire, Eng., April 15, 1807; lived there thirteen years and came to this country in 1820; lived in Centre Co., Penn., and was engaged in mining many years; came to Iowa in 1867; was engaged in farming for seven years; then sold his farm. Married Miss Hannah David from Center Co., Penn. They have eight children—Mary Jane, Sarah E., Deborah, Joanna, Ellen, Thomas, Clementina, Carpenter.

**WILLER, GEORGE**, farmer; S. 12; P. O. Tipton; born in Germany Feb. 23, 1827, and came to America June 19, 1839; lived in Ohio twenty-six years, and came to Cedar Co., Iowa, 1865 and engaged in farming and stock raising; owns 250 acres of land. Married Julia Terss, from Germany, in Ohio, in 1852. They have six children—Mary, Julia, Wendel, John, Mena, and Peter, and have lost five children.

Willer, John, far., S. 4; P. O. Tipton.

**WILLIAMSON, CHARITY AND AMY E., MISSES**, S. 15; P. O. Tipton; were born in Somerset Co., N. J.; they came to this county with their parents in Oct. 1851; they own thirty-eight acres of land. Their father, Cornelius Williamson, was born in Somerset Co., N. J. He married Mahala Bishop, from the same place; they came by wagon to Cedar Co., being five weeks on the way; arrived October, 1851; they had six children—Abraham, Amy E., Charity, Rachel A., Henrietta. Lost one daughter—Sarah Jane. Mr. Williamson died July 14, 1852; Mrs. Williamson died 1870.

Williams, Frank, farmer; P. O. Tipton.

Williams, James, farmer; P. O. Tipton.

Williams, Morris, lab., S. 14; P. O. Tipton.

Wilson, Joseph, far., S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Wirick, Jacob, carpenter.

**WIRICK, JOSEPH**, farmer, S. 10; P. O. Tipton; born in Richland

Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1828; lived there twenty-one years; came to Iowa; reached Davenport the day he was twenty-one years old and came to Cedar Co. in the Fall of 1849. Married Miss Sarah Myers, of Richland Co., Ohio, daughter of Henry Myers, April 1, 1853; they came on this farm in 1856 and engaged in farming; owns 120 acres of land, and has held school and road offices; they have fourteen children—Thomas, Ida, Lodusca J., Cassius M., Plimpton H., Orange P., Asher, Viola, Minnie, Myrtie, Louie, Helen, Frank P., Beatrice; lost one son—Lucien.

Wirick, Thomas, far., S. 10; P. O. Tipton.  
Wirick, W. F., shoemaker.

Wise, Henry.

Wisner, John, laborer.

Witmer, D. F. prop. elevator, and grain buyer.

**WOLF, WILLIAM P.**, attorney at law, firm of Wolf & Landt, Tipton; born in Stark Co., Ohio, Dec. 1, 1833; received his education, taught school, and commenced the study of his profession there; came to this State, to Cedar Co., and completed his study of law and was admitted to the bar; commenced the practice of law. He was elected Representative to the State Legislature in 1863. Was in the army, commissioned Captain of Co. I, 46th Regt. I. V. I., was wounded by being shot by guerillas near Colliersville, Tenn.; served his time out and then returned and associated with Judge Rothrock; resumed the practice of his profession and was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue by President Lincoln; was elected to the State Senate in 1867; represented this District in the sessions of 1868–1870. His law partner, Judge Rothrock having been elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1867, Mr. Wolf and Sanford V. Landt became associated together in the practice of law; in 1870, he was elected Representative to Congress to fill an unexpired term. He has been much interested in educational matters, having been engaged in teaching here, and has held the office of Superintendent of Schools of the county. Married Miss Alice Macy, daughter of Samuel Macy, of Ohio, Aug. 31, 1859; they have six children—Mary, Lucy,

Clara, Charles L., William W., baby. They have lost two children—Thomas T., and Bertha Alice.

**WOODIS, WILLIAM S.**, music teacher, and selling musical instruments, Tipton; born in Worcester Co., Mass., Dec. 7, 1836; lived there twenty-one years; came to Cedar Co. in Oct., 1857; has been engaged in teaching music and in selling musical instruments; and has been leader of the Tipton band ten or or twelve years, and has been leader of the choir in the Lutheran Church for many years. Married Miss Susan Campbell, from Worcester Co., Mass., Nov., 1862; they have two children—Ellery and Charlie.

Woods, R. M., far., S. 29; P. O. Tipton.  
Worling, Jno.

Wright, C. G., S. 11; P. O. Tipton.

**YARD, ROBT.**, laborer.

**YATES, SYLVANUS**, attorney, Tipton; born in Columbiana Co., O., Feb. 7, 1835; was educated in that State and studied law, and graduated at the law college in Cleveland, O., and was admitted to the bar; came, in 1857, to Cedar Co., and has practiced his profession here since 1859. Held the office of Clerk of the District Court four years, and held the office of Judge of the Circuit Court four years; was Mayor of Tipton three years; also County Attorney for the past five years. Married Miss Sarah W. Smith, from Carroll Co., O., Sept. 6, 1859; they have three children—Luella, Sherman, Mabel; lost three children, two daughters and one son.

**YATES, S. Y.**, attorney at law, Tipton; born in Wayne Co., O., Jan. 20, 1851; lived there until seventeen years of age, and came to Cedar Co. in 1868; entered the Agricultural College at Ames, and took a course of civil engineering; studied law with Messrs. Piatt & Carr, of Tipton, and was admitted to the bar, and since then has practiced his profession here. Has held the office of County Surveyor and Secretary of Cedar County Agricultural Society, Town Clerk, and Secretary of the School Board.

Young, David.

Young, W. A., merchant.



**ZEITLER, JOHN**, carriage maker, Tipton; born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 21, 1809; learned his trade, carriage making, at Milton, Penn.; lived there forty-six years; came to Cedar Co. in 1855; was engaged in farming eleven years, then engaged in his business again, and has continued in it since. Married Mary Stonecker, from Pennsylvania, in 1833; she died in 1869. Married Mary Rob-

erts, from Ohio, in 1871. He has eight children—David, Hilburn, William, John F., Benjamin C., Robert, Eliza A., Mary A. Mr. Zeitler had four sons in the army—Hilburn, William, John and Benjamin. William and John served their time and re-enlisted again. They were all wounded, and William and John draw pensions from the Government.

## DAYTON TOWNSHIP.

**ACKLEY, LEMAN**, farmer; P. O. Stanwood.

Allen, B. J., nurseryman, Clarence.

Allen, P. G., laborer, Clarence.

Alexander, Thos., far.; P. O. Stanwood.

Anderson, H. N., telegraph repairer, Clarence.

Anderson, Wm., far., S. 20; P. O. Stanwood.

Averhoof, Wm., shoemaker, Clarence.

**BARINSKY, JOHN**, wagon maker, Clarence.

Bartley, John, laborer, Clarence.

**BAUMANN, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Clarence; was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 28, 1830; he came to the United States in 1854; he worked the following Summer in Portsmouth, Ohio, and then removed to Kane Co., Ill.; remained there about six years, and then went to Michigan City, Ind.; remained there about three years and then returned to Aurora and remained about three years and to this county in 1868; owns 200 acres. He married Margaret Plunk in Jan. 1857; a native of the same place; have four sons and three daughters—Barbara, Fred, John, George, Louisa, Lydia and Henry.

Beach, James, basket maker, Clarence.

Beatty, J. W., hardware, Clarence.

Bell, Howard, school teacher, Clarence.

**BERRYHILL, A. F.**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Clarence; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Sept. 28, 1824; he came to this county Sept. 15, 1868; owns 208 acres. He married Miss Catherine Servis Dec. 4, 1845, a native of N. J.;

have four sons and four daughters—Rebecca A., Matilda J., Leni L. F., A. Wesley, Frank, Claudie, Charley and Fay.

Bicket, T. M., Sec. 26; P. O. Clarence.

Bisler, A. J., far., S. 2; P. O. Clarence.

**BIXBY, CHARLES E.**, speculator, Clarence; was born in the town of Danebridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1827; came to this county in 1865; He married Miss Emeline E. Wilson in November, 1856, a native of Susquehanna Co., Penn.; no family.

Bixler, David, Sec. 3; P. O. Clarence.

Bixler, D. Wilson, S. 9; P. O. Clarence.

Bixler, Henry D., S. 3; P. O. Clarence.

Blair, A. C.

**BLAIR, WM. H.**, druggist, of the firm of Blair & McLenman, Clarence; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, April 17, 1843; came to this county April 9, 1857. Not married.

Bradley, W. H., bookkeeper, Clarence.

Brink, Henry, Sec. 13; P. O. Clarence.

Brink, Nicholas, teamster, Clarence.

**BRITCHER, JESSE**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Stanwood; was born in Kent, England; he came to the United States in 1849, and to this county in March, 1856; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Anne Smith April 4, 1855, a native of England; they have four sons and two daughters—Mary J., born May 25, 1856; James E., May 5, 1858; Sion, Aug. 4, 1862; Annie E., Sept. 20, 1865; Henry, Feb. 19, 1869; Frederick E., April 2, 1872. Was Supervisor one year.

**BROWN, G. S.**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Clarence; was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, March 26, 1826; landed in the United States July 4, 1848; he worked about one year in Massachusetts, and came to this county in the Fall of 1848; when he came, he worked out as a farm laborer for \$9.00 a month, and by hard work and economy has accumulated a nice property. Owns 160 acres in this county and 300 in Linn Co. He married Miss Sarah Stone, a native of Indiana, in 1858; they have four sons living—Edwin, Adam, Ivin and Charles.

**BROMELL, MARY G.**, farming, Sec. 33; P. O. Clarence; widow of Wm., who was born in Devonshire, England, March 12, 1821; he came to the United States in 1840; and located in Canada; he came to this county in March, 1865. Mrs. B.'s maiden name was Nightengale, a native of England. They were married Dec. 4, 1859; he died June 10, 1874, leaving a family of one son and two daughters—Jane M., Harriet E., Wm. H. They own 160 acres.

Bromwell, Wm., Sec. 33; P. O. Clarence.

Bocker, Wm., laborer, Clarence.

**BOLING, JOHN N.**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Clarence; was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, Dec. 3, 1838; he came to this county March 25, 1869; owns 320 acres. He married Harriett Hoyman Dec. 27, 1864, a native of the same place; they have three sons and two daughters—Augustus J., born Sept. 23, 1865; Coella O., August 28, 1867; John F., Dec. 2, 1869; Minnie A., Feb. 12, 1872; Nellie M., Aug. 30, 1874; he served three years and two months in the late rebellion; was First Lieutenant of Co. B, 16th O. V. I.

Bosworth, G. J., Sec. 15; P. O. Clarence.

Boyer, J., Sec. 29; P. O. Clarence.

Buchan, A. B., painter, Clarence.

**BURKE, MARK**, propr. of Clarence billiard hall; was born in Berwick-on-Tweed, England, Oct. 11, 1844; lived there until about 20 years of age, and then emigrated to the United States, and came to Mechanicsville, Cedar Co., Iowa; he lived there about twelve years. Mr. B. is a mason by trade; he came to Clarence Jan. 25, 1867. He married Miss Mary E. Hyatt Dec. 26, 1868; a native of Fayette Co., Ind.; they have

one son and one daughter—Mary A., born Nov. 17, 1869; James Mark, Sept. 1, 1873.

Burwell, David J., laborer, Clarence.

**CALKINS, AMOS**, Clarence.

Calkins, Henry, retired, Clarence.

Calkins, Horace, laborer, Clarence.

Callor, F. V., Clarence.

Callor, Ira, Clarence.

Camp, Charles, Clarence.

**CAMP, S. S.**, farmer, Sec. 25, P. O. Clarence; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., June 5, 1824; he came to this county in February, 1867; owns 200 acres. He married Miss Adeline Warring Feb. 26, 1854, a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y., and born Aug. 23, 1834; they have two sons and two daughters—Ella, born Oct. 7, 1856; Willard S., born June 12, 1860; Amey, born June 30, 1864; Walter, born Aug. 12, 1869. Holds offices of Township Trustee and Road Commissioner.

**CAMPBELL, E. O.**, general store; Clarence; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1830; he came to this county Oct. 21, 1858; they remained in Tipton two and a half years, and then came to Clarence. He married Miss L. L. Sheldon in 1854, who is a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; no family.

**CARPENTER, DON A., MAJ.** (deceased). The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears elsewhere, was born in Newville, Richland Co., Ohio, D. c. 14, 1829, and was educated in the common schools of that State. In his early life he was a pupil of Gov. Kirkwood, whose confidence and esteem he retained up to the day of his death. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, he became imbued with that patriotism which animated the older citizens, and although his youth prevented his admission to the ranks, he persisted in his efforts to join a company recruited in the neighborhood where he resided, finally succeeded, and served through the campaign with marked distinction. He came to Iowa in 1854, and by his native energy and noble bearing, soon became known as a young man of more than ordinary ability. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 9th I. V. I. as a private, but

was soon promoted to Captain, and by his many noble deeds and acts of gallantry, contributed to make the 9th Iowa the pride and glory of the State. Mr. Carpenter was promoted to the rank of Major immediately after the promotion of Col. Vandever to the rank of General, and commanded the regiment a great portion of the time, and at the battle of Pea Ridge achieved for himself and command a renown as lasting as the records of this bloody and sanguinary struggle. Early in 1863, his health began to decline, until he reluctantly left the field for the hospital, and while there, hearing that his regiment was without a commander, in consequence of the death of the Colonel, he arose from his bed and assumed the command, and remained with his regiment until, in consequence of his declining health, he obtained a furlough to visit his family, expecting to recover. While at home, the people of Jones County unanimously nominated him for Senator, to represent them in the General Assembly, which was prevented by his untimely death. He died Jan. 8, 1864, in the 34th year of his age, leaving a wife and one daughter. Mrs. Carpenter, *nee* Mary Aldrich, was a native of Orleans Co., N. Y., and was married June 18, 1860, and the daughter, Jennie, was born March 27, 1861.

Carson, W. W., restaurant, Clarence.

Cartwright, A. C., Sec. 6; P. O. Clarence.

**CASSIE, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Clarence; was born in Aberdeen Co., Scotland, April 21, 1828; he came to the United States and this county in the Fall of 1854; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Agnes Bisset July 21, 1854, a native of the same place, born Aug. 20, 1832; they have three sons and three daughters; lost two sons; Mary, born Feb. 28, 1856; Ann, March 18, 1860; John, Oct. 23, 1862; Elizabeth, March 19, 1863; Elspet, Oct. 5, 1865; George, June 15, 1873; Charles B., born Nov. 2, 1868, died Nov. 24, 1870; Charles A., born July 19, 1872; died Oct. 7, 1872.

Cappass, Harvey; P. O. Stanwood.

**CHAPPELL, FERGURSON**, proprietor of the Clarence Flouring-mill, Clarence; was born in Aberdeenshire,

Scotland, Oct. 20, 1821; he lived there until 35 years of age, then emigrated to the United States and Cedar Co., Red Oak Tp., in November, 1851, and has been a resident of this county ever since, with the exception of one year; in 1859 he went to California by overland route; he engaged in mining, and was quite successful; has been engaged in the milling business in Clarence eleven years. He married Miss Ellen Melvin June 19, 1851, a native of Scotland; no family.

**CHISHOLM, WM.**, farmer and dealer in imported Clydesdale horses, Sec. 12; P. O. Clarence; was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1822; he emigrated to Canada in 1832; has been a resident of this county twenty-four years; owns 280 acres. In 1875, Mr. C. returned to Scotland for the purpose of importing some Clydesdale horses to this county, returning home with four; he took another trip in 1876, bringing home seven more, one being a thoroughbred. Oct. 5, 1847, he married Miss Margaret Begg, a native of Scotland; they have five sons and two daughters—James, Mary, Maggie, Alexander, William, Robert and Joseph.

Churchill, W. E., tinner, Clarence.

Clancy, David, Sec. 7; P. O. Stanwood.

Clancy, James; P. O. Clarence.

Clancy, John, Sec. 5; P. O. Clarence.

**COATES, THOS.**, physician and surgeon, Clarence; was born in Ireland in 1836, and was raised in Onondaga County, N. Y., and was educated in the N. Y. Central College; he commenced the study of medicine in 1860, and graduated at the Rush Medical College, of Chicago; has been a successful medical practitioner in the town of Clarence for the past fifteen years. May 8, 1866, he married Miss Emma S. Cross, born in York Co., Penn., in 1849; they have had four children; lost two—Thomas B. and Rose E., deceased; Jessie E. and Nellie L., now living.

**COE, E. W.**, farmer; P. O. Clarence; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1838; came to this county in the Fall of 1869. He married Miss Orphelia P. Case March 1, 1859, a native of Monroe Co., N. Y., born March 13, 1841; she died Nov. 6, 1871; they have one son and one daughter living;



lost three sons and one daughter—Helen M., born Jan. 3, 1861; Horace, May 15, 1862; Fletcher W., born Jan. 18, 1866, died May 2, 1866; Eveline V., born July 13, 1863, died May 10, 1871; Clarence E., born July 14, 1868, died Nov. 12, 1869; Howard I., May 5, 1870, died Feb. 2, 1873. He married again to Helen L. Case in October, 1873, a native of Monroe Co., N. Y., born March 18, 1842.

**COE, H. G.**, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Clarence; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1826; he came to this county in June, 1853; owns 1,065 acres. Is Supervisor. In 1852, he married Miss Kate McClung, a native of the same county; they have two sons and two daughters—Clara, Isabell, Victor and Pliny.

Cosgriff, John, laborer, Clarence.

**COTTRELL, W. D. G.**, of the firm of Bent & Cottrell, bankers, Clarence; was born in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1833, came to Iowa and this county in July, 1870. He married Miss Hannah Bent Sept. 29, 1857, a native of the same place; they have one son—Myron B., born Feb. 25, 1861.

Courtright, Geo., laborer, Clarence.

Cousins, E. B., Pastor Presbyterian Church, Clarence.

Constantine, John, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Clarence.

Crawford, C. A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Clarence.

**CROCKER, S. S.**, of the firm of Crocker & Wilcox, patentees of the Wrought Iron Fence Post, Clarence; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 6, 1831; he came to Iowa in March, 1854 and to this town in the Fall of 1860, and built the first dwelling house in Clarence; was Deputy Sheriff one term and Constable two terms. He married Miss Elizabeth Thomas July 4, 1856, a native of Canada; they have one son and one daughter—T. Romaine and Martha J. He enlisted in Co. K, 31st I. V. I., and was discharged on account of disabilities. Mr. Crocker is one of the patentees of the Eureka Nut Lock.

Crissman, Sam, laborer, Clarence.

Crisswell, Moses.

Crow, J. R., Sec. 34; P. O. Clarence.

Cruise, Benj., retired farmer, Clarence.

Cruise, Daniel, P. O. Clarence.

Cruise, Robert, P. O. Clarence.

Curley, Thos., laborer, Clarence.

**CURLEY, VINSON**, blacksmith, Clarence; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, May 31, 1831; he came to this county in October, 1859. He married Miss Mary Cruise Oct. 11, 1860; a native of Licking Co., Ohio; they have one son and two daughters—Martha, born Aug. 3, 1862; Eliza, June 28, 1866; Frank, July 24, 1870.

**D**ARGITY, GEORGE, Sec. 32; P. O. Clarence.

**DAVIS, B. F.**, farmer, P. O. Clarence; was born in Pasquotank Co., N. C., March 31, 1838; he came to this county July 3, 1845; located near Tipton; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Julia A. Layton, a native of Tippecanoe Co., Ind. Dec. 25, 1860; they have two daughters—Annie B., born Jan. 22, 1862; Lottie, Oct. 6, 1874. Was School Director one term.

Davis, J. A., far., P. O. Clarence.

**DECKER, H. I.**, far., S. 1; P. O. Clarence.

**DECKER, JOHN**, farmer, P. O. Clarence; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 15, 1827; he came to the United States, and to Albany Co., N. Y., when about 3 years of age, and has been a resident of this town twenty-two years; owns 220 acres. He married Barbra, daughter of S. Westfall, June 25, 1854, a native of Albany Co., N. Y.; they have one son and four daughters—Katie R., born March 25, 1855; Mary, June 3, 1860; Carrie N., July 31, 1867; Cora L., Feb. 22, 1869; Edgar V., Aug. 1, 1873. Mr. Decker's mother lives with him; Margaret Decker, born in Germany May 1, 1808.

Delamater, J. W., retired, Clarence.

Dewolf, G. M., S. 18; P. O. Stanwood.

Dewill, Hiram, Sec. 4; P. O. Clarence.

Dewill, M. F., Sec. 15; P. O. Clarence.

**DEWELL, NATHANIEL**, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Clarence; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1830; he came to this county in September, 1855; owns 463 acres. He married Miss Winnie McHowe, a native of Indiana; they have four sons and three daughters—Hiram, Frank, James,

George, Clara, Ella and Daisy. Was Township Trustee six or seven years, Supervisor one term.

Dexter, J. J., Sec. 5; P. O. Clarence.

Dicker Hiram, stock and grain buyer, Clarence.

Dickinson, G. W., jewelry store, Clarence.

Doyle, Pat., laborer, Clarence.

**DRAKE, J. E.**, carpenter and joiner, Clarence; was born in Vermont Aug. 18, 1848; moved to Illinois in 1850, with his parents, and to Clinton County, Iowa, two years later, and to this county in the Fall of 1863. He married Miss Lydia E. Decker March 25, 1875, who is a native of Albany Co., N. Y.; they have a daughter—Mary, born Oct. 23, 1876.

Druse, Wm. H., Clarence.

**E**ARKIN, ALBERT, Sec. 8; P. O. Stanwood.

Eastman, J. E., wagon maker, Clarence.

**ELDREDGE, NORMAN**, farmer, Clarence; was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1827; he left there when 8 years of age, and was raised in Kendall Co., Ill.; came to this county in August, 1864; owns 640 acres. He married Miss Mary E. Davis Dec. 25, 1851, who is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was raised in De Kalb Co., Ill.; they have two sons and one daughter—George D., William B. and Minnie B. Was Mayor of Clarence two terms.

**ELIJAH, ALLEN**, far. and stock dealer, Sec. 34, P. O. Clarence; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1832; came to this county in the Fall of 1862; owns 500 acres. Married Miss Annie Nicholl Feb. 28, 1856, who is a native of the same county; they have two sons and two daughters—William, James H., Margaret J. and Jessie L.

**ELIJAH, EDMUND**, far.; P. O. Clarence; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., April 19, 1849; he came to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1856, and to this county in the Fall of 1862; owns 200 acres. He married Miss Mary Kent March 1, 1874, who was born in this county April 3, 1854; they have one son and one daughter—Arthur, born Dec. 10, 1874; Mary J., born Dec. 21, 1876.

**ELIJAH, THOMAS**, retired farmer, Clarence; was born in Delaware Co.,

N. Y., Nov. 24, 1840; he came to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1856, and to this county in the Fall of 1862; owns 200 acres. He married Miss Mary E. Benson Dec. 11, 1867, who is a native of Ohio; they have one son—Charles, born May 19, 1872.

Evans, C. A., farmer; P. O. Clarence.

**EVANS, G. D.**, dealer in agricultural implements, wood, coal, cement, etc., of the firm of G. D. Evans & Son, Clarence; born in the county of Cheshire, Eng., Nov. 27, 1809; came to the United States in 1849, and to this county in June, 1865. Mr. E. also has a branch house at Tipton, and one at Mechanicsville. April 1, 1830, he married Ellen Gostage, a native of the same place, who was born Aug. 10, 1808; they have three sons and three daughters—Thomas, Margaret, now Mrs. David Westfall; Harriet, now Mrs. J. E. Squires; Wm. W.; Geo. D., Jr., of the firm, who is also express agent at Clarence and Tipton.

Evans, G. D., Jr., Express Agent, and agricultural implements, of the firm of Evans & Son.

**F**ELL, F. B.; P. O. Clarence.

Ferguson, D. C., miller, Clarence.

Ferguson, Hugh, Sec. 25; P. O. Clarence.

**FERGUSON, I. P.**, Postmaster and attorney at law, Clarence; was born in Montgomery Co., Ind., in 1829; he came to this county in the Spring of 1855; was Supervisor two terms. He married Miss Persis Delamater, a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., March 30, 1856; have one son and five daughters—Manie E., born Oct. 2, 1859; D. Flavie, July 10, 1864; Helen M., June 3, 1866; Josie P., March 26, 1871; and Joseph P. P. W. C., March 22, 1867. He served in the late rebellion, Co. G, 31st I. V. I.; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out April 7, 1863.

Ferman, Stone, Clarence.

Flausburgh, P., Sec. 16; P. O. Clarence.

**FLAUSBURG, WALTER**, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Clarence; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1821; he came to this county March 13, 1867; owns 161 acres. He married Miss Mary A. Furman June 14, 1851, a native of the same county; have ten sons—

Wesley, Oscar, Orlando, Robert J., James A., Elmer, Hiram, Garret V. L., Walter, Jr., and William.

Flausburgh, W., Sec. 16; P. O. Clarence. Fleagle, J., Sec. 10; P. O. Clarence.

**FRATER, W., DR.**, veterinary surgeon, Clarence; was born in Scotland in 1808; he came to the United States in 1836, and located in Otsego Co., N. Y.; remained there some time; has been a resident of this county nine years. He married Miss Eliza Sill, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y.; they have one son and three daughters—Jessie, Abbey, William and Gracie.

French, A., teamster, Clarence.

**FRINK, ALLEN**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Clarence; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1838; came to Illinois in 1846, and to this county in 1854; owns 170 acres of land. Married Miss Elizabeth Jobs Dec. 12, 1867, a native of Kendall Co., Ill.; they have one son and three daughters—Mary, born Dec. 7, 1868; Annie, Oct. 2, 1870; Helen, July 25, 1875; Allen, Jr., June 2, 1877. He served one year in the late war, in Co. E, 11th I. V. I.

Frink, E. O., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Clarence.

Frink, E. P., laborer, Clarence.

**FRINK, H. C.**, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Clarence; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., March 5, 1824; he lived there until about 24 years of age, and then moved to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1848; remained there about six years, and then came to this county and settled on the place where he now lives; in February, 1854, he entered his farm of 200 acres from the Government. Married Miss Helen Jobs Oct. 20, 1859, a native of New York; they have three sons and one daughter—Spencer, born Jan. 6, 1861; Sarah, Oct. 8, 1863; Lewis A., Aug. 31, 1870; Homer, Sept. 26, 1872; and Howard, Sept. 26, 1872; lost one son. Was Assessor four or five years; Township Trustee three terms.

**FRINK, HENRY W.**, retired, Clarence.

Frink, John D., P. O. Clarence.

Frink, Wm. H., Sec. 1; P. O. Clarence.

**GALLOWAY, J. B.**, pastor U. P. Church, Clarence.

Gamble, William.

**GARDNER, S. H.**, far., S. 10; P. O. Clarence; was born in Addison Co., Vt., Oct. 7, 1828; came to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1850; remained there four years, and then removed to Rock Creek Township, Carroll Co., and remained there until '75, and then came to this county; he taught school for twenty-seven successive years; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Esther Heth April 10, 1855, a native of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; have three sons and three daughters—Charles H., born April 8, 1857; Minetta, May 2, 1860; William, Dec. 7, 1861; Flora, Feb. 15, 1868; Rachel, Aug. 2, 1871; Edwin, March 27, 1876.

**GARRISON, ELIJAH**, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Clarence; was born near Olen, Jones Co., Iowa, July 7, 1837; he lived there until about 10 years of age; his parents then moved to this county and settled in this township; owns 160 acres and has one of the best improved places in the township. He married Miss Marion M. Shearer Sept. 30, 1860; a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, born in 1841; they have one son and four daughters—Dora E., born in 1863; Annie A., 1865; William R., 1868; Martha M., 1871; Effie B., 1874.

**GARRISON, T. J.**, attorney at law, Clarence; wife born April 2, 1851, at Byron, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; children are Lillian A., born Nov. 14, 1870; Edgar S., Jan. 10, 1873; Raymond D., April 9, 1875; owns 80 acres in Dayton Township, in Sec. 25.

**GORTNER, P. S.**, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Clarence; was born in Lyeoming Co., Penn., May 24, 1831; came to this county in the Spring of 1857; owns 240 acres. He married Miss Mary A. Follmer Oct. 9, 1856, a native of the same county, born June 17, 1832; they have two sons and one daughter—Jacob B., born July 19, 1857; John F., Dec. 30, 1858; Mary M., Aug. 9, 1861. Was Township Treasurer, one term and School Director six years.

**GRANT, A. S.**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Clarence; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., July 7, 1824; came to this county in Feb., 1871; owns 120 acres. He married Miss Jane McGregor Feb.



18, 1858; a native of the same county; they have two sons and one daughter—Alexander, born Jan. 31, 1859; Kate B., June 23, 1861; John, July 24, 1866.

Graves, George, painter, Clarencee.

**GREIG, JAMES**, farmer and dealer in fine imported horses; Sec. 15; P. O. Clarencee; was born in Scotland, in 1824; he came to the United States and this county in 1864; owns 185 acres. Mr. G. has made three different trips to Scotland since coming here. He and his partner, Mr. Chisholm, went in 1875 and brought home four Clydesdale horses. They went again in 1876, and returned with seven more, and one thoroughbred. He has been married twice; first wife was Miss Jeanette Chisholm, a native of Scotland, and married Dec. 26, 1844; she died July 9, 1875, leaving a family of two sons and five daughters—John, Mary, William, Jane, Elizabeth, Annie and Jeanette. He married again to Lousia McMurry Dec. 28, 1876, a native of Canada.

**JOHN, GREIG**, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Clarencee; was born in Canada Aug. 17, 1846; he came to the United States and this county in October, 1864; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Maggie Fergusson Dec. 17, 1868; she was born in Red Oak, this county, Feb. 7, 1845; they have one son and two daughters—Jeanette Isabella, born Feb. 27, 1870; Maggie Jean, born Dec. 6, 1872; and James Fergus, born July 6, 1875.

Greig, William, Sec. 15; P. O. Clarencee.

**GRIM, H. P.**, butcher, Clarencee; was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1833; he came to Clarencee in 1865. Nov. 8, 1859, he married Miss Rosa A. Liberling, a native of Lehigh Co., Penn.; have two sons and one daughter—Ida K. M., born Aug. 13, 1860; Douglass A., Oct. 8, 1861; Freddie J., March 31, 1873.

**HANCOCK, WM.**, laborer, Clarencee.

Hanson, C., tenant, S. 24; P. O. Clarencee.

**HANNA, W. B.**, merchant, Clarencee; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., April 12, 1833; left Pennsylvania when very young; removed with his parents to Holmes Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1845, and then went to Jackson Co., Iowa; located in this county in

February, 1865, and has been in the mercantile business here ever since. In 1860 he married Louisa S. Gilman, a native of Fayette Co., Penn.; they have two sons living—Frank M., and Fred S.; lost one daughter—Mary G.

Hart, Jerry, farmer, P. O. Clarencee.

Haskins, E. D., laborer, Clarencee.

Hayden, John, laborer, Clarencee.

**HECHT, FRED**, merchant and banker, Clarencee; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Feb. 13, 1836; he lived there until he was 19 years of age; he came to this county in the Spring of 1855, and engaged himself as clerk for Friend & Culbertson, and continued in their employ until 1861; he then came to Clarencee, where he has since been engaged in the above business, starting under the firm name of Fred Hecht & Co; it then changed to Hecht & Reed, then Hecht, Reed & Co., and is now Hecht & Polley. June 8, 1865, he married Miss Maggie E. Bossert, a native of Hollidaysburgh, Blair Co., Penn.; born Feb. 3, 1840; they have one son and two daughters—Winnifred E., born Feb., 1867; Chas. Bossert, May 17, 1868; Ellen Louisa, April 28, 1870.

**HECHT, JOHN, Sr.**, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1800. He married, January 12, 1826, Louisa Catherine Eisle, of the same place, born Jan. 12, 1802; they emigrated to West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1832, where they lived twenty-two years, coming to this county in September, 1854, where they have lived ever since; have raised a family of three sons and one daughter—John Jr., born in Wurtemberg, Germany; Henry, born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; Fred, born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; Elizabeth, born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., now Mrs. Capt. H. A. McKelvey, living in Chicago.

Heimer, Frank, S. 1; P. O. Clarencee.

Henderson, Joseph, S. 20; P. O. Stanwood.

Henry, A. B., S. 21; P. O. Clarencee.

Henry, Frank, S. 21; P. O. Clarencee.

Henry J., teamster, Clarencee.

Heth, Jacob, S. 16; P. O. Clarencee.

Hickey, John, farmer, Clarencee.

**HILLS, WM. P.**, physician and surgeon; was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1807; he commenced the

study of medicine at the age of 22, with Dr. Zenas Jackson, of Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. J.; he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and commenced practice at the age of 27; he came to this State in May, 1852, and to this county in 1862. In 1832 he married Miss M. C. Jeffries, a native of Mifflin Co., Penn.; no family.

**HILLYER, A. WARD**, Justice of the Peace, real estate, collecting and insurance agent, Clarence; was born in Coshocton, Coshocton Co., Ohio, Jan. 28, 1842; he came to this county in July, 1863. He married Miss Nancy M. Whitson March 10, 1864, a native of Pennsylvania; have one son and one daughter—Mabel, born Jan. 4, 1865; James W., Aug. 15, 1868. Has been Justice of the Peace eight years, City Treasurer, two years, Tax Collector one year, City Assessor three years. He served one year in the late war in Co. A, 101st Ohio V I.

**HOEY, WILLIAM N.**, farmer, S. 23; P. O. Clarence; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1828; he came to this State and county in 1854; owns 160 acres; was Station Agent and Express Agent ten years after the railroad was first built and bought all the grain that was shipped from Clarence for one year after the road was completed, also dealt in lumber for five or six years. He married Miss Sarah P. Farmer, July 22, 1849, a native of Jefferson Co., Ohio; they have one son and six daughters—Mary, William, Ella, Abby, Annie, Emma, Eva. Has been Township Clerk and Township Trustee and held other offices of trust.

Hoffmeister, C., laborer, Clarence.

Hoffnen, J., tenant, S. 24; P. O. Clarence.

**HOYMAN, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Clarence; was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1837; came to this county in September, 1867; owns 520 acres. He married Miss Julia A. Kerr Oct. 5, 1865, a native of the same county; they have one son and two daughters—Alice C., born July 13, 1866; Elmer B., born Feb. 2, 1868; Sarah E., born Dec. 2, 1873. He served two years and eleven months in the late rebellion, Sergeant of Co. G, 102d O. V. I.

Hufenheimer, A., teamster, Clarence.

**IMKIE, JOHN D.**, Sec. 35; P. O. Clarence; has eighty acres.

**JAMES, H. W.**, clerk, Clarence.

**JAMES, FRED C.**, attorney at law, Clarence; was born in Bristol, Eng., in 1852; came to the United States when about 3 years of age; was raised in this county; he graduated in the Law Department of the Iowa State University, in 1875, and commenced practice in Clarence the same year. Not married.

**JOHNSON, L. M.**, Mayor and Station Agent, Clarence; was born in Perry Co., Penn., April 1, 1848; he came here July 6, 1863. Dec. 5, 1872, he married Clara E., daughter of E. E. Post, a native of Williams Co., Ohio; have one son—Charles E., born Jan. 10, 1875.

**JUCKETT, F. H.**, dealer in lumber, sash, doors, blinds, wood, coal, &c., &c., Clarence; was born in Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1843; came to Clinton, Iowa, in 1865, and to this place in September, 1877. He married Miss Elizabeth Pettitt in October, 1867, a native of Schuylerville, N. Y.; no family. He served fifteen months in the late rebellion; belonged to the 77th N. Y. V. I.

**KANE, JOHN**, laborer, Clarence.

Kane, Matt., Sec. 29; P. O. Clarence.

Kasy, F., tenant, Sec. 5; P. O. Clarence.

King, A., tenant, Sec. 36; P. O. Clarence.

Kuhney, J. tenant, S. 13; P. O. Clarence.

**LAYTON, JAMES**, painter, Clarence.

Layton, Wm., blacksmith, Clarence.

Leslie, David, laborer, Clarence.

**LILLIE, JOEL N.**, proprietor billiard hall, Clarence; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1839; lived there until 18 years of age, and then came to this county. He served three years, nine months and fifteen days, in the late war, in Co. D, 60th N. Y. V. I.; was Second Lieutenant. He married Mrs. Perliette Pinney, a native of the same county; have one son—Warren, born May 1, 1872.

**LORD, FRANK**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Clarence; was born in Milo, Piscataquis Co., Me., April 25, 1848; he

came to this county in February, 1867; owns 160 acres. Not married.

Lumsden, W. M., tinner, Clarence.

Lynch, Michael, Sec. 30; P. O. Stanwood.

**LYON, A. P., CAPT.**, proprietor Pacific Hotel, Clarence; was born in the town of Jefferson, Schoharie Co., N. Y., June 22, 1829; he came west to Chicago in 1848; remained there twenty-five years. Was Quartermaster of the 156th Regt. I. V. I.; enrolled in the Fall of 1862, and mustered out in 1865; came to Clarence in September, 1877. He married Miss Henrietta A. Goodale, at Buffalo, N. Y.; she was born in Hartford, Conn.; no family; lost one son—Addison G., born in 1854, and died in 1856; buried in Buffalo, N. Y. Nov. 19th.

Lyon, Wakeman, retired, Clarence.

**McCONKIE, S.**, Sec. 14; P. O. Clarence.

**McCONKIE, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Clarence; was born in Richland Co., O., Nov. 23, 1840; he came to this county in April, 1866; owns 400 acres of land. Married Miss Gustus Camp, a native of Bradford Co., Penn.; they have one son and one daughter—George W. and Louella. He served five months in the late war, in Co. H, 15th O. V. I.

McGraw, R., Sec. 29; P. O. Clarence.

**McKIBBIN, ALEXANDER**, retired, Clarence; was born in the town of Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1811; came to Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill., in the spring of 1851; has been a resident of Clarence for the past ten years; engaged in the dry goods and grocery business until the 15th of June, 1877. He married Miss Margaret Crozier in 1842, a native of New York City; they have three sons and four daughters living—Catharine (now Mrs. P. B. Sylvester), John, George W., Margaret (now Mrs. James Snyder), Annie (now Mrs. C. W. Brown), Charlotte and James.

McLennan, J., druggist, Clarence.

**McLEOD, GEO.**, attorney at law, Clarence; was born in Delaware Co., O., Jan. 22, 1838; came to Jones Co., just over the line from Cedar Co., May 5, 1855; has been practicing law here for the past six years. He married

Miss Melvina Westfall May 4, 1863, a native of Schoharie Co., N. Y.; they have three sons—Charles, born Feb. 12, 1864; George, Feb. 28, 1866; Horace, March 18, 1870. Was Recorder two terms and Township Clerk one term. Owns 160 acres in Jones Co., and two dwellings in Clarence.

McLeod, J. R., retired, Clarence.

**MARCY, S.**, laborer, Clarence.

**McNEIL, WM.**, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 26; Clarence; was born in New Boston, N. H., Aug. 1, 1822; came to this county and located on the place he now lives in January, 1858; owns 240 acres. He married Miss Sarah M. Barnes; she was born in Hillsboro, N. H., Aug. 10, 1830; they have four sons and two daughters—Scott, Kate A., Frank P., Fred, Dora, Dana.

Meechem, J. G., farmer, S. 32; P. O. Clarence.

Miller, J. A., Sec. 18; P. O. Stanwood.

**MILLER, JOSHUA P.**, farmer, S. 17; P. O. Stanwood; was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., June 14, 1840. He came to Illinois in 1868, and to this county in 1875; owns eighty acres. He married Miss Phines Warner Dec. 5, 1865, a native of the same county; they have no family. He served three years in the late rebellion in Co. H, 143d Penn. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness and also at Gettysburg.

Miller, J. H., S. 17; P. O. Stanwood.

Miller, J. P., S. 17; P. O. Stanwood.

Miller, N. B., S. 17; P. O. Stanwood.

**MILLER, T. B.**, farmer, S. 6; P. O. Clarence; was born in Holmes Co., O., June 9, 1841; he came to this county in the Fall of 1865; owns 320 acres in this county and 100 acres in Jones Co. Served three years and three months in the late rebellion; enlisted in Co. B, 16th O. V. I.; served two years of the time in the First Wisconsin Battery. He married Miss Letitia Corn in 1868, a native of the same county. They have three sons—Harlem, Harry, Arthur.

Miner, A., farmer, P. O. Clarence.

Moon, J., S. 29; P. O. Clarence.

Morrison, J., livery stable; Clarence.





*Fred Ketch*  
CLARENCE



Moriarty, E. J., City Marshal, Clarence.

Mostallo, H., S. 10; P. O. Clarence.

Murphy, C., tinner, Clarence.

Murphy, J., tinner, Clarence.

Munn, S., laborer, Clarence.

**NEELY, J. W.**, Justice of the Peace; also carpenter and joiner, Clarence; was born in Adams Co., Penn., Sept. 20, 1830. He came to the county in March, 1866. Been married twice; his first wife was Miss Maggie Weaver, a native of the same county; married in February, 1853; she died in July, 1854; married again to Miss Laura Farrer July 17, 1862, a native of New Hampshire; no family living; one son by first wife—Geo. W., born July 9, 1854, died in November, 1857; one son by second, who died in infancy.

**NEELY, S. M.**, millinery and fancy goods, Clarence; was born in Adams Co., Penn., near Gettysburg, March 27, 1843; came to this county in the Spring of 1858. Married Miss Mary C. Wallace Nov. 27, 1865, and native of Sterling, Ill.; they have one son and three daughters—Elizabeth, born April 18, 1867; Charles M., March 7, 1870; Sadie F., Nov. 2, 1873; Mary Gertrude, Sept. 10, 1876.

**NICOLL, ANDREW**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Clarence; was born in Scotland July 24, 1832; he came to the United States in 1839, and located in Delaware Co., N. Y.; remained there until February, 1868, and then came to this county; owns 240 acres of land. He married Miss Isabell McGregor Feb. 23, 1867, a native of Delaware Co., N. Y.; she died May 6, 1870. He married again to Nancy Claney, Nov. 14, 1872, a native of Ohio; two sons and one daughter by first wife—John A., David S. and Margaret M.; three sons and one daughter by second wife—Wm. E., Annie L., George C. and Robert J. Was Township Trustee two terms.

**PETERSON, C.**, shoemaker, Clarence.

Perkins, W. W., tenant; P. O. Clarence.  
Phelps, L., stock dealer and farmer; P. O. Clarence.

Phelps, L. W., stock dealer and farmer; P. O. Clarence.

Phillips, Luther; P. O. Clarence.

Pike John, carpenter, Clarence.

Pitigrew, Smith, Sec. 36; P. O. Clarence.

**POLLEY, M.**, merchant, of the firm of Hecht & Polley, Clarence, was born in Canada in July, 1835; came to the United States and to St. Louis in 1860; he remained there two years, and then came to this county. He married Miss Elizabeth Price in 1864, a native of Newark, N. J.; they have two children—Edwin A., born May 10, 1867; Lottie, Feb. 2, 1874.

**POST, E. E.**, proprietor Post House, Clarence; was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 23, 1810; left there in 1835, and went to Buffalo, N. Y.; remained there five years, and then returned to St. Lawrence County, and remained there until 1855, and then removed to Toledo, O., and came to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1859, and was there during the tornado in June, 1860; came to this county in 1864. Feb. 9, 1834, he married Miss Sabrina S. Cobb, a native of Canada; have two sons and three daughters—Justina (now Mrs. George L. Richardson, living in Ohio), Louisa M. (now Mrs. Rev. E. B. Cousins), Eugene M., Fred. A. (in the employ of the U. P. R. R. at Cheyenne), Clara L. (now Mrs. L. M. Johnson).

Porter, Robert, harness maker, Clarence.  
Post, Eugene, laborer, Clarence.

**QUIVEY, E. P.**, baker, Clarence.

**QUIVEY, J. B.**, Sec. 22; P. O. Clarence.

**RALSTON, JOHN D.**, Sec. 17; P. O. Clarence.

Ralston, Wm., Sec. 11; P. O. Clarence.

Ray, Aug., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Clarence.

**REED, M. K. H.**, stock and grain dealer, Clarence; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1824; he came to Jones Co. in 1854, and to this county in 1861; he and his partner, F. Hecht, own 800 acres. Was Mayor of Clarence one term. April 8, 1855, he married Hester O. Root, a native of Trumbull Co., Ohio; have three sons and two daughters—L. M., John, Clara M., Mary B., Freddie M.

Rigby, Joshua, laborer, Clarence.

Robinson, A. H., farmer; P. O. Clarence.

Robinson, W. E., farmer; P. O. Clarence.

**ROBINSON, WM. S.**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Clarence; was born in Dayton Tp., this county, Sept. 29, 1847; his



father, Thomas, came to this county in 1844, and made this county his home up to the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 25, 1864; his mother died Feb. 5, 1877. He married Harriet MeConkie Nov. 30, 1871, a native of Ohio; have two sons and one daughter—Wm., born Feb. 14, 1870; Ernest, born Aug. 26, 1872, and Irene, born Dec. 16, 1876; owns sixty-five acres; home farm contains 254 acres.

Robinson, Wm. T.; P. O. Clarence.

Rodgers, N. W., carpenter, Clarence.

Rogers, Abe; P. O. Stanwood.

**ROGERS, JACOB**, retired farmer, Clarence; was born in the town of Sugar Loaf, Penn., Jan. 18, 1814; his parents moved from there, when he was about 2 years of age, to Luzerne Co., Penn., where he lived until about 10 years of age, and thence to Lycoming Co., Penn., where he lived until 1856, and then came West and located in Lee Co., Ill., where he remained until the Fall of 1865, then came to this county; owns 200 acres. He married Elizabeth Pennington in September, 1835, a native of Columbia Co., Penn., born Feb. 21, 1819; they have two sons and three daughters—Matilda J., born May 20, 1838; John H., Dec. 7, 1841; Addie V., April 25, 1845; Jesse P., March 29, 1853; Hattie B., Nov. 28, 1864.

Rossmann, Geo., stone mason, Clarence.

Rudy, N., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Clarence.

**SHEARER, WILLIAM**, Sec. 16; P. O. Clarence.

**SAWYER, GABRIEL**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Clarence; was born in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., April 21, 1815; came to this county May 30, 1863; owns 320 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Watkins April 21, 1858, a native of Hamptonburg, Orange Co., N. Y.; have two sons and one daughter—Lizzie A., born May 17, 1859; John E., born Dec. 8, 1860; Calvin G., born Sept. 12, 1863. Has been Assessor five years.

**SCHAAF, FRED**, clerk for Hecht & Polley, Clarence.

Scott, Milton, S. E. N. W. Sec. 23; P. O. Clarence.

**SEAMAN, ALONZO**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Clarence; was born in Broome Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1832; he

came to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1845; remained there about one year, and then removed to Carroll Co., Ill.; he remained there until the Fall of 1868, and then came here; owns 167 acres. He married Miss Rebecca A. Rose in October, 1857, a native of Susquehanna Co., Penn.; they have one son and three daughters—Geo. R., born Oct. 6, 1861; Mary Emma, Aug. 5, 1863; Jessie E., January 12, 1870; Rosa I., May 31, 1875.

Shetstock, Wm., laborer, Clarence.

Shuck, John, Sec. 28; P. O. Clarence.

**SIMMONS, E. B.**, merchant, Clarence; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, March 9, 1833; left there and came to this county in the Fall of 1852, and has remained here ever since; has been in the mercantile business here twelve years. April 2, 1857, he married Miss Minnie McLeod, a native of Delaware Co., Ohio; they have one son and three daughters—Parke, Louie, Nellie, Eva.

Simons, E. B.

Simpson, H. G.; P. O. Clarence.

Sindlinger, S., Sec. 1; P. O. Clarence.

Sisk, John, section boss, Clarence.

Sisler, Samuel, Sec. 31; P. O. Stanwood.

Smith, Frazer, laborer, Clarence.

**SMITH, GEO. E.**, druggist, Clarence; was born in Blair Co., Penn., October, 1837; he came to this county and located near Tipton in April, 1856; in February, 1869, he came to Clarence, and has been engaged in the above business ever since. Jan. 20, 1869, he married Miss Amanda Dickinson, a native of Ohio; they have two sons—Charles J., born Oct. 31, 1869; George E., Jr., born April 12, 1865. Was Town Recorder three years, and a member of the City Council two years.

Snyder, A. H., wagon maker, Clarence.

**SNYDER, J. A.**, merchant, Clarence, of the firm of Snyder & Co.; was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1848; he left there when 6 years of age, and moved with his parents to Whiteside Co., Ill.; he came to this county in August, 1869, and has been engaged in the mercantile business here ever since; they also have a branch house at Morrison, Ill., his brother being in charge. Oct. 2, 1872, he married Miss Maggie McKibbin, a native of

Steuben Co., N. Y.; they have one son—James A., Jr., born July 25, 1873.

Spaulding, S. W., baggage mstr., Clarence.

**SPEAR, JOHN** farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Stanwood; was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, May 1, 1829; he came to the United States and Philadelphia in 1853; remained there two years and then came to this county; owns 320 acres. He married Miss Susan Smith Feb. 12, 1862; she is a native of England, born March 6, 1839; they have six sons and two daughters—James J., born Dec. 14, 1862; Robert J., Dec. 28, 1865; Margaret E., Oct. 21, 1867; Annie, Sept. 2, 1869; Charles W., Aug. 1, 1871; William S., Sept. 12, 1873; Elmer R., July 2, 1875; Benjamin I., April 6, 1877.

**SPRINGSTEED, MATHEW**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Clarence; was born in Bethlehem, Albany Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1821; came to this county in October, 1857; owns 282½ acres. Has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Jane Hotaling, born in the same place Aug. 11, 1824, married Dec. 21, 1842; she died Dec. 18, 1854. Married again to Miss Jane E. Flansburg Dec. 11, 1855; born in the town of Burn, Albany Co., N. Y., April 17, 1825; by his first wife three daughters; lost one son and one daughter—Catharine E., born Feb. 16, 1845, died Aug. 12, 1846; Annie, Aug. 16, 1846; William H., July 7, 1849, died Nov. 19, 1853; Mary L., Dec. 16, 1851; Susan J., Aug. 20, 1854. Was Town Clerk a number of years, also Township Trustee.

Spry, J. T., Rev., Pastor of M. E. Church; P. O. Clarence.

**STUBBS, WM. T.**, Principal of the Public School; P. O. Clarence; was born in Franklin Co., Maine, March 14, 1839; came to Clarence and took charge of the public schools. He married Miss Abbie S. Owen March 12, 1868; she was born in Piscataquis Co., Maine, Oct. 29, 1839; they have one daughter—Daisey, born June 1, 1874.

**STURDEVANT, T. D.**, dentist, P. O. Clarence; was born in Wyoming Co., Penn., April 6, 1834; came to

Mendota, Ill., in 1861, and to this county in March, 1869. He married Miss Affie Treat June 26, 1866, a native of Erie Co., N. Y.; they have two sons—Victor and Harry.

Sturdevant, W. M., S. 18; P. O. Stanwood.

**SYLVESTER, P. B.**, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Clarence; was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., March 16, 1830; came to this county in November, 1867; owns 160 acres. He married Amelia Houghton Dec. 25, 1854, a native of the same county. He was married again to Miss Kate McKibbin Sept. 28, 1863, a native of Steuben Co., N. Y.; have five sons and one daughter—Duane, born Aug. 2, 1857; George, March 26, 1867; Vinton, April 6, 1869; Emilo, Aug. 11, 1871; Bent, July 6, 1875; Thomas, June 27, 1877.

**SYLVESTER, SETH**, retired; P. O. Clarence; was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., March 2, 1804; he lived there until 5 years of age; his parents then moved to Lewis Co., N. Y.; lived there until November, 1852, and then removed to Whiteside Co., Ill.; he remained there two years and then went to Carroll Co. and remained there until the Fall of 1867, and then came to Clarence. Was Mayor of Clarence. He married Miss Hannah Bent in 1829, a native of Lewis Co. N. Y., town of Denmark; they have one son and one daughter—P. B., Adeline E., now Mrs. T. O. Manning, living in Clarence in 1850. He went to California and was gone about one year and was quite successful. In 1860, he spent the Summer in the Rocky Mountains.

**TANNER, NATHAN**, laborer; P. O. Clarence.

**THOM, A. C.**, hardware merchant, Clarence; was born in Scotland in 1821; he came to the United States in 1842, and located in New York City, where he remained six years, working at his trade as carpenter; he came to this county in October, 1866; has been in business here one year. May 20, 1845, he married Miss Mary R. Merrill, a native of Canada. They have three sons and three daughters; lost one daughter—James A., Elizabeth B., George M. F., Sarah J., Cicero C., Mary N., deceased, and Carrie L.

**THOMSON, ROBT.**, retired, Clarence; was born in the town of New Scotland, Albany Co., N. Y., in 1825; came to Clarence in September, 1867; since coming here has been engaged in the hardware business. He married Miss Harriet Fidelia Nov. 19, 1855, a native of the city of Albany, N. Y.; no family.

**THOMPSON, L. P.**, dealer in fine bred horses and poultry, Clarence; was born in Addison Co., Vt., Nov. 19, 1836; lived there until 17 years of age, and then removed to Boston, Mass.; came to this county in October, 1873. In the Winter of 1876, he shipped ninety tons of poultry. He married Miss Eugenia Spalding, a native of Roxbury, Vt.; no family.

Turner, G., tenant, S. 31; P. O. Stanwood.  
Tonna, G., S. 36; P. O. Clarence.

**VANDERPOOL, J. N.**, carpenter, Clarence.

**VAN WORMER, JOHN H.**, farmer, S. 9; P. O. Clarence; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1837; he lived there until 1855, and then went to Stephenson Co., Ill.; remained there during the Summer, and then came here; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Martha Garrison Sept. 30, 1860; she was born in Jones Co., Iowa, Oct. 31, 1844; they have one son and one daughter—Mary L., born June 5, 1866; Homer, born March 23, 1869.

**WARNER, C. F.**, farmer, Clarence.

Werder, A., clerk, Clarence.

**WESTFALL, DAVID**, farmer, S. 21; P. O. Clarence; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 15, 1826; he came to this county in 1866; owns eighty acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Evans June 11, 1859, a native of England. They have two sons and three daughters—Douglass, Nellie, Jerome and Mattie (twins), and Mary.

**WESTFALL, S.**, general business, Clarence; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1804; left there in 1857,

and moved to Walworth Co., Wis.; remained there three years, and then came to this county; has held the offices of Road Commissioner, Marshal and Constable. He married Miss Naoma Snyder Jan. 11, 1830, a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y.; born Oct. 15, 1800; she died Feb. 28, 1876; have one son and five daughters—Catlina, born Dec. 19, 1830; Mary J., born Dec. 21, 1832; Barbara, born Feb. 17, 1835; Daniel D. C., born Oct. 15, 1837; Harriet A., born Jan. 20, 1840; Malvina, born Oct. 11, 1842; Matilda, born June 2, 1846.

Wightman, J., retired, Clarence.

Wilkinson, H., drayman, Clarence.

Wilkin, Noah, S. 5; P. O. Clarence.

**WILKINS, S. C.**, farmer, S. 19; P. O. Stanwood; was born in Windsor Co., Vt., June 25, 1836; he came to Ogle Co., Ill., in the Spring of 1857; he remained there until the Spring of 1868, and then came to this county; owns 500 acres. He married Miss Louisa Hollenbeck Jan. 20, 1868, a native of Stephenson Co., Ill.; they have two sons and one daughter—Alice, born Oct. 2, 1870; Jay, born Jan. 11, 1875; infant, born Sept. 27, 1877.

Wilcox, A., wagon maker, Clarence.

Willer, G., S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Wilson, H., far., S. 18; P. O. Stanwood.

Wilson, S., cooper, Clarence.

**YOUNG, S.**, S. 9; P. O. Clarence.

Young, Wm., tenant, S. 9; P. O. Clarence.

**YULE, E. D., M. D.**, physician and surgeon, Clarence, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1820; at the age of 23 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Benj. Fordyce, of Scipio Center, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; he graduated at the Geneva Medical College in 1847; he came to Clarence in 1861. He was Surgeon of the 2d I. V. C. two years and a half, from June 1, 1862, until Oct. 1, 1864. He married Miss M. A. DeWitt Sept. 9, 1851, a native of Sussex Co., N. J. No family—lost one daughter.



**SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.**

**A**RGO, J. E., far., S. 34; P.O. Inland.

**ARLINGTON, HENRY**, farmer, S. 10; P. O. Loudon; was born in Middlesex Co., Eng., Nov. 21, 1803; he lived there until 1831, and then emigrated to the United States; he located in Huron Co., Ohio, in 1832; lived there until 1835, and then returned to England. While there was married to Lucy Wordsworth in September, 1835, and then returned to Ohio and purchased a farm in Crawford Co., where he lived fourteen years, and then came to this county and located where he now lives, in June, 1853. They have one son and one daughter—Henry, Jr., married Augusta Jackson, and is living in Lyon Co., Iowa; Mary J. (now Mrs. J. M. McClellen) Has been Township Clerk about fifteen years.

**B**ADER, L., far., S. 35; P.O. Inland.

Barnes, B., renter, S. 29; P. O. Loudon.

Barrett, A., far., S. 27; P. O. Loudon.

Beaumaster, J., far.; P. O. Loudon.

Bielefelt, H., far., S. 26; P. O. Wheatland.

Blazer, G. W., far., S. 34; P. O. Inland.

Blazer, M. B., far., S. 34; P. O. Inland.

Byrnes, T., far., S. 25; P. O. Wheatland.

**C**AREY, J. E. L., Sr., far., S. 32; P. O. Tipton.

Carey, J. E. L., Jr., far., S. 32; P. O. Tipton.

Cassier, H., far., S. 23; P. O. Loudon.

**CHANDLER, G. G.**, farmer, S. 30; P. O. Tipton; was born in Andover, Mass., Dec. 18, 1837; he lived there until March, 1861, and then came to this county; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Augusta, daughter of Hiram Hammond, Aug. 15, 1862, a native of Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y. They have one son and two daughters—Louisa P., Joseph P. and Augusta H. He served about eighteen months in the late rebellion in Co. C, 24th I. V. I.

Chadwick, C., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Loudon.

Chadwick, N., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Loudon.

Chadwick, W., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Loudon.

Clayton, Wm., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Loudon.

Clemens, J., renter, S. 15; P. O. Loudon.

Conradt, E., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Loudon.

Conradt, F., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Loudon.

Conradt, H., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Loudon.

Corrie, Wm., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Loudon.

Conradt, E., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Loudon.

**D**ANE, CHARLEY, farmer; P. O. Loudon.

Dettman, John, farmer; P. O. Loudon.

Diederich, Depner, farmer; P. O. Loudon.

**DICKINSON, J. Q.**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Loudon; was born in Essex Co., N. J., June 10, 1816; he lived there until about 18 years of age, and then emigrated to Delaware Co., Ohio; lived there until 1849, and then went to California by the overland route; he remained there four years engaged in mining, and then returned, coming to this county in 1854, and has been a resident ever since; owns 220 acres. Has been married twice; first wife was Eliza Gibson, a native of Delaware Co., Ohio; she died in 1848, leaving four children—Aaron, Emily, Olivia and George. He married again to Lucinda Gibson in 1853, also a native of Delaware Co., Ohio; they have three children—John, Lenora, and Libbie.

Dirks, Fred, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Loudon.

Dobbins, Joshua, far., S. 34; P. O. Inland.

Dodenhoff, C., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Loudon.

Dormann, C., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Loudon.

Dormann, E., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Loudon.

Downing, A., far., S. 33; P. O. Inland.

**DOWNING, A. G.**, farmer, S. 32; P. O. Inland; was born in Greene Co., Ind., Aug. 15, 1842; he lived there until 12 years of age; his parents then came to this county in 1854; owns 360 acres. He married Miss Mary E. Stanton May 10, 1867, a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y.; no family. He enlisted in the late rebellion Aug. 15, 1861, in Co. E, 11th I. V. I.; was mustered out July 22, 1865. Is Township Trustee.

Downing, P., far., S. 33; P. O. Inland.

**DOWNING, SARAH, MRS.**, farming, S. 33; P. O. Inland; widow of Albert Downing, who was born in Virginia Sept. 15, 1815; his parents moved from there when he was 2 years of

age, and went to Jackson Co., Ind where he lived until past 21 years of age. Mrs. D.'s maiden name was Moore, born in Virginia April 13, 1821. They were married in Greene Co., Ind., Jan. 25, 1847. They came to this county in 1854; he died July 14, 1877. He left a family of six sons and an estate of 520 acres—Alexander, John, Albert, George, Paul, Andrew.

Drost, F., far., S. 25; P. O. Inland.

**E**LMHORST, E., far.; P. O. Loudon.

Everts, D., far., S. 4; P. O. Loudon.

**F**LATER, A., far., S. 26; P. O. Inland.

Flater, M. V., far., S. 35; P. O. Inland.

Flater, Wm., far., S. 35; P. O. Inland.

Fisher, F. Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Loudon.

Fisher, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Loudon.

Fisher, J., Sr., far., S. 17; P. O. Loudon.

Fisher, J., Jr., far., S. 17; P. O. Loudon.

Freese, H., far.; P. O. Loudon.

Frie, H., laborer; P. O. Loudon.

**G**ATHMANN, FRED., farmer; P. O. Loudon.

**GARNER, J. B.**, farmer, S. 20; P. O. Loudon; was born in Carroll Co., Md. June 2, 1824; he lived there until the Spring of 1855, and then came to this county and located where he now lives; owns 200 acres. He married Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob Andrews, May 11, 1847, a native of the same place; they have three sons and two daughters—A. C., W. L., P. A., and Laura B. (now Mrs. F. L. Snavley) and Lizzie.

**GEESAMAN, HENRY**, farmer, S. 20; P. O. Loudon; was born in the town of Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Penn., Aug. 27, 1815; lived there until about 20 years of age, and then went to Dayton, Montgomery Co., Ohio; remained there about eight months; from there to Fairfield Co., O.; remained there about eight years, and then to Allen Co., Indiana; he lived there twenty-one years and then came to this county; has been a resident here thirteen years; owns 320 acres. He married Mary Work, a native of Ohio, Feb. 2, 1838; family of thirteen children. He married again to Caroline L., widow of J. E. Wiggins, March 15, 1877; they have one son; she has six sons by her former marriage.

**GEIGER, JACOB**, farmer, S. 21; P. O. Loudon; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 22, 1823; his parents emigrated to the United States when he was 8 years of age, and located in Lancaster Co., Penn., and lived there until 1843. Mr. G. is a tanner and currier by trade; in 1843, he moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio; he attended school at Ravenna, Ohio, in the Fall of 1847; he returned to Pennsylvania and attended the Allegheny College, at Meadville; in the Spring of 1853, he came to Cedar Co. and located in this township; he entered 320 acres of land from the Government Feb. 23, 1854. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Lichtenwalter; she was born in Frederick Co., Md., Oct. 14, 1826; they have three sons and four daughters—Annie E., William G. W., Abel C. T., Ruth, Anna H., Alice M., Henrietta L., Jacob L.; Mr. G. was the second school teacher in Springfield Tp.; owns 480 acres.

Grip, Fred, farmer; P. O. Loudon.

Grip, Henry, farmer; P. O. Loudon.

**H**ECHT, FRED. C., farmer, Sec. 19.

**HENRY, CHARITY**, farming, S. 11; P. O. Loudon widow of Martin, who was born in Warren Co., Ohio; he came to this county in 1851; Mrs. Henry's maiden name was Moore. They were married April 5, 1856; he died in December, 1866; left a family of two sons—William N. and Frank M., and an estate of 277 acres.

**HECHT, HENRY**, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Clarence; was born in the town of West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Penn., July 21, 1833; he lived there until 1854, and then came to this county; owns 580 acres, and has one of the finest places in the county. He married Miss Catherine Lichtenwalter April 8, 1856, a native of Maryland; she died Oct. 31, 1863. He married again to Sarah Denson May 17, 1864; she was born in Massillon Township, Cedar County, June 2, 1845. Has one daughter by first wife—Ida M. Three daughters by present wife—Lulu, Jessie V. and Totie.

**HECHT, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Loudon; was born in Germany

Sept. 15, 1829; lived there until 5 years of age; his parents then emigrated to the United States and located in Westmoreland Co., Penn., where he lived until the Spring of 1854, and then came to this county; owns 400 acres. He married Miss Mary Smith March 22, 1849, a native of Westmoreland Co., Penn.; they have five sons and four daughters—William E., Kate, Fred C., George W., Ella N., J. Henry, Maggie B., Albert B. and Hester M.

Hecht, Wm., far., S. 18; P. O. Loudon.  
Heiner, H., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Loudon.  
Hofnelister, Christ, farmer; P. O. Loudon.  
Holke, Henry, farmer; P. O. Loudon.  
Holpin, Stephen, farmer; P. O. Loudon.  
Hook, James, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Inland.  
Hort, W. G., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Clarence.

**J**ANZ, PETER, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Loudon.

**K**ELSO, JOHN T., laborer; P. O. Loudon.

Kelso, William, laborer; P. O. Loudon.  
Ketty, Mark, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Loudon.  
Kendricks, Z., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Inland.

**KINNAN, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Loudon; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., May 2, 1830; he lived there until 1855, and then came to this county; he owns eighty acres. He married Cecelia Kells Sept. 1, 1853, a native of the same place; she died Dec. 20, 1865. He married again to Mary, widow of Levi Hohenshell, June 15, 1866, a native of the same county; three sons and three daughters by his first wife—Ellen, John, Charles, Annie, Rebecca and Ulysses; one son and two daughters by his second wife, living—Samuel L., Lulu M. and Elvira.

Kinman, John, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Loudon.  
Kinnan, R., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Loudon.  
Kreinbrink, C., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Loudon.  
Kreinbrink, Charles, Jr., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Loudon.

Kreinbrink, C., far., S. 4; P. O. Loudon.  
Kreinbrink, F., far., S. 4; P. O. Loudon.  
Kreinbrink, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Loudon.  
Kroger, Henry, far.; P. O. Loudon.

**L**A GRANGE, JAMES, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Inland.

Lauber, Fred, farmer; P. O. Loudon.  
Leferan, Charles, farmer; P. O. Loudon.  
Lewellin, Orr, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Loudon.  
Licht, Henry, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Loudon.

**LICHTENWALTER, JOHN A.**, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Loudon; was born in Adams Co., Penn., Feb. 20, 1830; his parents moved to Maryland when he was very young; he came to Marshall Co., Ill., in the Spring of 1853, and to this county the Fall following; owns 160 acres. He married Caroline Green in June, 1856, a native of Logan Co., Ohio; they have four daughters—Melissa A., Adellia, Elda and Mary.

**LICHTENWALTER, SAMUEL J.**, far., S. 29; P. O. Loudon; born in Carroll Co., Md., Sept. 16, 1841; he came to Marshall Co., Ill., in the Spring of 1853, and to this county in the Fall of the same year; owns 240 acres of land. He married Miss Annie E. Geesaman Sept. 6, 1866, a native of Indiana; they have two sons and four daughters—Emma, Ella, Cora, Ida, Perry and baby, not named. He served nearly three years in the late war, in Co. K, 35th I. V. I.

**LICHTENWALTER, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Loudon; was born in Adams Co., Penn., Dec. 19, 1834; his parents moved to Maryland when he was very young; lived there until about 19 years of age; he came to this county in the Fall of 1853, and located in Springfield Township, and has lived here ever since; owns 300 acres of land. He married Miss Eunice Bradshaw in May, 1856, a native of Indiana; they have one daughter.

**M**CCLELLAN, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Loudon.

**McCLELLAN, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Loudon; was born in Canada May 7, 1832; he came here when 15 years of age, in June, 1848. He married Miss Mary J., daughter of Henry Arlington, in June, 1869, a native of Ohio; they have one son and one daughter—William H. and Eunice L. He and his brother own, in partnership, 400 acres of land.

McGren, M., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Inland.  
Mardis, Jas., far., S. 16; P. O. Loudon.

**MARDIS, JOHN S.**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Loudon; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., July 30, 1818; his parents moved from there when he was 3 years of age, to Cambria Co., Penn., where he lived until 18 years of age,



and then went to Blair Co., Penn., where he lived until July, 1850, and then came to this county; his farm contains 400 acres of land. Married Miss Margaret Wike, Aug. 4, 1839, a native of Bedford Co., Penn.; they have two sons and three daughters—James and Mary E., born in Blair Co., Penn.; Matilda A., Lewis W. and Abbie, born in this county.

Mardis, L., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Loudon.

Mead, Michael, farmer; P. O. Loudon.

Mead, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Loudon.

Mente, Henry, far.; S. 9; P. O. Loudon.

Miller, Conrad, far., S. 28; P. O. Loudon.

Miller, Henry, far., S. 27; P. O. Loudon.

Miller, Louis F., far., S. 27; P. O. Loudon.

Moore, Henry, far., S. 11; P. O. Loudon.

Moore, R. G., far., S. 34; P. O. Inland.

Monts, Herman, far., S. 27; P. O. Loudon.

Monts, Nich., far., S. 27; P. O. Loudon.

**NEMIRE, HENRY**, farmer, S. 9; P. O. Loudon.

**ORR, FOSTER**, farmer, S. 9; P. O. Loudon.

**OBLEY, A. H.**, farmer, S. 20; P. O. Loudon; was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Feb. 10, 1847; his parents moved to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1854; he came to this county in the Spring of 1869. He married Miss Matilda Gecsman June 9, 1870, a native of Allen Co., Indiana; they have one son and one daughter—Mary and Willie.

**PARR, H.**, far., S. 2; P. O. Loudon.

Parr, J. C., far., S. 1; P. O. Loudon.

**PARR, L. H.**, farmer, S. 8; P. O. Loudon; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1826; he lived there until about 17 years of age, and then came to Cedar Co. in 1844, and has been a resident here ever since. He married Miss Mary L. Winter in February, 1860, a native of Carroll Co., Md.; they have one son and one daughter—Nettie and Leonard. Owns 210 acres.

Parr, Samuel, far., S. 2; P. O. Loudon.

**PAULS, KOSSUTH**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Loudon; was born in Ueloesbull, Germany, Nov. 22, 1849; he emigrated to the United States and this county in 1873; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Minnie Rix Oct. 15, 1875, a native of Germany; they have one son—Paul F., born Oct. 21, 1877.

**PIERCE, ANDREW**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Tipton; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, July 7, 1834; lived there until 19 years of age, and then went to McLean Co., Ill.; remained there one year and then came to this county in the Fall of 1854; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Julia M. Lyle July 3, 1865, a native of Greene Co., Ohio; they have two sons and one daughter—Franklin L., Charles K. and Bessie R. He enlisted in the late war Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. C, 24th I. V. C., and mustered out May 2, 1865.

Prichard, C., far., S. 20; P. O. Loudon.  
**RANDELL, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Loudon.

**RANKING, A. C.**, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Loudon; was born in Hanover, Germany, March 19, 1835; he lived there until 15 years of age, and then emigrated to the United States and located in Cook Co., Ill., where he remained until 1867, and then came to this county. He married Caroline Menneka March 19, 1862, a native of the same place; they have one son and five daughters—Caroline, Sophia, Henry, Alvina, Mina and Martha. His farm contains 160 acres.

Richman, Wm., far., S. 12; P. O. Loudon.

Richman, W. F., far., S. 12; P. O. Loudon.

Riley, John, laborer; P. O. Loudon.

Rimpel, Lyes, farmer; P. O. Loudon.

Rix, Ernest, far., S. 29; P. O. Loudon.

Rix, F., Sr., far., S. 29; P. O. Loudon.

Rix, F., Jr., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Loudon.

Rix, D., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Loudon.

Rix, H., Sr., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Loudon.

Rix, H., Jr., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Loudon.

Roach, Phil., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Loudon.

Rohwedder, P., far., S. 15; P. O. Loudon.

**RONE, ELIZABETH J.**, farming, Sec. 3; P. O. Loudon; widow of Samuel, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 16, 1824; he came to this county in 1850; Mrs. R.'s maiden name was Denney; born in Licking Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1834; she came to this county with her parents in 1839. Was married March 17, 1853; he died Dec. 29, 1871, leaving a family of seven—Fidesta M., Mary A., William D., Charlotte J., Zela A., John T. and Rosanna C. She married Jeremiah Swarm; they have two children—Chloe D. and Charles H. Mr. R. left an estate of 240 acres.

**SANDER, FRED.**, farmer, Sec. 17 ;  
P. O. Loudon.

Sander, H., far., Sec. 17 ; P. O. Loudon.

Sanford, G. W.

Schmidt, C., far., Sec. 10 ; P. O. Loudon.

Schneider, G., Dr., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Loudon.

Schoenhals, Louis, far. ; P. O. Loudon.

Schoenhals, O., far., Sec. 24 ; P. O. Loudon.  
Sherwood, Henry.

Smith, Jos., far., Sec. 8 ; P. O. Loudon.

**STANTON, N. B.**, farmer, stock  
raiser and dealer, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Tip-  
ton ; was born in Montgomery Co., N.  
Y., Jan. 19, 1839 ; he lived there until  
19 years of age, then came to this  
county, in 1858, and located where he  
now lives ; his farm contains 320 acres.  
He married Miss Isabell Stevens, a na-  
tive of Cincinnati, Nov. 4, 1862 ; they  
have two sons and three daughters—  
Eva, born Sept. 29, 1863 ; George W.,  
Nov. 1, 1865 ; Luella, Sept. 16, 1869 ;  
Charles, July 6, 1871 ; Chloe H., Oct.  
7, 1875.

Strockbine, George, far., S. 4 ; P. O. Loudon.

Stone, David, far., S. 11 ; P. O. Loudon.

Swanger, A. S., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Loudon.

Swarnes, Geo., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Loudon.

**TEVIS, ALBERT**, farmer, Sec. 20 ;  
P. O. Loudon.

Tevis, John, Sr., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Loudon.

**TEVIS, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 20 ;  
P. O. Loudon ; was born in Bracken  
Co., Ky., March 1, 1812 ; his parents  
moved to Clermont Co., Ohio, when he  
was 6 months of age ; he lived there  
until he was 20 years of age ; Mr. T. is  
a glass-blower by trade ; in 1832, he  
went to Pittsburgh and lived there seven  
years ; he came to this county in No-  
vember, 1853, and has been a resident  
here ever since ; owns 240 acres of land.  
He married Miss Elizabeth McNamee  
Aug. 1, 1832, a native of Pittsburgh,  
Penn. ; they have five sons and four  
daughters—William, James H., Anne  
M., Mary E., John, Josephine, Hupp,  
Albert F. and Virginia B.

Twachtmann, Henry, farmer, Sec. 15 ; P.  
O. Loudon.

**WINTER, DAVID C.**, farmer, Sec.  
7 ; P. O. Loudon.

**WHITNELL, A. T.**, farmer, Sec.  
6 ; P. O. Loudon ; was born in Som-  
ersetshire, Eng., in May, 1828 ; his  
parents emigrated to the United States

when he was about 12 years of age, and  
located in Lake Co., Ill., in 1840 ; he  
came to this county in 1853 ; owns 330  
acres of land. He married Miss Martha  
Watkins Sept. 6, 1853, a native of  
Yorkshire, Eng. ; they have five sons  
and one daughter—Albert I., William  
J., Walter H., Charles O., Nelson and  
Minnie.

**WINGERT, GEO. W.**, farmer,  
Sec. 31 ; P. O. Tipton ; was born in  
Alleghany Co., Md., March 3, 1848 ;  
he went to Peoria Co., Ill., with his  
parents in the Spring of 1841 ; he re-  
mained there until the Spring of 1847,  
and then came to this county ; owns 160  
acres of land. He married Miss Mary  
E., daughter of John R. Davis, Esq.,  
Oct. 22, 1870, a native of New York  
City ; they have two sons—Harry W.,  
born Jan. 22, 1871, and Arthur G.,  
Oct. 2, 1873.

**WINGERT, JOHN**, farmer, Sec.  
31 ; P. O. Tipton ; was born in Peoria  
Co., Ill., Oct. 22, 1845 ; he lived there  
until he was about 15 years of age ; he  
came to this county in 1860 ; owns 400  
acres of land ; he married Miss Jose-  
phine Tevis, Oct. 22, 1869, a native of  
Belle Vernon, Penn., born Sept. 17,  
1847 ; they have one son and one daugh-  
ter—Lizzie Bell, born May 25, 1871,  
and Arthur Albert, Jan. 6, 1873.

**WINGERT, PETER**, farmer, Sec.  
31 ; P. O. Tipton ; was born in Som-  
ersetshire Co., Penn., Oct. 9, 1816 ;  
was raised in Alleghany Co., Md. ; he  
came west to Ohio and Indiana in 1839,  
and to Peoria Co., Ill., in 1841. June  
7, 1842, he married Miss Isabell Gerey,  
a native of Alleghany Co., Md. ; they  
lived in Peoria Co., Ill., until June,  
1847, and then came to this county and  
located on the place where they now  
live ; their farm contains 480 acres as  
well improved as any in Cedar County ;  
they have a family of four sons and four  
daughters—Ellen, John, George, Sadie,  
Frank, Alice, Albert and Annie B.

Winter, David, Sr., farmer, Sec. 8 ; P. O.  
Loudon.

Winter, G. A., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Clarence.

Winter, John, far., S. 8 ; P. O. Loudon.

Wischmann, John, farmer, Sec. 23 ; P. O.  
Loudon.

Woebking, C., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Loudon.

**MASSILLON TOWNSHIP.**

**A** LLEN, WM. H., renter, Sec. 28; P. O. Loudon.

**ADAMS, C. J., MRS.**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Massillon; widow of Abraham Williams, who was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Feb. 17, 1830; he came to this county in June, 1841; in 1850 Mr. W. went to California; remained there about eighteen months, being quite successful, this being his first start. Mrs. A.'s maiden name was Cowell; she was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1834; she came to this county in the Fall of 1840 with her parents. They were married May 9, 1851; he died Oct. 30, 1872; leaving family; two sons and three daughters—Aureliza, Frances E., Wm. H., Dolly M., and Julius J. A. He left an estate of about 1,200 acres. June 1, 1877, she married Hugh Adams.

**B** EDDOW, A. H., far., S. 10; P. O. Massillon.

Benson, O. P., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Loudon.

Benson, Wm., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Loudon.

Bennett, S., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Massillon.

Brink, Allen, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Clarence.

**BRINK, IRA**, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Oxford Mills; was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Aug. 15, 1827; he lived there until he was past 23 years of age; then removed to Carroll Co., Ill. in 1850; he remained there until Oct., 1856, and then came to this county; owns 288 acres. He married Miss Cordelia Hager Feb. 19, 1850, a native of the same county; they have four sons and three daughters—Wilber, born Feb. 4, 1851, in Pennsylvania; Lois, born Sept. 15, 1852, in Carroll Co.; Wesley, born Aug. 24, 1857, in Cedar Co.; Emma, born April 11, 1860, in Cedar Co.; Thomas, born Oct. 19, 1862, in Cedar Co.; Alva, born Aug. 8, 1865, in Cedar Co.; Hesther, born Jan. 6, 1869, in Cedar Co.

Brink, J. farmer, S. 18; P. O. Clarence.

Brink, Simcon, farmer, S. 8; P. O. Clarence.

Bunge, Henry, farmer, S. 20; P. O. Loudon.

Bunge, Peter, farmer, S. 20; P. O. Loudon.

**BURWELL, J. S.**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Loudon; was born in Hanover Tp., Ashland Co., Ohio, July 23, 1828; he lived there until 1854, and then came to this county; he moved on the place he now lives in the Spring of 1855, and has lived there ever since; owns 200 acres. He married Nancy M. Shearer, May 10, 1853, a native of the same place; born Feb. 26, 1832; they have three sons—Thomas L., born Sept. 9, 1854; John A., born May 6, 1859; Charles S., born Feb. 3, 1862.

Burwell, T. L., farmer, S. 35; P. O. Loudon.

Butler, C. C., mechanic, Massillon.

**C** AVE, EMERSON, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oxford Mills.

**CANTONWINE, DAVID**, physician and surgeon, Massillon; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1819; lived there until 18 years of age, then went to Mexico, where he remained two and a half years; returned and located in Linn Co., Iowa, in 1841; at the age of 17, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Gettis, of Bedford, Penn.; he attended a course of lectures at Cincinnati and one at Philadelphia; has been engaged in practice at Massillon five years. Has been married twice; first wife was Hulda White, a native of Indiana; she died in 1856; four children—Mary, Alvira, Julius and Gideon. He married again to Cynthia Irish, in August 1859, a native of Erie Co., N. Y.; they have a family of six—David W., Austin, Frank, Emma J., Walter and Burton.

Cave, Jas., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oxford Mills.

Chapman, Edward, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Clarence.

Chisholm, James, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Clarence.

Criemier, H., farmer, S. 28; P. O. Loudon.

Curran, David, far.; P. O. Loudon.



Currant, James B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Massillon.

**DAVIS, RICHARD**, saloon keeper, Massillon.

**DAVIS, J. F.**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oxford Mills; was born in Portland, Me., Sept. 9, 1827; he lived there about two years; then his parents moved to New York City; lived there about twenty years, then moved to De Kalb Co., Ill., in the Fall of 1849; left there in 1864, and came to this county and located in this township; owns 135 acres. He married Miss Lucy A. Alexander, a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1851; they have two sons and three daughters—Frances E., Amanda S., Annie M., George W. and Jonas N. Was Justice of the Peace six years; was Township Trustee a number of years, School Treasurer two years, and School Director a number of years.

Dihne, Chas., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Massillon.

Deke, Fred., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Loudon.

**DEMING, AMOS**, proprietor hotel, Massillon; was born in Canada Oct. 2, 1826; lived there about one year; his parents then moved to Niagara Co., N. Y.; lived there until 1837, and then removed to Michigan, where he remained until 1863, and then came to this county; has been engaged in the hotel business here twelve years. Is Postmaster, was Justice of the Peace one term, and was Station Agent about five years. He married Miss Mary Cameron Jan. 28, 1865, a native of Canada; she died Jan. 29, 1866. He married again, to Emily Shirley, Oct. 16, 1867; no family by first marriage; one son and one daughter, by second marriage—Alice M. and William.

Deming, Howard. peddler, Massillon.

Deming, J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Massillon.

Deming, T. C., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Massillon.

**DINKEL, A. J.**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Massillon; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., Nov. 6, 1848; he lived in Virginia until 10 years of age, and then came to this county and located in this town; owns eighty acres. He mar-

ried Miss Emily J., daughter of Wm. Williams, July 1, 1875; she was born in this county March 7, 1855; they have one daughter—Ethel, born May 15, 1876.

Doty, H., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Massillon.

**ELDREDGE, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Massillon.

Elijah, D., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Clarence.

**ELIJAH, LEWIS**, farmer, Sec. 8

P. O. Clarence; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1841; has been a resident of this county ten years; owns 101 acres. He married Miss Margaret Sutherland Sept. 29, 1870, a native of the same county; they have one son and one daughter—William, born May 11, 1871; Clara A., Feb. 21, 1877.

Ehrka, J., renter, S. 24; P. O. Massillon.

Engler, M., far., S. 14; P. O. Massillon.

**ENGLER, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 14;

P. O. Massillon; was born in Newport, Luzerne Co., Penn., Jan. 27, 1811; he lived there until the Spring of 1856, and then came to this county and located where he now lives; owns 175 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Boon Dec. 26, 1833, a native of Columbia Co., Penn.; born Nov. 15, 1813; they have one son living and lost four—Milton, born June 30, 1840; George W., born March 28, 1835, died Feb. 27, 1841; Edwin, born April 5, 1837, died Feb. 4, 1856; John, born Nov. 17, 1844, died March 19, 1847; William, born Nov. 7, 1847, died Dec. 24, 1872.

**EMERSON, HIRAM A.**, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Massillon; was born in Salisbury, N. H., Dec. 24, 1830; lived there until 15 years of age; his parents then moved to Lowell, Mass.; he lived there until 21 years of age, and then came to this county and township, in 1850, and has lived here ever since; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Mary E. Finch May 17, 1855, a native of Delaware Co., Ohio; they have four sons and three daughters; lost two sons; Frank H., born Dec. 16, 1857; Addie V., March 5, 1860; Fred M., Jan. 1, 1862; George E., born Jan. 20, 1864, died Feb. 28, 1865; William A., Aug. 10, 1868; Lillie M., Jan. 29, 1871; Charles J., Oct. 28, 1873; Clem-

erica, April 5, 1877; George H., born Feb. 23, 1856, died March 5, 1856.  
Emerson, Wm., rent., Sec. 10; P. O. Massillon.

**FASSETT, JOSEPH S.**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Clarence.

Fassett, R. L. J., farmer, S. 8; P. O. Clarence.

Ferguson, A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Clarence.

Ferguson, W., farmer, S. 30; P. O. Clarence.

Forbes, James, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Oxford Mills.

Forbes, J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oxford Mills.

**GATES, JOHN C.**, laborer, Massillon.

**GATES F. A.**, school teacher, also vineyardist and general fruit culture, Sec. 16; P. O. Massillon; was born in Attleboro, Mass., March 15, 1810; his parents moved from there when he was about 5 years of age; was raised in New Hampshire; he attended the now Colby University, Maine, but graduated at the Columbia University, Washington, D. C.; he graduated in 1837. Mr. G.'s time has been mostly engaged in teaching; he is now on his 77th term. He emigrated to Iowa in 1853 and located on the place where he now lives; he entered 160 acres from the Government. He married Miss Hannah, daughter of Deacon Clifford Williams, of Waterville, Me.; they were married in Zebulon, Pike Co., Ga., in 1838; they have two sons and two daughters—Mary E., now Mrs. Wm. H. Nash, living at Des Moines, Iowa; John C. and Martin C., on the home farm; Emma H., now Mrs. Spencer Evans, of Philips Co., Kas. Was County Surveyor five years.  
Gates, M. D., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Massillon.

Geiles, C., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Loudon.

**GETTY, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Loudon; was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Aug. 20, 1844; he lived there until 4 years of age; his parents then moved to Allegheny Co., Penn., where they lived four years and then came West to Lyons, Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1851; his home was there until 1867.

He enlisted in the army Oct. 4, 1861, in Co. A., 15th Iowa; he re-enlisted March 1, 1864; was wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; he was taken prisoner and confined in the Andersonville prison until Nov. 20, 1874; he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1865. He came to this county in 1868; owns 120 acres of land. He married Rebecca H. Todd Oct. 17, 1872, a native of Ohio; no family.

**HALL, A. W.**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Clarence.

Heimer, G., far., S. 18; P. O. Clarence.

Hendricks, H., farmer, S. 36; P. O. Loudon.

Hines, William, farmer, S. 27; P. O. Loudon.

Hintz, H., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Loudon.

Hitzmann, H., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Loudon.

**INMAN, JOHN.**

**JEFFERY, ALMER**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Clarence.

**JEFFERY, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Clarence; was born in Devonshire, England Oct. 4, 1828; his parents emigrated to Prince Edward Island when he was about 18 months old; lived there six years, and then moved to Canada West; lived there four years, and then removed to Winnebago Co., Ill. in the Fall of 1839; he remained there until 1848, and then came to Jackson Co., Iowa; remained there one year, then removed to Jones Co.; there two years, and then came to this county; owns 203 acres. He married Miss Lydia A. Strawn May 13, 1851, a native of Canada; born June 11, 1831; they have four sons and three daughters—Thomas A., George W., Ambrose S., Charles L., Lousia J., Mary J. and Carrie B.

Jeffery, G. M., farmer, S. 5; P. O. Clarence.

Jeffery, S., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Clarence.

Johnson, T. R., farmer, S. 35; P. O. Loudon.

Jones, G., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Massillon.

Jones, J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Massillon.

**KEITH, C. L.** laborer, Sec. 10; P. O. Massillon.

**KEITH, M. D.**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Massillon; was born in Washington Co., Ohio, April 4, 1818; he lived there until 1833, then his parents moved to Laporte Co., Ind.; lived there until May, 1836, and then removed to Winnebago Co., Ill.; lived there until the Fall of 1850, and then came to this county, and has lived here ever since; owns ninety acres. He married Miss Jane Simmons in January, 1849, a native of Knox Co., Ohio. He married again to Eleanor Walston in 1859, a native of Ross Co., Ohio; they have one son and two daughters—Steward L., Ida M. and Helen J.

**KENT, J. M., HON.**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Clarence; was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Nov. 12, 1814; he lived there until 4 years of age; his parents then moved to Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1842; he then moved to Plano, in Kendall Co., Ill.; while there he cast his vote for James G. Birney for President of the United States, his being one of the 1,600 votes cast; he lived there until 1852, then removed to this county, and has been a resident ever since. He was elected to fill a vacancy in the Twenty-first Senatorial District of Iowa in the Republican party in 1857, and re-elected in 1859. In 1864, Mr. K. was appointed Army Vote Commissioner, and visited the army near Atlanta, Ga., and took the vote of the 25th, 26th and 31st Regiments. Nov. 22, 1838, he married Miss Mary Ferguson at her father's residence in Montgomery Co.; Ohio; they have six sons and two daughters—Keziah F., now Mrs. C. G. Brink, living in Crawford Co., Iowa; John L., living in Adams Co., Neb.; James M., living in Adams Co., Neb.; William O., living in Carroll Co., Iowa; T. Berritt, medical student at Clarence, Iowa; Newton H., living on the home farm; Mary A., now Mrs. Edmunds; Elijah, living in Dayton Tp., Cedar Co., Iowa; Charles H., living at home.

Kent, Newton, farmer, S. 6; P. O. Clarence.

Kimball, B. C., farmer, S. 4; P. O. Massillon.

Kinney, B. B., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Loudon.

Kline, Williams, farmer, P. O. Loudon.

Klipp, John, far., S. 34; P. O. Loudon.

Kohler, Henry, farmer, S. 21; P. O. Loudon.

Kroeger, J. H., farmer, S. 29; P. O. Loudon.

Kruekenberg, J., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Loudon.

**L** EICHT, JOHN V., far., S. 35; P. O. Loudon.

Leicht, John H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Loudon.

Leitz, Wm., far., S. 35; P. O. Loudon.

Lociling, Peter, far., P. O. Loudon.

Lohmann, Fred., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Loudon.

**M** cINTYRE, IRA, renter, S. 2; P. O. Oxford Mills.

McIntyre, John, farmer, S. 2; P. O. Oxford Mills.

McCartney, J. far., S. 32; P. O. Loudon.

Martzahn, T., far., S. 28; P. O. Loudon.

Mepeke, John, far., S. 28; P. O. Loudon.

Mitchell, Eli, far., S. 16; P. O. Massillon.

Mitchell, P. T., far., S. 16; P. O. Massillon.

Mitchell, Thornton, far., S. 16; Massillon.

**MORTON, AMANDA, MRS.**,

farmer, S. 5; P. O. Oxford Mills; widow of Ezra, who was born in Connecticut, May 21, 1796; he came to this county in 1842; Mrs. M.'s maiden name was Brown. They were married Sept. 21, 1849; he died Feb. 19, 1861, leaving four sons by a former marriage; three sons and one daughter by second marriage—Watterman, Densmore, Danford and Dennison, Pium H., Franklin P., Joseph S., Emily J., and Nancy B.; left an estate of 630 acres. Mrs. M. came to the county in October, 1840.

Morton, J. S., far., S. 5; P. O. Oxford Mills.

Morton, P., far., S. 5; P. O. Oxford Mills.

Muhs, Henry, far., S. 29; P. O. Loudon.

Muhs, Peter, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Loudon.

Myers, D. G., far., S. 15; P. O. Massillon.

Myer, Godfrey, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Loudon.

**MYERS, J. R.**, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Massillon; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., March 18, 1834; he lived there until 21 years of age, and then came to this county and town in April, 1855; owns 118 acres of land. Is Justice of the Peace; was Assessor a num-



ber of years. He married Miss Clara McLeod May 4, 1862, a native of Delaware Co., Ohio; they have five sons—Llewellyn C., Hunter G., Howard U., George and McLeod.

**MYERS, D. G.**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Massillon; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., July 10, 1822; he lived there until May 8, 1855, and then came to this county, and located where he now lives, in 1864; he took a trip to the Rocky Mountains, being gone about four years; owns 352 acres of land. He married Miss Mary Shriver Dec. 12, 1869; born in Noble Co., Ohio, in 1834; she came to this county when 6 years of age; they have two daughters—Minnie L., born April 9, 1871, and Susan, Aug. 29, 1873.

**NORTON, C. W.**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oxford Mills.

Nuitzmann, Chas., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Loudon.

Nuitzmann, Wm., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Loudon.

**ORELUP, HIRAM**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Clarence.

Otte, Henry, farmer, S. 31; P. O. Loudon.

Otte, W., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Loudon.

Otte, Wm., farmer, S. 31; P. O. Loudon.

**PEABODY, CHAS.**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Clarence.

Peabody, W. E., far., S. 17; P. O. Clarence.

Penningroth, Charles, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Loudon

Penningroth, Fred., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Loudon.

Petit, Alex., laborer, Massillon.

Petit, John, laborer, Massillon.

Phephs, G. H., far., S. 33; P. O. Loudon.

Pierce, Chas., laborer, Massillon.

Pierpoint, Thos. W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Loudon.

**REEVES, J. R.**, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Loudon.

Reichmann, Wm., carp., Sec. 34; P. O. Loudon.

Reinking, Wm., far., S. 31; P. O. Clarence.

Rice, John, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Massillon.

Richmann, Fred., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Massillon.

Rogers, A., farmer, S. 2; P. O. Massillon.

Rogers, J. V., far., S. 6; P. O. Clarence.

Rollins, W., farmer, S. 9; P. O. Massillon.

**ROLLINS, WILLARD**, farmer and Justice of the Peace, Sec. 16; P. O. Massillon; was born in Noblesboro, Lincoln Co., Me., Dec. 24, 1811; he lived there until 6 years of age; his parents then moved to Kennebec Co., Me.; lived there seventeen years, and then to Penobscot Co., Me., where he remained twenty-two years; he came to this county in May, 1857, and located where he now lives; owns 120 acres of land. He married Miss Hannah P. Garland, May 20, 1847, a native of Penobscot Co., Me.; they have four sons and two daughters—Charles W., Albert E., George H., Willis E., Susan E. and Charlotte A. Has been Justice of the Peace eight years, Supervisor one term, Township Clerk three years, Secretary School Board two years, and Township Trustee three or four years.

Ruprecht, Henry.

**SAFELY, ROBERT B.**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Clarence.

Safely, Robt., far., S. 30; P. O. Clarence.

Schlutter, F., far., S. 32; P. O. Loudon.

Schneider, P., far., S. 23; P. O. Loudon.

Schwagermann, Henry, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Loudon.

Schwagermann, Henry, Jr., farmer, S. 20; P. O. Loudon.

Schroeder, Wm., far., S. 21; P. O. Loudon.

Shorp, Phimis, laborer, Massillon.

**SHRIVER, LAVICIA, MRS.**, farming, S. 13; P. O. Massillon; widow of John, who was born in Greene Co., Penn., June 21, 1802; he emigrated to this county with his family and settled on the place they now live July 3, 1840. Mrs. S.'s maiden name was Smith; she was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, July 4, 1803; they were married in 1824. He died Jan. 26, 1864, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters—Lucinda, Hiram, Phoebe, Mary, John and Jacob. Jacob is still living with his mother on the old homestead.

Shriver, H., farmer, S. 23; P. O. Massillon.

Shriver, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Massillon.

Shriver, John J., far.; P. O. Massillon.

Shoffler, A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Loudon.

Shultz, A., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Loudon.

Shultz, C., farmer, S. 31 ; P. O. Loudon.  
 Shultz, W., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Loudon.  
 Shunkwiler, B., farmer, S. 8 ; P. O. Clarence.

Skinner, J., farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Massillon.

Skinner, J., farmer ; P. O. Loudon.

Smith, C. A.

Smith, J., far. ; P. O. Massillon.

Smith, John, far., S. 26 ; P. O. Loudon.

Sprague, A., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Loudon.

Sprague, L. C., farmer, S. 22 ; P. O. Loudon.

Sprague, S. L., farmer, S. 22 ; P. O. Loudon.

**STANLAKE, ROBT.**, farmer, S. 18 ; P. O. Clarence ; was born in Devonshire, Eng., in 1823 ; he came to the United States in September, 1850, to Cleveland ; remained there until April, 1857, and then came to this county ; he worked out as farm laborer for \$6 to \$10 per month ; now owns 340 acres. He married Miss Mary Gibson, a native of Scotland, in 1857. They have three sons—Alonzo, William H. and Thomas.

Stolte, A., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Loudon.

Struckman, H., farmer, S. 17 ; P. O. Loudon.

**TANNER**, E., laborer, S. 29 ; P. O. Clarence.

**THOMSON, W. C.**, farmer, S. 24 ; P. O. Massillon ; was born in Union Co., Ind., Jun. 14, 1844 ; he came to this county in Dec, 1852, and settled in this township ; owns 80 acres. He married Miss Amerilla Sheets Dec. 25, 1869, a native of Delaware Co., Ohio. They have two daughters—Ruth and Edna. He served ten months in the late rebellion, in Co. C, 52d Ill. V. I.

Tilson, Byron, farmer, S. 21 ; P. O. Loudon.

**VAN SICKLE, JASPER**, far., S. 3 ; P. O. Massillon.

Van Sickle, L., farmer, S. 10 ; P. O. Massillon.

**VAN SICKLE, LEVI**, farmer and stock raiser, S. 10 ; P. O. Massillon ; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 15, 1819 ; he lived there until 21 years of age ; came west, and to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1840 ; remained there three years and then returned to his home in Ohio, where he married Miss Sarah Cave Sept. 12, 1846 ;

a native of Virginia, but raised in Ohio ; he remained seven years and then came to this county, and located on the place he now lives. Owns 240 acres. They have three sons—Lester, Oscar and Jasper.

Van Sickle, O., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Massillon.

**WEIBLE, HENRY**, farmer, Sec. 35 ; P. O. Loudon.

Wait, F. R. far., S. 32 ; P. O. Loudon.

Weible, John, far., S. 21 ; P. O. Loudon.

Wendt, J. H., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Loudon.

**WHITNEY, DANIEL**, farmer, Section 9 ; P. O. Massillon ; was born in Boylston, Mass., June 22, 1825 ; he he lived there until about 18 years of age ; after leaving home, he spent three years of his time in the South, States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and then went to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he lived one year ; then returned to Massachusetts for one year ; in 1850 he went to California, where he remained nearly five years engaged in mining ; then returned and went to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1855 ; he remained there until Aug., 1861. He then enlisted and went into the army in Co. C, 36th I. V. I. ; was mustered out in Feb., 1864, and then came to this county. Owns 120 acres ; not married.

**WILLIAMS, E. J.**, farmer, Section 1 ; P. O. Massillon ; was born in Addison Co., Vt., Nov. 30, 1821 ; he lived there until 1854, and then came to this county, and located on the place he now lives. Owns 321 acres. Not married. Was road Supervisor two years.

Williams, Geo., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Loudon.

Williams, L., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Clarence.

Williams, S., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Clarence.

Williams, T., Jr., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Massillon.

**WILLIAMS, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 2 ; was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., August 3, 1818 ; lived there until 17 years of age ; then his parents moved to Putnam Co., Ohio ; lived there five years, and then came to this county July 5, 1840, and located in this township ; owns 400 acres. He married Caroline Carpenter Aug. 13, 1846, a native of Indiana ; she died March 2, 1849, leaving family, one son and one daughter—Eliza and Thomas ; he married again to Barbra Pickins, widow of Thompson, Aug. 6, 1849, a native of Meigs Co., Ohio ;

they have one son and two daughters—George, Abigail and Emily J., and lost one son—Ambrose. Mrs. W. has four children by former marriage—Mahala, Malinda, Benjamin F. and Mary A.

Wise, A., lab., Sec. 27; P. O. Loudon.

Wohrer, G. H., far., S. 15; P. O. Massillon.

**WOHRER, JOHN C.**, farmer, S. 15; P. O. Massillon; was born in the town of Lahr Grand Duchess of Baden, Germany, April 6, 1803. He emigrated and arrived in New York, Nov. 12,

1824; located in Philadelphia and remained there thirteen years; and then moved to Plano, Ill., in 1837; he lived there eighteen years, and then came to this county; owns 113 acres. He married Miss Dorothea Voldan, Nov. 28, 1828, a native of Germany; they have two sons and three daughters—William, Caroline, Mary A., George H. and Susan E.

Woolever, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Clarence.







*O. C. Jack*  
IOWA TOWNSHIP



## IOWA TOWNSHIP.

**AIKINS, E. W.**, farmer; P. O. Pedee; owns, with his son, 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; was born May 24, 1824, in Morgan Co., O.; moved from there to Henry Co., Ill., in 1853, and to this county in 1856. Married Mary D. Cope April 22, 1847; she was born Oct. 28, 1828, in Harrison, O.; have one son—Albert A., born Jan. 23, 1849. Mr. A. has been a member of the County Supervisors one term, also Justice of the Peace ten years, and is at present Township Clerk. Rep.

**BACHELDER, GEO. H.**, laborer; Sec. 6; P. O. Springdale.

Bachelor, Ira, carpenter, Sec. 6; P. O. Springdale.

Bailey, P., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Springdale.

Baldwin, G., laborer, Sec. 10; P. O. Pedee.

Baldwin, L., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Atalissa.

Barkhurst, J., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Atalissa.

Berry, I., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Pedee.

Berry, Jas., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Pedee.

Bolon, J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Springdale.

Bonsall, J. W., far., S. 6; P. O. Springdale.

Bonsall, Joshua W., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Springdale.

**BOWERSOCK, EMMER**, dealer in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, Pedee; born May 22, 1845, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; his father, Jesse Bowersock, moved to this county in 1846, and settled in this township; has been in business here four years. Married Hannah M. Gill April 2, 1867; she was born April 17, 1850; have one son—Clarence, born June 14, 1868. Republican.

Briggle, G., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Pedee.

**BRIGGLE, JACOB**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Pedee; owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born March 15, 1806, in Germany; came to Bedford Co., Pa., in 1832, and to this county in 1842; entered his present farm from the Government. Married Elizabeth Burgett in 1840, in Pennsylvania; she was born in Pennsylvania; she died in this county November, 1855; she left three sons—John, George and Joseph. Second marriage to Mrs. Harriet Cottar, Jan. 1, 1857; her maiden name was

Sutliff; she was born July 15, 1827, in Ohio; has four children living—Adam, Mary, Albert, Peter; lost one—Harriet A. Cumb. Presbyterian; Democrat.

Brown, D. B., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Pedee.

Buckman, C. A., far., S. 27; P. O. Atalissa.

Buckman, Ed., far., S. 27; P. O. Atalissa.

Buckman, T., far., S. 27; P. O. Atalissa.

Burnett, Andrew, lab., S. 21; P. O. Pedee.

**BURNETT, CINDERELLA**,

S. 21; P. O. Pedee; has a farm of 233 acres; she was born Oct. 15, 1808, in Fayette Co., Pa.; her maiden name was Nixon; she married Thomas Burnett July 2, 1829, in Ohio; moved to this county in 1850; he died Aug. 12, 1877; he was born Nov 14, 1803, in same county, Pa., she was. He was an Elder in Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which she is also a member.

Burnett, D. H., far., S. 27; P. O. Atalissa.

Burnett, Isaac, far., S. 9; P. O. Pedee.

Burnett, Nathan, far., S. 32; P. O. Pedee.

**CALAHAN, SAMUEL**, far., S. 10; P. O. Pedee.

Canniff, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Atalissa.

Carney, J. N., far., S. 13; P. O. Atalissa.

Carney, John, far., S. 11; P. O. Pedee.

**CARNEY, T. J.**, farmer, S. 13; P.

O. Atalissa; owns 112 acres of land in this county, and 120 in Adams Co.; born Aug. 16, 1818, in Hunterdon Co., N. J.; parents moved to Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1828, and came to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1833; his mother died while there; went to Coshocton Co., in 1835, and made his home at his uncle's; followed droving and peddling clocks for about four years; then went to Muskingum Co. and followed the marble business till 1854, when he came to this Co. Married Isabel Williams, daughter of Col. Williams of Loudon Co., Va., June 2, 1842; she was born July 8, 1824; have ten children living—Jasper N., John W., Wm. D., Frances M., Thos. J., Mary, Ann, Jane, Margaret and Belle; lost three. Member of A. F. & A. M.; Democratic.

Case, John, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Pedee.

Collins, Josiah, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Pedee.

Coney, Jay C., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Atalissa.



Cooper, R. W., carp., Sec. 15 ; P. O. Pedee.  
Corker, A., far., Sec. 28 ; P. O. Atalissa.

**COPE, CHARLES**, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Atalissa, Museatine Co.; owns 128 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born July 15, 1834, in Harrison Co., O.; came to Museatine Co. in 1855, and to this county in the Fall of 1870; enlisted in Co. G, of the 2d Iowa Cav., Sept. 14, 1861, and was mustered out in Oct., 1865; participated in the battle of New Madrid, siege and second battle of Corinth, Miss., also Holly Springs, Water Valley, Coffeeville, Iuka, and Nashville, Tenn. Married Mary Guild Dec. 8, 1870; she was born in Ohio in 1848; have two children—Edith A. and Sarah C. Republican.

**CORKER, LUKE**, blacksmith, P. O. Pedee; Sec. 21; owns 120 acres of land, and his wife owns 100 acres, all valued at \$50 per acre; was born May 18, 1818, in Lancaster Co., Pa.; went to Wayne Co., O., in 1838, and in 1852 to Williams Co., and this county in 1855. Married Catharine Lightfoot Oct. 1, 1840, in Ohio; she was born Aug. 20, 1821, and died July 7, 1867. Married Mrs. J. A. Wyant in Dec., 1868; have five children by first wife—Emma J., Esther M., Elizabeth, Archibald and Julius; lost four—Annetta, William, Agnes and Lee. Member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Democrat.

**CRESS, HENRY**, Sec. 16; P. O. Pedee; owns 143 acres of land; valued at \$45 per acre; born Feb. 27, 1831, in Pennsylvania; parents moved to Wayne Co., O., in —, and returned to Pennsylvania in —; was there one year, then came to Jefferson Co., this State, in 1845, and to this county in 1849. Married Mary Walter Oct., 1859; she was born in 1839 in Ohio; have eight children living—George, Willard, Ida M., Naney, Herbert, Amy, Chester, and an infant not named. Lost two—John H. and Anna B. Cumberland Presbyterian; Democrat.

Crees, J. H., miller, S. 35; P. O. Atalissa.

**CREES, NEELY**, farmer, P. O. Pedee; owns 300 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; was born Oct. 5, 1833, in Allegheny Co., Pa.; his parents moved to Medina Co., Ohio, when he was about

2 years old and to Wayne Co. in 1837, and in 1844 returned to Pennsylvania for one year, then moved to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1845, and to this county in 1849. Married Emma J. Wyant Feb. 26, 1853; she was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Sept. 17, 1845; have five children living—Isaac W., Sarah M., Julia S., John T., and Judith A.; lost two. Member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

Creps, Henry, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Pedee.  
**DAVIS, A. T.**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Pedee.

Davis, C. D., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Pedee.  
**DOTY, DANL. D.**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Atalissa; owns 115 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born March 21, 1833, in Butler Co., Ohio; came with his father, John Doty, to this county in June, 1850; in 1851, returned to Ohio and back to this county in 1872. Married Miss M. F. Vail Feb. 14, 1865, in Dart Co., Ohio; she was born May 20, 1844, in Butler Co., Ohio; have two children—Willie V. and Clarence V. Democrat.

Doty, John, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Atalissa.  
Durfee, James, far., S. 22; P. O. Atalissa.  
Durfee, John, far., S. 22; P. O. Atalissa.

**DUPLE, JACOB**, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Atalissa; owns 185 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Frederick Co., Md., Nov. 3, 1827; went to Marion Co., Mo., in 1847, and in the Spring of '53 went to California; followed mining till Spring of 1858; returned to Missouri, and the following August came to this county. Married Dorcas Hines Sept. 7, 1859; she was born in Ohio March 11, 1837; have four children—Herchel E., William, Nellie and Anna R. Member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

**ELLYSON, ZADOCK** farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. West Liberty.

**FAGAN, PAT**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Pedee.

Fagan, T., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Pedee.  
Faires, J., far., S. 29; P. O. West Liberty.  
Fenstermaker, Benj., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. West Liberty.

Fenstermaker, Eph., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. West Liberty.

Foley, J. & T., fars., S. 23; P. O. Pedee.

**GASKILL, ISRAEL**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. West Liberty.  
**Gibson, John W.**, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. West Liberty.

**GIBSON THOS. V.** farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. West Liberty; owns 152 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, Feb. 18, 1841; moved with his father, Samuel Gibson, to this county in the Fall of 1854. Married Mary T. Lewis Feb. 18, 1864; she was born in this county April 6, 1846; have two children—William L. and Emma M. His father died in September, 1860, and his mother died May 3, 1870. Republican.

**Gifford, Charles**, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. West Liberty.

**Gifford, D. W.**, far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Liberty.

**GIFFORD, R. B.**, Sec. 28; P. O. West Liberty; owns 110 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; born Nov. 13, 1836, in Noble Co., Ind.; came from there to this county in the Fall of 1854. Married Mary J. Harland, of Fort Wayne, Ind., May 24, 1860; she was born Jan. 3, 1839, in Miami Co., Ohio; had one son—Arthur L., born Jan. 5, 1863, and died Oct. 13, 1865. Republican.

**Graham, H.**, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Pedee.

**Gray, E. A.**, far., S. 29; P. O. Springdale.

**Gray, J. W.**, far., S. 29; P. O. Springdale.

**Gruwell, A. C.**, far., S. 29; P. O. Springdale.

**Guthrie, E.**, lab., S. 17; P. O. Springdale.

**Guthrie, G. A.**, far., S. 18; P. O. Springdale.

**HAMIEL, JOHN L.**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Pedee.

**Harden, A.**, far., Sec. —; P. O. Springdale.

**Harper, H.**, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Springdale.

**Harper, S. M.**, far., S. 26; P. O. Atalissa.

**Hartupee, D. W.**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. West Liberty.

**Hawk, C. D.**, far., Sec. 19; P. O. West Liberty.

**HAWK, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Atalissa, Muscatine Co., Ia.; born April 5, 1825, in Cumberland Co., Pa.; parents moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1831; he went to Williams Co. in 1847, and to Wells Co., Ind., in 1853, and from there to this county in 1856, and to his present farm in 1867. Married Caroline Schweinhart Dec. 7, 1843, in Ohio; she was born March 3, 1823, in

Montgomery Co., Pa.; have six children—Cornelius, William, Harriet, John, George and Mary; lost three—Jacob, Levi and Emma. Democrat. Mr. Hawk owns sixty-nine acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre.

**Hawk, Wm.**, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Atalissa.

**Hines, Alex.**, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Atalissa.

**Hines, J.**, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Atalissa.

**Hines, P.**, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Springdale.

**HOCH, A.**, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O.

Pedee; owns a farm of 100 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; born March 4, 1828, in Lebanon Co., Pa.; came to this county in the Spring of 1840. Iowa Tp. then embraced all of the county west of Cedar River; there were only nine families in the township; he has hauled dressed pork to Dubuque and sold it for \$1.25 per cwt. Married Cinderella Burnett June 3, 1852; she was born Jan. 19, 1835, in Wayne Co., Ohio; have four children—Edmund K., Kate C., Addie and Nellie. Is a member of the Cumb. Presb. Church; Democrat.

**Hoch, E. K.**, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Pedee.

**Hoch, Gustavus**, far., S. 16; P. O. Pedee.

**Honey, Hugh**, far., S. 22; P. O. Pedee.

**Houragan, M.**, far., S. 20; P. O. Springdale.

**Hutchison, J. L.**, far., S. 5; P. O. Pedee.

**JACK, CALVIN**, far., S. 10; P. O. Pedee.

**JACK, O. C.**, farmer, P. O. Pedee; owns 220 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; was born Aug. 6, 1812, in Botetourt Co., Va.; came to Franklin Co., Ind., in 1819, and to Tippecanoe Co. in 1829. Married Sarah J. Payner Aug. 6, 1840; she was born Sept. 25, 1822 in Vigo Co., Ind.; moved to this county in the Spring of 1842; settled at what was called Mason's Grove, above Gower's Ferry, and came on to his present farm in the Spring of 1844. Muscatine was then his market; have sold good wheat for 25 cents per bushel, and part trade at that; dressed pork for from 75c to \$1.00 per cwt.; have six children living—Mary A., Iona H., Calvin, Olney, Charles and Alice; lost six. Has been Township Clerk, Trustee and member of School Board several years. Democrat. Mr. Jack was engaged in running a canal boat line in 1834, from Hagerstown to Lawrenceburg on the Ohio River, and the follow-

ing year ran a boat on the Wabash and Erie Line, from the mouth of the Tippecanoe River to Terre Haute, and later still, was employed in constructing a similar line from Peru to Logansport, Ind., where he constructed the first boat over the route. His career in this department of commerce was marked with signal success, and his record was unimpeachable.

James, D., far., S. 32; P. O. West Liberty.

James, Wm., far., S. 32; P. O. West Liberty.

Jenkins, G. H., far., S. 24; P. O. Atalissa.

**KELLEY, THOMAS**, farmer, S. 15; P. O. Pedee.

Kennedy, Wm., farmer, S. 31.

Kimberly, A. E., far., S. 29; P. O. West Liberty.

Kirby, Isaac, far., S. 19; P. O. West Liberty.

Kirby, J., far., S. 19; P. O. West Liberty.

Knott, Benj., far., S. 26; P. O. Atalissa.

**KNOTT, JOHN**, farmer, S. 26; P. O. Atalissa, Muscatine Co.; owns 100 acres of land; born Sept. 5, 1845, in Clermont Co., Ohio; parents moved to Muscatine Co., Ia., in the Spring of 1855, and he came to this county in 1874; enlisted in the service of his country during the late rebellion in Co. E., of 18th Ia. Inf. June 1, 1862, and was honorably discharged Feb. 9, 1863, and enlisted again in March, 1864, in Co. D. of 24th Ia. Inf. and was mustered out Sept. 18, 1865; participated in the battles of Springfield, Mo., was also under Banks in the Red River expedition and battle of Marksville Plains, and with Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley raid and at battle of Winchester, Va., Fisher Hill and Cedar Creek; in the latter had the fore and middle finger of his right hand shot off; his grandfather on his father's side served in the war of 1812 and his great grandfather in the American Revolution seven years; the canteen he carried is now in the possession of John Knott. Married Jennie P. Thompson, Sept. 19, 1875; she was born May 1, 1858, in Butler Co., O.; have two children—Harrison H. and John M. Christian; Republican.

**LAFFRENTZ, JOHN**, far. S. 31; P. O. West Liberty.

Larne, Cyrus, far., S. 17; P. O. Pedee.

Larne, George F., far., S. 16; P. O. Pedee.

Larne, Geo. E., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Pedee.

Larne, Joel S., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Pedee.

Larne, R., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Atalissa.

Leonard, J., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Springdale.

Lesenea, J., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Pedee.

**LEWIS, I. W.**, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Atalissa, Muscatine Co.; owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre; born May 5, 1834, in Columbiana Co., O.; came with his father, Wm. Lewis, to this county in June, 1846, who died Oct. 2, 1877. Married Jane E. Pierce June 12, 1856; she was born Feb. 14, 1835, in Frederick Co., Md.; have four children—Henry F., born March 16, 1857; Joseph E., born May 19, 1859; Inez V., born May 14, 1863; Lottie E., born Nov. 9, 1870. Cumberland Presbyterian; Democrat.

Lewis, J. S., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Atalissa.

Lightfoot, D., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Atalissa.

Lightfoot, Wm., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Atalissa.

Linn, Jas., carp., Sec. 10; P. O. Pedee.

**LINN, MOSES**, farmer; P. O. Pedee; owns a farm of 117 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born Dec. 22, 1819, in Washington Co., Penn.; when about 18 years of age, went to Muskingum Co.; remained there till the Fall of 1855, then came to this county; settled on his present farm in 1864. Married Hannah Garner March 17, 1842, of Ohio; she was born Aug. 19, 1824; have five children living—James, Randall, William, Jane and Lorette; lost four—John, Joseph, Jennet and George. Democrat.

Lloyd, S., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Pedee.

Long, E. B., lab., Sec. 4; P. O. Pedee.

Long, E. P., far.; P. O. Pedee.

Longerbram, A. J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Springdale.

Longerbram, Wm., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Springdale.

Lundy, Chas. E., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Pedee.

Lundy, Eli, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Pedee.

**McCANN, JOHN**, far., Sec. 31; P. O. West Liberty.

McCune, Frank, far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Liberty.

McDermet, M., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Atalissa.

McNamee, Pat, stone mason; Sec. 10; P. O. Pedee.

McSparen, P., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Atalissa.

McVey, James, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Pedee.

Mackey, Alex., far.; Sec. 9; P. O. Pedee.



Martin, Daniel, far.; S. 15; P. O. Pedee.  
 Mather, C. E., mer.; S. 6; P. O. Springdale.  
 Mather, John, far.; S. 7; P. O. Springdale.  
 Mather, Samuel, Jr., far.; Sec. 6; P. O. Springdale.

Mather, Wm., merchant; Springdale.

Maxon, W., far.; S. 32; P. O. Springdale.

**MAXON, T. W.**, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Springdale; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born June 30, 1837, in Harrison Co., O.; came with his father, Wm. Maxon, to this county in April, 1839, and settled on the farm now owned by James Phelps, on Sec. 32, T. 80, R. 3, where John Brown used to train his men. Enlisted, at his country's call, in Rock Island, July 24, 1861; went to St. Louis and on to Ft. Scott, where he was camped for Winter; was joined to Col. Montgomery's Kansas Reg't Vol. Inf. and Cavalry; served under him one year; was transferred to the 10th Regt., under Col. Cloud; was in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7., 1863; most of his service was fighting guerrillas; was mustered out as Commissary Sergeant in 1865. Married Lydia Yates in Oct., 1865; she was born in 1838, in Ohio; have five children—Hillis A., Willard S., Candace, Rufus, and Hannah. Is serving his second term as Justice of the Peace. Republican.

Meusch, John M. N., far.; Sec. 20; P. O. Pedee.

Meusch, Joses S., far., S. 20; P. O. Pedee.

**MILLET, ALFRED**, Sec. 31; P. O. Springdale; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born Feb. 3, 1837, in Liverpool, Eng.; came to the United States in 1838; settled in Wilmington, Del., and was in the State till 1848, then went to Chester Co., Penn.; went to Ohio in 1852; in Fall of 1853 came to Iowa and stopped during the Winter at Overman's Ferry, Muscatine Co.; his mother died there; the following Spring came to this county. Married Sarah Jones Feb. 3, 1859; she was born Oct. 23, 1836, in Derbyshire, Eng.; have eight children—Sabrah A., Sarah E., Alice V., Mary F., Lucy R., Louis W., Albert F., and Lee M. Independent.

Millett, Wm., far.; S. 31, P. O. Springdale.

Milnes, Abel, far., S. 33; P. O. Atalissa.  
 Montgomery, Thos., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Springdale.

Moore, Jesse, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Atalissa.  
**MOORE, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Pedee.

Moore, Sam'l, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Pedee.

**MORRISON, ISAIAH**, farmer and dairyman, Sec. 5; P. O. Springdale; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$5,000; born Dec. 9, 1809, in Rutland Co., Vt.; went to Erie Co., N. Y., in 1828, and to this county in Spring of 1853; has lived in Gower, Springdale and Iowa Townships ever since. Married Rachel Smith Jan. 2, 1832, in New York; she was born Oct. 20, 1814, in Vermont; have ten children living—David, Elizabeth, Augustus, Edwin, William, Noel, Samuel, Rebecca, Reuben, Mary, Adelbert, John; Edwin was killed by border ruffians in Kansas; Noel was killed at battle of Winchester, Va.; Augustus and William were also in the service of their country. Mr. Morrison is a member of the French Church, Gurney. Republican.

Moylan, J., far.; S. 30; P. O. Springdale.

**NEGUS, BRACKEN**, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Atalissa.

Negus, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Springdale.

Noering, Joachim, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. West Liberty.

Norris, N., far., S. 26; P. O. Atalissa.

Norris, Wm., blksmith, S. 5; P. O. Pedee.

**O'CONNELL, JAMES**, stone mason, S. 22; P. O. Atalissa.

Osborn, A., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Pedee.

**PEDEN, A. R.**, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Pedee.

**PARROTT, J. T.**, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Springdale; owns 87½ acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born Aug. 16, 1832, in Fountain Co., Ind.; came to Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1853; lived there till 1861 with the exception of one year in Powesheik Co., then came to this county; married Mary Hedges Oct. 12, 1854; she died in 1856, leaving one child, Anna, who died when between 1 and 2 years old; he then married Catharine Robinson, Jan. 4, 1860. She was born in Ohio, 1840; have four children living—Blanche C., Mary S., Milton S. and Charles L. Democrat.

Plendergeast, T., far., S. 24; P. O. Atalissa.

Phelps, C., far., S. 6; P. O. Springdale.  
**PHELPS, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec.

31; P. O. Pedee; owns a farm in this county, with his brother William, of 140 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; was born April 24, 1850, in Stark Co., Ohio; came with his parents to this county in 1851 and returned with them to Ohio in 1854, and back to Iowa in 1866. Married Berthemia Fairechild Feb. 4, 1875; she was born Feb. 12, 1850, in New Jersey; have one daughter—Pearl; she was born Dec. 29, 1875. Republican.

**PHELPS, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Springdale; owns 258 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; born Feb. 28, 1819, in Gloucestershire, England; came to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1849, and to this county in 1851; was here four years; then went to Stark Co., Ohio, and remained there till 1866; when he returned to this county again and settled on his present farm. Married Hannah Hurst Aug. 18, 1850; she was born June 3, 1820, in Adams Co., Penn.; have four children—George, Wm. A., Albert and Caroline. Member of M. E. Church; Republican.

Pierce, Wm. far. S. 14; P. O. Pedee.

Pilkington, Levi, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. West Liberty.

Powers, B., far., S. 26; P. O. Atalissa.

Potter, H., far., S. 5; P. O. Pedee.

Potter, Jno. D., far., S. 8; P. O. Pedee.

Preston, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Springdale.

**REED, WILLIAM L.**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Pedee.

Riddle, C., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Atalissa.

Riddle, R., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Atalissa.

**ROBERTS, I. T.**, teacher; P. O. Pedee; was born Aug. 3, 1851, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; his father, Preston W. Roberts, moved to this county in the Spring of 1852, and died June 2, 1864, leaving a good farm of 220 acres, valued at \$50 per acre, which is to be divided between six heirs. Married Nona Gill (daughter of Dr. H. C. Gill, of Springdale), Feb. 6, 1874; she was born May 25, 1855, in this county; have one son—Louis, born Dec. 15, 1874. Democrat.

Robinson, J. H., Postmaster, Sec. 4; P. O. Pedee.

Romaide, Madison, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. West Liberty.

**SANDERS, SILAS**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Pedee.

Sawyer, A., retired, Section 8; P. O. Pedee.

**SAWYER, A. J.**, farmer, P. O. Pedee; owns ninety-three acres land, valued at \$45 per acre; was born April 8, 1839, in Warren Co., Ohio; his father, Amasa Sawyer, who is now living with him, was born Dec. 10, 1799, in Maine, and came to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1816, and married Elizabeth Fryburger in 1822; she died in 1845, in Ohio, and in 1855, he moved to Iowa, and in the Spring of 1856 settled in Iowa Tp. A. J. Sawyer married Emma J. June 12, 1862; she was born June 27, 1843. Mr. Sawyer enlisted in Co. D of the 24th Ia. Inf. in August, 1862; was with Banks in his Red River Expedition, and was discharged at Savannah, Ga., in 1864. Democrat.

Schooley, Benj., farmer, Sec. 7.

**SHELLHAMER, MOSES**, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Pedee; owns 155 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born July 27, 1819, in Schuylkill Co., Penn.; parents moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1826, and to St. Joseph Co., Mich., in 1829, and La Porte, Ind., in 1838; in 1841, he came to Stevenson, Ill., now known as Rock Island, and run the ferry between there and Davenport three years; then came to this county in 1844; was here three years, and remained twelve years working at his trade, ship carpenter and calker, then moved to Muscatine Co., and came on his present farm in the Fall of 1864. An incident in his life occurred June 5, 1844, while he was in the house of W. C. Long, north of Pedee, one of those wind storms so prevalent in Iowa, passed over, tearing the house into fragments, even to the floor, bursting the doors open and whirling everything in the room, persons and all. Mr. Long, two children and a hired girl; they were all scattered and clutched to whatever they could; strange as it may seem, none were killed. Married Mary Hoch June 23, 1844, in this county; she was born March 15, 1824, in Pennsylvania; have four children—Ellen, Kate, Leonard and Daniel B. Member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Republican.

**SMITH, G. P.**, farmer, fine stock and dairying business and one of the proprietors of Cold Spring Cheese Factory, near Springdale, Sec. 18; P. O. Springdale; owns a farm of 254 acres, valued at \$15,500; born Sept. 19, 1812, in Rutland Co., Vt.; parents moved to Erie Co., N. Y., in 1816, and he came from there to this county in the Fall of 1853, and commenced the dairying business the following year. Married Lydia Palmerton Oct. 4, 1837; she was born Aug. 12, 1818, and died Dec. 25, 1848. Again married, Clarissa R. Rathbun, Sept. 4, 1850; she was born Aug. 3, 1822; had five children by his first wife—Nathan E., Emily A., Daniel W., Hannah A. and Mary. Nathan A. was drowned July 7, 1877, in Cedar River, while assisting in the search for the bodies of the two sons of Mr. Worrall and Mr. Brown. Mr. Smith is a member of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Smith, J. S., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Pedee.

Stanton, Ed., lab., Sec. 8; Pedee.

Swart, C. B., far., Sec. 17; P. O. West Liberty.

**SWART, J. H.**, farmer; P. O. West Liberty; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born June 22, 1830, in Ohio, opposite Wheeling, W. Va.; parents moved to Athens Co., O., when he was an infant; he came to this county in the Spring of 1857, and on his present farm in 1866. Married Harriet Gifford, of this county, in 1855; she was born Dec., 1833, in Ohio; have five children—Charles S. B., Henry T., Elsa M., Cora E. and Rebecca E. Mr. Swart has served as Township Trustee several years, and is acting as such now. Republican.

Swinhart, C. D., farmer, Sec. 7.

**TATUM, LAWRIE**, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Springdale.

Taylor, C. D., far., Sec. 32; P. O. West Liberty.

**TAYLOR, J. S.**, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. West Liberty; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; born June 17, 1827, in Wayne Co., O.; went into Guernsey Co. in 1848, and to Belmont Co. in 1851, and to this county in 1864; was Principal of the Bell Air Union School from 1859 to 1864. His

occupation was teaching from 1845 to 1864, and taught three months in the West Liberty School. Married Alzira Dillon, of Belmont Co., O., in Sept., 1852, by whom he had one son—Chas. D; she died in March, 1856. Again married Lydia A. Nichols, of same county; she was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Feb. 21, 1833, by whom he had two children—Althea M. and Loren A. Charles D. is now attending the Agricultural College at Ames. His wife is a member of the Friend's Church; Republican.

Teefy, John, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Springdale.

Turkle, James, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Atalissa.

**WALKER, J. M.**, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Atalissa.

**WALKER, LEWIS**, farmer; P. O. Atalissa; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; born Feb. 11, 1822, in York Co., Pa.; went to Belmont Co., O., in 1838, and to this county in the Spring of 1854. Married Elizabeth Oxley Oct. 9, 1849, in Ohio; she was born April 13, 1826, in Ohio; have two children—Joel M., born May 27, 1852; Pinkney L., born April 9, 1857. Members of Friend's Church; Republican.

**WALTER, HANNAH** (maiden name Michener), P. O. Atalissa, Muscatine Co.; born Dec. 12, 1816, in Chester Co., Pa.; parents moved to Belmont Co., O., in 1832, and in 1836 to Harrison Co., and married Daniel Walter, of Belmont Co., Aug. 11, 1836; he was born Feb. 17, 1812, in Chester Co., Pa.; moved to Morgan Co. in 1839; subsequently to Whiteside Co., Ill., and from there to this county in the Spring of 1853. Mr. Walter died Feb. 10, 1875, leaving his wife and eleven children to mourn his loss. Names of children—James, Mary, William, John, Wilson, Louisa, Joseph, Amy, Milton, Phoebe and Henrietta. James and John served their country during the war of the rebellion.

Walter, Jos., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Atalissa.

Westfield, Thos., far., Sec. 31.

**WHISLER, CONRAD**, farmer; S. 5; P. O. Pedee; owns ninety-nine acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; was born Feb. 22, 1835, in Stark Co., O.; came to Center Tp., of this county, in the



Fall of 1853, and to Iowa Tp. in 1868. Married Emeline Kizer March 11, 1858; she was born April 25, 1835, in Richland Co., O.; have four children George E., Nicholas L., Montana A. and Charles C. Mr. Whisler went to Montana Territory in 1862, and returned in 1864.

Wilson, Abram, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Springdale.

Wilson, Alex., far., S. 29; P. O. West Liberty.

Wilson, D. far., S. 29; P. O. West Liberty.

**WILSON GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Pedee; owns 191 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born May 22, 1832, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; came to this county in the Spring of 1853; worked by the month a year or two, then leased land and first bought forty acres of land south of Pedee, and then eighty, and sold that and bought his present farm in 1865. Married Lovina Negus Aug. 28, 1853; she was born Nov. 12, 1835, in Ohio; have one daughter living—Rachel Ella, born April 12, 1864; have lost two—Esther died March 31, 1857; John C. died May 10, 1873. Mr. Wilson enlisted in Co. G. of the 24th Ia. Inf., and was in camp only six weeks and was discharged on account of disability. Republican.

Wilson, Westwood, far., S. 32; P. O. Pedee.

Wing, Turner, far., S. 4; P. O. Pedee.

Winn, John, far., S. 9; P. O. Pedee.

Winn, L. far., S. 26; P. O. Atalissa.

Winn, Peter, far., S. 4; P. O. Pedee.

Wood, G. P., far., S. 6; P. O. Springfield.

Woods, H. M. far., S. 29; P. O. West Liberty.

**WOOLLEY GEORGE**, far., S. 18; P. O. Springdale; born Feb. 5, 1833, in Delaware Co., Penn.; his parents moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio, when he was an infant; he came from there to this county in the Spring of 1858. Married

Rachel E. Bregan, March 2, 1854, in Ohio. She was born June 26, 1833; have one child—Clementine, born March 24, 1856. Mr. Woolley owns a farm of 105 acres, valued at \$6,500. Republican.

**WORRALL, JOHN**, farmer, S. 4; P. O. Pedee; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; was born Oct. 11, 1828, in Morgan Co., Ohio; came to this Co. in the Fall of 1856; settled at Pedee; remained there two years, and in the south part of township till Fall of 1869 came on his present farm. Married Jane Berry, March 28, 1851, in Ohio; she was born Sept. 6, 1829, in Ohio; have five children, living—William B., born March 10, 1854; Lizzie M., born March 25, 1858; Geo. E., born July 18, 1860; Herbert E., born July 28, 1863; Hattie E., born Aug. 30, 1868; lost three—Charles A., Antrim and Albert N.; lost two by drowning. Member of M. E. Church; Republican.

Worrall, J. far., S. 28; P. O. West Liberty.

Worrall, N. far., S. 28; P. O. West Liberty.

Worrall, Wm. B. far., S. 4; P. O. Pedee.

**WYANT, J. G.** farmer; P. O. Pedee; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; was born Nov. 8, 1843, in Stark Co., Ohio; parents moved to this county in the Spring of 1854; enlisted Jan. 1, 1862, in Co. E., of 16th Iowa Inf.; was at the battle of Shiloh; from injuries received, was honorably discharged July 1, 1862. Married Mary A. Jack June 9, 1864; she was born Feb. 11, 1846 in this county; have no children. He has been a member of the School Board several years; Democrat.

Wymer, James, far., P. O. Pedee.

Wymer, Wm., far., S. 10; P. O. Pedee.

**ZARINGTON, JOHN**, far., S. 11; P. O. Rochester.

## SPRINGDALE TOWNSHIP.

**A**RMSTRONG, ISRAEL, farmer; P. O. West Branch.

**ABBOTT, SAMUEL**, farmer; P. O. West Branch; owns seventy-nine acres

of land, valued at \$60 per acre; born in Miami Co., O., in 1818; came to Iowa in 1852, and located in Springdale Tp., and removed to his present farm in 1869.

Married Rebekah Miles in 1838; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1818; have three children living—Galvin W., Abijah J., John M.; William, born in 1841, and died in the same year. Are members of the Friends' Church.

**ARMSTRONG, JOS.**, farmer; P. O. West Branch; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1828; came to Iowa in 1861, and located on his present farm; owns eighty acres, valued at \$75 per acre. Married Sarah Oliphant in 1853; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1826; have an adopted daughter—Laura, born in 1859. Are members of the Friends' Church.

Armstrong, S., far., Sec. 3; P. O. West Branch.

Atkins, Willis, shoemaker, West Branch.

Atkinson, W., far., S. 15; P. O. Centerdale.

**BAILY, DAVID**, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Springdale.

Baily, J. V., farmer; P. O. Springdale.

**BAILEY, JOHN I.**, physician and surgeon, West Branch; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1845; came to Iowa in 1851, and located in Cedar Co.; in 1874 removed to West Branch. Married Phoebe Berry in 1872; she was born in Iowa City in 1843; have two children—Nettie and Gertrude. Mr. Bailey enlisted in Co. I, 46th Ia. Inf., in 1864, and was discharged the same year.

Baker, J., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Downey.

Baker, J. H., laborer, Downey.

Ball, D., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Centerdale.

**BALL, JAMES**, farmer; P. O. Centerdale; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1831, came to Iowa in 1852, and located in Springdale Tp. Married Mary J. Gibson in 1851; she was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1835; have four children—Joseph, David, Retta and Martha. Are members of the Friends' Church.

**BALL, JOHN**, dealer in grain, lumber and coal, Centerdale; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1829; came to Iowa in 1850, and located in Springdale Tp. Married Cynthia Heald in 1852; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1833; have six children—William H., Atlantic, Walter S., Clara R., Addison H. and Emerson C. Are members of the Friends' Church.

Ball, Joe, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Centerdale. Ball, Wm., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Centerdale.

**BARNES, S. A.**, farmer; P. O. Downey; owns 234 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1827, came to Iowa in 1839, and located with his parents in Muscatine Co.; removed to Cedar Co. in 1848. Married Agnes Lewis in 1848; she was born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1832; have nine children—Charles A., William H., Mary E., Laura R., Lewis, Edwin, Ottway, Jessie and Albert.

Barnes, S. H., carp., West Branch.

**BARRINGTON, THOMAS**, farmer; P. O. West Branch; born in Ireland in 1810; came to Iowa in 1855, and located on his present farm. Married Elizabeth Townsend in 1840; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1820; have two children—George and Ruth. Are members of Friends' Church.

Barrington, Thos. T., farmer; P. O. West Branch.

Bater, N. D.

Beam, C., hardware, West Branch.

Bean, G., hardware, West Branch.

**BEESON, R. H.**, retired farmer; P. O. West Branch; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1817; came to Iowa in 1850, and located in Springdale Tp., Cedar Co., and in 1878 moved to West Branch. Married Rebecca Heald in 1840; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1818; have five children—Smith H., Ephraim L., Ruthanna W., Phoebe S. and John S.; Rachel A., born in 1856, and died in 1863; Irwin, born in 1861, and died in 1862. Mr. B. has been Justice of the Peace one term. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of Friends' Church.

Bell, Geo., laborer, Downey.

Bennett, James, engineer West Branch.

Boon, G., furniture, West Branch.

Bonsall, Evan, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. West Liberty.

Borton, C, far.; P. O. West Liberty.

Borton, Elton, far., S. 36; P. O. West Liberty.

Bowman, Henry, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. West Liberty.

Bowman, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. West Liberty.

Branson, A., nurseryman, West Branch.

Branson, J., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Branson, Reese, far.; P. O. Springdale.  
**BRANSON, WM. D.**, farmer; P. O. West Branch; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1814; came to Iowa in 1853, and located in Springdale Tp., Cedar Co. Married Eliza Oliphant in 1840; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1817; have six children—Abner, Reece, Lina A., Samuel, Newton and Ida. Are members of Friends' Church.

Brantingham, Geo., carp., West Branch.

Brewer, James, laborer, Downey.

Brisbine, A., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Downey.

Brisbine, J. M., far., S. 32; P. O. Downey.

Brisbine, W. O., far., S. 32; P. O. Downey.

Brogan, C., far., S. 25; P. O. West Liberty.

Brown, J. M., far., S. 6; P. O. West Branch.

Brown, L. D., laborer, Springdale.

Brown, W., far., S. 6; P. O. West Branch.

Bundy, J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Centerdale.

Burden, A. F., miller, West Branch.

Butler, M. V. B., merchant, Springdale.

Butter, V., shoemaker, West Branch.

Bye, Edward, carp., Springdale.

**CHASE, W. S.**, far.; P. O. West Liberty.

**CARSON, JOHN T.**, farmer; P. O. Springdale; owns 103 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; born in Mahoning Co., O., in 1824; came to Iowa in 1863, and located in Springdale Tp.; removed to his present farm in 1877. Married Martha L. Upton in 1848; she was born in Jefferson Co., O., in 1828; have one child—Martin L., born in 1849. Was married to Edna Tabor in 1877. Are members of the Friends' Church; Republican.

**CHAMBERS, J. C.**, Cashier of West Branch Bank; was born in Richland Co., O., in 1837; came to Iowa in 1863, and located in Springdale, Cedar Co., and was a resident of that village for a period of five years; was appointed Cashier of the West Branch Bank in 1875, at the organization of the bank. Married Jennie W. Lewis in 1861; she was born in Knox Co., O., in 1839; have four children—Elmer L., Walter R., Herbert and Mary E. Mr. C. was elected State Senator in 1871, and was in the sessions of 1872, '73, '74.

Coffee, Charles, far.; P. O. Springdale.

Coggeshall, T., far.; P. O. West Branch.

**COGGESHALL, TRISTRAM**, farmer; P. O. West Branch; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; came to Iowa in 1864, and located on his present farm; was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1830. Married Sarah Bruff in 1859; she was born in Mahoning Co., O., in 1833; have two children—James E. and Alice E.; have lost three—William, Anna M., Oliver T. Mr. C. and wife are members of the Friends' Church.

Collins, D., laborer, West Branch.

Cook, Ellis, retired farmer, West Branch.

**COOK, JAS.**, agricultural implements, West Branch; born in Belmont Co., O., in 1827; came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Springdale Tp., and in 1864 removed to West Branch and engaged in his present business. Married Mary Ann Hirst in 1851; she was born in Belmont Co., O., in 1828; have five children—Thomas W., Martha E., Henry L., Josephine and Mary Emma.

Cookson, Daniel, far.; P. O. West Branch.

Cookson, Israel, far.; P. O. West Branch.

Cookson, John, farmer; P. O. West Branch.

Coombs, J. C., carpenter, West Branch.

**COOPER, JAS. W.**, farmer; P. O. West Liberty; owns seventy-two acres of land, valued at \$4,000; born in Ohio in 1845; came to Iowa in 1867. Married Anna Elliott in 1874; she was born in Maryland in 1845; have two children—Albert and George. Are members of the Friends' Church—Hicksites.

**CORNWALL, A. B.**, farmer; P. O. Downey; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Greene Co., N. Y., in 1823; moved, with his parents, to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there to Cleveland, O., and came to Iowa in 1847, and located in Cedar Co. Married Margaret Loy in 1848; she was born in Montgomery Co., O., in 1826; have eight children—Mary, George, Ellen, Dora, John, Alice, Libbie and Jessie. Are members of Baptist Church.

Cornwall, George, farmer; P. O. Downey.

Cornwall, V. R., farmer; P. O. Downey.

Cowgill, Abraham, farmer; P. O. Centerdale.

Crane, Chas., farmer; P. O. West Liberty.

Crew, Chas., farmer; P. O. Springdale.

Crew, Gideon, far.; P. O. Springdale.

Crook, N. H., hotel, West Branch.



**CROZER, JAMES**, general merchandise, Downey; born in Belmont Co., O., July 8, 1822; came to Iowa in 1852, and located in Springdale Tp., Cedar Co., and in 1866, removed to Downey and engaged in his present business. Married Johanna Whitezell in 1844; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 9, 1824; have four children—Willis, born March 31, 1856; Sarah E., born Nov. 18, 1847; Mary C., born March 21, 1857; Joseph, born Oct. 26, 1861; Charles, born in 1845 and died in 1865; Frank, born in 1859 and died in 1862. Mr. C. and wife are members of the Christian Church.

**CROZER, JONATHAN**, farmer; P.O. Downey; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,000; born in Columbiana Co., O., in 1826. Married Phoebe S. James in 1848; she was born in Columbiana Co., O.; have two children—J. L. and Martha E. Mr. C. came to Iowa in 1852. Are members of Friends' Church—Wilberites.

**CROZER, J. L.**, farmer; P. O. West Branch; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1850; came to Iowa with his parents in 1852, and located in Springdale Tp., Cedar Co. Married Caroline L. Mackey in 1876; she was born in Canada in 1850.

Crozer, Leroy, farmer; P. O. Downey.

Crozer, Reason, farmer; P. O. Downey.

Crozer, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Downey.

Cummings, J., carpenter, Springdale.

**DARNER, H. C.**, physician and surgeon, Springdale.

Divine, John, farmer; P. O. Centerdale.

Dorson, Joseph, West Branch.

Douglas, Wm., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Duble, A., laborer, West Branch.

Dyer, Peter, farmer; P. O. West Branch.

**EATON, AARON**, farmer; P. O. West Branch.

**EDMUNDSON & YETTER**, drugs, books and wall paper, West Branch. J. H. Edmundson, the senior partner, was born in England in 1835, came to America in 1865, and to Iowa in 1866. Married Mary J. Townsend; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1843; have three children—Anna L., James W., Laura E. Marshall Yetter, junior partner, was born in West Mor-

land Co., Penn., in 1853, came to Iowa in 1854, with his parents, and in 1877 removed to West Branch. Married Mary Mills in 1876; she was born in Henry Co., Iowa, in 1853.

Edmonson, E., druggist, West Branch.

Elliott, F. T., blacksmith, Downey.

**ELLIOTT, J. M.**, blacksmithing, Downey; born in Philadelphia in 1820, and came to Iowa in 1852; located in Muscatine Co.; removed to Downey in 1875, and engaged in his present business. Married Margaret Wolf in 1842; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1824; have eight children—Taylor, Mollie, Winfield, Sarah, Ira, Belle, Edwin and Alice.

Elliott, L. E., farmer; P. O. West Liberty.

Ellyson, Alfred, farmer; P. O. Springdale.

Embre, L. H., merchant, West Branch.

**FAUCETT, AMOS**, farmer; P. O. Centerdale.

Faucett, E., farmer; P. O. Springdale.

Faucett, Jos., lumber dealer, Centerdale.

Fogg, Robt., farmer; P. O. West Branch.

Forney, Charles, laborer, West Branch.

Forney, Levi, tailor, West Branch.

Foster, Daniel, far.; P. O. West Liberty.

**GAMBOL, SAMUEL**, farmer; P. O. Centerdale.

Gates, George, West Branch.

Gates, John, West Branch.

Gause, S. S., far.; P. O. West Liberty.

Gibson, Charles, farmer; P. O. West Liberty.

**GILL, H. C.**, physician and surgeon, Springdale; born in Chester Co., Penn., in 1821; came to Iowa in 1850, located in Springdale and engaged in the practice of medicine. Married Anna Essig in 1843; she was born in Chester Co., Penn.; have three children—Davis H., Maggie (now Mrs. Bowersock), and Nona (Mrs. Roberts). John A. died in 1876, at the age of 30 years. Mr. Gill has been County Supervisor, and has held the office of School Director twenty-one years.

Goodrich, D. O., grain dealer, Downey.

Gorman, James, far.; P. O. West Liberty.

Gorman, John, far.; P. O. West Liberty.

Gorman, Owen, farmer; P. O. West Liberty.

Grant, John M., P. O. West Branch.

Green, Daniel, far.; P. O. West Branch.

Gregg Henry, far.; P. O. Downey.

**GREGG, HANSON**, farmer, P. O. Downey; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1815; came to Iowa in 1850, and located on his present farm. Married Sarah Ann Wright in 1841; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1819; have seven children—Eliza J., Susan, Caroline, Henry, Niles, Frank and Fred.

Gregg, Niles, far.; P. O. West Liberty.

Griffith, Geo., far.; P. O. West Liberty.

Grinnell, E., Railroad man; West Branch.

**HALL, JOSEPH**, farmer; Springdale.

**HAMMELL, WM. D.**, lumber, grain and coal dealer; born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1842; came to Iowa in 1871, and located in West Branch; engaged in his present business. Married Rachel Wright in 1866; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1846; have three children—Mary C., Leora E., and Claud H. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Hawley, W. G., miller, West Branch.

Heacock, Joseph, merchant, West Branch.

Heald, Ezra, farmer; P. O. West Branch.

**HEALD, HEIL**, greenhouse; P. O. West Branch; born in Mahoning Co., O., 1837; came to Iowa in 1850, and located in Springdale Tp. with his parents; removed to West Branch in 1870. Married Ann Minthorn in 1859; she was born in Canada in 1842; have six children—Alice, Mary, Howard, Theodore, John and Bertha. Are members of Friends' Church.

Heald, Isaac, farmer; P. O. West Branch.

**HEALD, WILSON**, farmer; P. O. West Branch; owns 120 acres land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1829; came to Iowa in 1850, and located in Cedar Co.; removed to his present farm in 1877. Married Sarah Macy in 1853; she was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1826; have five children—Franklin H., Luella, Anna, Mary Eliza and Charles H. Mrs. H. is a member of the Friends' Church.

Hemmingway, farmer; P. O. Centerdale.

Heppinstall, Joseph, Sr., farmer; P. O. Springdale.

Heppinstall, Joseph, Jr., farmer; P. O. Springdale.

**HESS, WALTER**, farmer; P. O. West Branch; owns eighty acres of land,

valued at \$50 per acre; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1833; came to Iowa in 1858, and located in Springdale Tp., Cedar Co. Mr. Hess was an engineer on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for a number of years. Married Susan Carter in 1867; she was born in Morrow Co., O., in 1844; have two children living—Frank and Ida. George died at the age of 2½ years. Mr. H. is a member of the Baptist Church.

Hinchliff, Edward.

Hinchliff, Jonas, shoemaker, Downey.

Hirst, John, farmer; P. O. Centerdale.

**HIRST, WILSON C.**, breeder of Poland-China and Berkshire hogs and Hereford cattle, obtained from the best families; P. O. Centerdale; born in Belmont Co., O., in 1846; came to Iowa in 1863. Married Mary Ann McConnell in 1869; she was born in Columbiana Co., O., in 1843; have three children—Luella M., Lura E., John S. John Hirst, father of Wilson C., was born in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1798. Married Maria Wilson in 1838; she was born in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1808; have two children—W. C. and Elizabeth. Mr. H. has three children by a former marriage—Alphius, Mary Ann and Lindly. Mrs. H. has one by a former marriage—Abram W. Mr. Hirst and son, W. C. Hirst; own 220 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Are all members of the Friends' Church.

Hirst, Wilson, farmer; P. O. Centerdale.

**HOBBS, STEPHEN H.**, farmer; P. O. West Branch; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in England in 1847; came to America in 1856, and located in Canada, in Ontario Co.; moved to Iowa, and located on his present farm in 1867. Democrat.

Hodson, James, horseman, Springdale.

Hodson, Joseph, horseman, Springdale.

Hoffman, Henry.

Hoge, Jesse, farmer; P. O. West Liberty.

Holloway, J., farmer; P. O. West Branch.

Holloway, L. H., far.; P. O. Springdale.

Holloway, Samuel, farmer.

**HOOVER, B.**, farmer; P. O. West Branch; owns sixty acres of land, valued at \$70 per acre; born in Miami Co., O., in 1837; came to Iowa in 1854, and located on his present farm. Married M. E. Albin in 1866. She was

born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind.; have two children—George C., Frederick V. Mr. Hoover is a member of the Friends' Church, and Mrs. Hoover is a member of the M. E. Church.

Hoover, J. C., blacksmith, West Branch.  
Hoover, J. Y., Rev., clergyman, W. Branch.

**HOUSER, J. F.**, physician and surgeon, West Branch; born in Switzerland in 1837; came to America in 1847, and located in Maryland, and in 1865 came to Iowa and located in Louisa Co., and in 1874 removed to West Branch, where he now resides. Married Delia Carpenter in 1866; she was born in Indiana in 1843; have one child living—Lillian A.; two died in infancy.

**HOYT, C. F.**, farmer, P. O. West Liberty; owns eighty-three acres of land valued at \$50 per acre; born in Connecticut, in 1805; came to Iowa in 1865, and located on his present farm. Married Ruth Allen in 1845; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1804; have one child—Frank J. Mr. Hoyt has three by a former wife—Catherine E., Adelia, Charles L. Are members of the Baptist Church.

Hoyt, Frank, far.; P. O. Centerdale.  
Hull, Austin, far.; P. O. Springdale.  
Hull, William, far.; P. O. Springdale.  
Hunt, Nathan.

**I REY, SAMUEL J.**, farmer; P. O. Centerdale; owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1833; came to Iowa in 1862, and located on his present farm. Married Johanna Smith in 1860; she was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, in 1839; have three children—Rachel A., Evaline R., and Chester S., Richard S., born in 1861, and died in 1862; Republican.

**JAMES, SMITH**, farmer; S. 19; P. O. Downey.

James, Thos., retired far.; P. O. Springdale.  
Jenkins, W., far.; renter, P. O. West Liberty.  
Jepson, Albert, laborer, West Branch.  
Jepson, E. M., druggist, West Branch.  
Jepson, H. A., Postmaster, West Branch.  
Jepson, S., far., S. 5; P. O. West Branch.  
John, W. W. far.; S. 4; P. O. West Branch.

**KELCH, GEORGE**, farmer, S. 16; P. O. Centerdale.

Kelch, Jacob, far.; P. O. Centerdale.

Kelly, John, far., S. 20; P. O. Downey.

Kennedy, Michael, lab.; P. O. Downey.  
Kennedy, S. B., far.; P. O. West Liberty.  
Kester, H., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Centerdale.  
Kineade, D., blacksmith, Downey.

**KREMER, A. F.**, proprietor livery and feed stable, West Branch; born in France in 1845, came to America in 1850, and located in West Branch in 1861; engaged in his present business in 1877. Married Jennie Brantingham in 1873; she was born in Jennings Co., Ind., in 1852; have two children—Hattie M. and Olive H.

**LAMBORN, AMOS**, Sec. 23; P. O. Centerdale.

**LAMBORN, GEO. J.**, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Centerdale; owns 155 acres of land, value, \$6,000; born in Center Co., Penn., in 1819; came to Iowa in 1863, and located on his present farm. Married Jane Ball in 1861; she was born in Salem, Ohio, in 1826; have two children—Isaac B. and Mabel; Mr. L. has five children by a former marriage—Loretta, Adela, Eleanor, Ephriam and Sarah. Mrs. L. is a member of the Friends' Church—Hickites.

Lamborn, P., Sec. 23; P. O. Centerdale.

**LAMBORN, WM. W.**, farmer; P. O. Centerdale; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1810; came to Iowa in 1860, and located on his present farm in 1864. Married Phoebe Reeves in 1842; she was born in Chester Co., Penn., in 1821; have three children—Amos P., Parmenas and Joseph A. Mr. L. was a resident of Columbiana Co., Ohio, fifty years. Are members of Friends' Church.

Lamborn, Wm.

Langstaff, E. W., laborer, West Branch.

Langstaff, E., blacksmith, West Branch.

Langstaff, H., mason, West Branch.

Langstaff, L. T., laborer, West Branch.

Lansen, Matt., farmer, P. O. West Branch.

**LARUE, ALVIN**, farmer; P. O. Downey; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1834, came to Iowa in 1847 and located in Springdale Tp. Married Mary Gates in 1868; she was born in Ohio, 1850; have one child—Abigail, born in 1869. Republican.

**LARUE, JOHN**, farmer; P. O. Downey; owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Center Co., Penn., in 1813; came to Iowa in 1847,



and located on his present farm. Married Elizabeth C. Harrison in 1854; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1828; have five children—Nora, L. C., Roscoe, Chester, Herbert; Mr. L. has three children by a former marriage—Alvin, Geo. A. and Elizabeth.

Lawrence, Wm., retired far., West Branch.

**LEECH, CHAS.**, lumber and coal, West Branch; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1844. Married Rebecca Thomas in 1866; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1844; have four children—Ellen, Mary E., Alice and Wm. T. Came to Iowa in 1855, and located in Springdale Tp.; engaged in the lumber business in 1875. Mr. Leech has held the offices of Town Clerk, Recorder and other offices.

**LEECH, THOMAS**, farmer; P. O. Downey; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$55 per acre; born in York Co., Penn., in 1815; came to Ohio in 1816, and from Ohio to Iowa in 1855, and located on his present farm. Married Ellen Stratton in 1840; she was born in Ohio in 1817, and died in 1852; had five children—John, Deborah J., Charles, Louis and Ross. Married again in 1854 to Elizabeth James; she was born in Beaver Co., Penn., in 1806. She has six children by a former marriage—Phoebe, Susan, Louis, Eliza, Smith, Mary C. and Jessie.

**LEHMANN, FRANCIS**, farmer; P. O. Downey; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Switzerland in 1819; came to America in 1834, and located in New Jersey; removed to his present farm in 1856. Married Charlotte Chandler in 1853; she was born in England in 1833; have nine children—Eliza, Edward, Thomas, Emma, Fred, Henry, Rosa, Hattie and Johanna. Democrat.

**LEHMANN, JOHN C.**, farmer; P. O. Downey; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Switzerland in 1818; came to America in 1834, and located in New Jersey; removed to his present farm in 1860. Married Eliza Zimmerli in 1855; she was born in Switzerland in 1826; have one child living—Louisa; lost one—Johanna, died in 1873 at the age of 18 years. Democrat.

Lehmann, T., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Downey. Lloyd, A., painter, Springdale.

Lodge, H., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Downey.

Lodge, John, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Downey.

Lodge, U. T., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Downey.

Lougerbeam, F., carpenter, Downey.

Lundy, Geo., laborer, Springdale.

Lundy, S. J., machinist, Springdale.

Lyons, C., far., S. 17; P. O. West Branch.

**McCLISTER, H.**, farmer, Sec. 27.

McGrew, S. O., far., S. 2; P. O. Springdale.

**McCAIN, NICHOLAS**, dry goods, boots and shoes and drugs, Downey; born in Warren Co., O., in 1854; came to Iowa in 1874, and engaged in his present business in 1877. Married Silva Wiggins in 1877; she was born in Muscatine Co., Iowa.

**McLAUGHLIN & GIBBS**, physicians and surgeons, Downey. Jas. McLaughlin was born in Pennsylvania in 1823; came to Iowa in 1877, and located in Downey, Cedar Co., Iowa. Married Isabelle McCreedy in 1856; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1821; have three children—Mary E., Luella A. and Margaret C. W. Gibbs was born in Maine in 1845; came to Downey in 1877. Married Mary E. McLaughlin in 1874. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1856.

Maxon, E., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Springdale.

Maxon, H. R., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Centerdale.

Mackey, Chas., far., S. 31; P. O. Downey.

Mackey, D. E., carpenter, West Branch.

**MACY, ELWOOD**, general merchandise, Springdale; born in Indiana in 1836; came to Iowa in 1861, and located in Springdale, and in 1872 engaged in his present business. Married Eliza Moore in 1861; she was born in Cape Cod, Mass.; have five children—W. E., Gertie, Prince, Chloic and Carrie. Mr. Macy was elected in 1877 as Representative of Cedar Co. Are members of M. E. Church.

Madson, N., tailor, West Branch.

Maskle, M., far., S. 3; P. O. Springdale.

Mead, J., far., S. 25; P. O. West Liberty.

Mead, Philo, far., S. 23; P. O. West Liberty.

Meadows, C. H., far., S. 5; P. O. W. Branch.

Michener, E., far., S. 10; P. O. W. Branch.

Michener, J. E., far., S. 11; P. O. Springdale.

Michener, Wm. F., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Centerdale.

Miles, Benj., retired far.; P.O. West Branch.

Miles, I. N., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Miles, L. J., merchant, West Branch.

Miller, H. C., horse tamer, Springdale.

Morrison, Adelbert, blacksmith, Centerdale.

Morrison, D. B., far.; P. O. Springdale.

Morrison, J., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Morrison, Samuel, blacksmith, Springdale.

Mosher, L., far., S. 34 ; P. O. West Liberty.

Mountain, R., far.; S. 25; P. O. West Liberty.

Myers, H., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Centerdale.

**N**EGUS, A. B., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Springdale.

Negus, Charles, far.; P. O. Springdale.

Negus, Elisha, retired far.; P. O. Springdale.

Negus, Isreal, retired far.; P. O. Springdale.

Nyce, J., far., S. 34 ; P. O. West Liberty.

**O**LIPHANT, JOHN, farmer; P. O. West Branch; owns 240 acres

of land, valued at \$60 per acre; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1822, came to Iowa in 1865, and located on his present farm. Married Hannah T. Williams in 1861; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1828; have three children—Elizabeth, Wm. D. and Olive H. Are members of the Friends' Church.

**OLIPHANT, WM. H.**, retired farmer, West Branch; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1816, came to Iowa in 1861, and located in Springdale Tp., at West Branch; owns 360 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Married Lydia Bruff in 1851; she was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1822; have one child living—Anna S. (now Mrs. Gruell); William died at the age of 4 years and Sarah at the age of 3 months. Mr. O. has been one of the Town Council and on the School Board. Are members of the Friends' Church.

**P**EARSON, ALBANNUS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Springdale.

**PEARSON, BENJ.**, general merchandise, Centerdale; owns sixty acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1817, came to Iowa in 1853, located in Cedar Co., and engaged in his present business in 1875. Married Sabina Hamer in 1843; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1821; have three children—Epaminondas, Minerva and Lycurgus; lost one—Aldasera. Are members of the Friends' Church.

Pearson, Isaac C., far., Sec. 26; P. O. West Liberty.

Pearson, J., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Springdale.

Pearson, L., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Springdale.

**PENROSE, C. T.**, retired, West Branch; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1831, came to Iowa in 1858, and located in Keokuk Co., Iowa; in 1862, removed West Branch; in 1871, engaged in the mercantile business, and continued for a period of about five years. Married Mary Anna Maris in 1857; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1830; have lost four children—Ada, died at the age of 6 months, Eva at 2 years, Edward C. at 5 months, Sarah at 4½ years. Are members of the Friends' Church.

Penrose, James, merchant, West Branch.

Pickering, J., carpenter, West Branch.

Pettingall, George, laborer, Downey.

Pettingall, Thomas, carpenter, Downey.

**PHELPS, AARON S.**, farmer; P.

O. Downey; owns eighty acres land, valued at \$4,000; born in Vermont in 1834, came to Iowa in 1865, and located in Muscatine Co.; removed to his present farm in 1876. Married Laurinda Bemis in 1857; she was born in Vermont in 1836. Democrat.

Pickering, J. C., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Centerdale.

Pickering, R., far., Sec. 35.

Pinkham, Jas., temperance lecturer, West Branch.

Pownall, Thos., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Centerdale.

**R**AILY, A. L., Springdale.

Raily, A., merchant, Springdale.

Randal, George, blacksmith, Springdale.

Ravenscroft, A. R., far., Sec. 6; P. O. West Branch.

**REEVES, DANIEL B.**, retired farmer, West Branch; born in Chester Co., Penn., in 1819; came to Iowa in 1865, and located in Springdale Tp., and in 1870 removed to West Branch, where he now resides. Married Ann Barnaby in 1843; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1821; have two children—Mary A. (now Mrs. Snelling) and Rachel M. James M. died in 1875 at the age of 23 years. Mr. R. is one of the Town Council.

Reeves, Thos. R., Marshal, West Branch.

Roberts, Aaron, far., Sec. 9; P. O. West Branch.

Roberts, J. J., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Downey.

**RICH & MARIS**, dealers in grain, farming implements and timothy seed. F. B. Rich, the senior member of the firm, was born in Columbia Co., Penn., in 1834; came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Keokuk Co.; removed from there to Kansas, and in 1872, engaged in his present business in West Branch, Cedar Co., Iowa. Married Anna Ball in 1857; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1842; have four children—Sophia E., Sarah H., Ida M., Mary F. Are members of the Friends Church. Wm. Maris, the junior partner, was born in Mahoning Co., O., in 1847; came to Iowa in 1872, and located in West Branch and engaged in their present business; married Sara Ball in 1867; she was born in Columbiana Co., O., in 1848; have two children—Charles E. and Eva. Are member of the Friends' Church.

Rogers, R., far., S. 4; P. O. West Branch.

Romane, A., laborer, Springdale.

Rountree, John, Ins. Agt., Springdale.

Rood, Emonon, farmer, S. 12; P. O. Springdale.

Ross, Alfred, laborer, West Branch.

**RUMMELLS, J. W.**, butcher, West Branch; born in York Co., Penn., in 1830, came to Iowa in 1876, and located in West Branch. Married Amanda Squibb, in 1853; she was born in York Co., Penn., in 1831; have eight children—Henry, Eliza, Sarah, Susan, Mary, John, Lydia and Siley.

Sarver, Robert, laborer, Downey.

Satterthwait, Ed., far., S. 4; P. O. West Branch.

**SATTERTHWAIT, NATHAN**, farmer, P. O. West Branch; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$70 per acre; born in Belmont Co., O., in 1821; came to Iowa in 1852, and located in Gower Tp., Cedar Co.; moved to Springdale Tp. in 1868. Married Ann Cowgill in 1851; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1823; have three children—Charles, Ida, Sarah Anna. Mr. S. is one of the Directors of the West B. ach Bank. Are members of the Friends' Church.

**SATTERTHWAIT, SAMUEL**, farmer; P. O. West Liberty; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$60 per acre; born in Belmont Co., O., in 1820; came to Iowa in 1866, and located on his present farm. Married Anna Vanlaw in 1842; she was born in Virginia.

Savage, E. W., physician, West Branch.

**SCHENCK, E. T. S.**, farmer; P.

O. Downey; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Warren Co., O., in 1820; came to Iowa in 1839, and located in Muscatine Co., and in 1873 removed to Springdale Tp., Cedar Co. Married Mary S. Green in 1842; she was born in Dayton, O., in 1824; have five children—Wm. C., Nellie W., Robert C., Jas. W. and Dickenson P. Charles G. enlisted in the 11th Iowa Inf. and died from wounds received at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.

Schenck, James W., farmer, S. 31; P. O. Downey.

Schooley, Dillworth, carriage mkr., Springdale.

**SCHOOLEY, ISAAC E.**, farmer; P. O. Centerdale; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Guernsey Co., O., in 1823; came to Iowa in 1853; located on his present farm in 1855. Married Elizabeth Moshier in 1855; she was born in Delaware Co., O., in 1833; have five children—Mary, Stephen, Phinneas, Ruth and Addison; one died in infancy. Mrs. S. is a member of Friends' Church—Hicksite.

Seaton, Isaac, far., S. 31; P. O. Downey.

Sexsmith, Edward, shoemaker, Springdale.

Sexsmith, George, laborer, Springdale.

Singleton, James R., farmer and horse doctor; P. O. Downey.

Southwick, Jonathan I., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Springdale.

Sharpless, Nathan, laborer, Centerdale.

Shaw, Nathan J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Springdale.

Shaw, Wm., far.; S. 11; P. G. Springdale.

Stratton, Elisia, retired farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. West Branch.

**SMITH, AARON**, farmer; P. O. Centerdale; owns 280 acres land, valued at \$55 per acre; born in Columbia Co., Penn., in 1827; came to Iowa in 1853, and located in Springdale Tp. Married



Anna M. White in 1858 ; she was born in Ohio in 1837.

Smith, Daniel, retired, S. 26 ; P. O. West Liberty.

Smith, Ellis, far., S. 23 ; P. O. Centerdale.

Smith, Eugene, far., S. 33 ; P. O. Downey.

**SMITH, JOHN S.**, far., S. 21 ; P.

O., Centerdale ; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre ; born in Beaver Co. Penn., in 1812 ; came to Iowa in 1854, and located in Springdale Tp. Married Martha Frame in 1866 ; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1824 ; Mr. S. has six children by a former marriage—R. B. Pierce, Johanna, Anne, Mary and Ellis. Mrs. S. had three by a former marriage—Peter C, G. P. and Adonas A. ; Peter C. died in the U. S. A.

**SMITH, R. B.**, farmer ; S. 22 ; P. O. Centerdale ; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, April 23, 1835 ; removed to Indiana with his parents in 1850 ; from there to Springdale Tp., Cedar Co., Ia., in 1854 ; Mr. S. enlisted in the U. S. A. in 1862, in Co. B., 2d Iowa Cavalry, and was discharged in Oct. 1865 ; was in all the battles that regiment participated in, among which were the battles of Nashville, Tupelo, and others. Married Sarah W. Moore in 1870 ; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 3, 1841 ; have five children—Traverse, Lillian, Clarence, Ethel and Dorwin. Mr. S. has held different township offices. Is a Republican ; wife is a member of Friends' Church.

Smith, P. T., carpenter, West Branch.

**SPENCER, IRA L.**, farmer ; P. O. Springdale ; owns 165 acres land, valued at \$65 per acre ; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1836 ; came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Springdale Tp. Mr. S. has been engaged in the agricultural business until 1872. Married Martha E. Pearson in 1862 ; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1841 ; have three children—Hattie, Charles Frank and Senie ; have lost one child—Samuel, at the age of 23 months. Are members of Friends' Church, Gurney.

Spencer, J. O., cheese maker, Springdale.

Spencer, J. P., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Springdale.

Staples, Asa C., gone to Gower Township.

Staples, James, physician, West Branch.

Stratton, D. D., far., S. 7 ; P. O. West Branch.

Sullivan, Martin, far., S. 20 ; P. O. Downey.

**THOMAS, JOHN**, far., S. 16 ; P. O. West Branch.

Thomas, John, far. ; P. O. Centerdale.

Thomas, Peter, far. ; P. O. Springdale.

Thomas, Peter, Jr., far. ; P. O. Springdale.

Thomas, Samuel, undertaker, Springdale.

Thomas, T. J., carpenter, Springdale.

**THOMAS, TOWNSEND**, retired farmer, Springdale ; born in Chester Co., Penn., in 1812 ; came to Iowa in 1865, and located in Iowa Tp., Cedar Co., and in 1875 moved to Springdale. Married Ann Barber in 1835 ; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1810 ; have seven children—Beulah, Chalkley, Samuel E., Mary, Townsend J., Wm. A., and Clarkson ; lost two—Caleb, died at 2 years, and Rebecca A. at the age of 22 years. Are members of the Friends' Church.

Thompson, F. M., far. ; P. O. Downey.

Tipton, S., far., Sec. 22 ; P. O. Centerdale.

Todd, E., retired farmer, Springdale.

Todd, Gillman, teacher, Springdale.

Todd, S., far., Sec. 11 ; P. O. Springdale.

Tomlinson, E., merchant, Downey.

Townsend, Chas., merchant, West Branch.

Townsend, Jas., far. ; P. O. West Branch.

**TOWNSEND, WM.**, retired farmer, West Branch ; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1809 ; came to Iowa in 1852, and located in Springdale Tp., Cedar Co. ; owns about 100 acres of land, valued at \$80 per acre. Married Elizabeth Townsend in 1837 ; she was born in England in 1811, and died in 1861 ; have three children living—Louisa, born in 1841 ; Mary I., born in 1843 ; Charles, born in 1845 ; Hannah, born in 1838, died 1838 ; Anna E., born in 1848, died 1869. Was married again to Rachel Oliphant in 1864 ; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1824 ; have two children—Joseph W., born in 1865 ; Oliver L., born in 1867. Mr. T. has been Town Trustee, Notary Public, and one of the School Board. Are members of the Friends' Church.

Tucker, R., far., Sec. 2 ; P. O. Springdale.

Tyler, Geo., laborer, Springdale.

Tyler, John, laborer, Springdale.

**VARNEY, CHARLOTTE**, P. O. Springdale.

**VORE, BLACKBURN**, farmer ; P. O. West Branch ; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$70 per acre ; born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1825 ; came to

Iowa in 1873 (was a resident of Knox Co., O., thirty-nine years), and located in Springdale Tp., Cedar Co. Married Mary Moshier in 1866; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1843; have two children living—Henry M. and Edward L.; lost two—Amanda E. and Joseph B. Mr. Vore has five children by a former marriage—Ruth Ann, William T., Sarah E., Jessie W., Rachel W. Are members of the Friends' Church.

**WAKELEY, DAVID**, farmer; P. O. Downey.

Walker, Thos., P. O. West Branch.

**WALTON, SAMUEL B.**, farmer; P. O. West Liberty; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1821; came to Iowa in 1872. Married Elizabeth Moore in 1844; she was born in Maryland in 1826; have eight children—Ellen, William, Morris, Virginia, Howard, Lucy, Emma and Bertha. Members of the Friends' Church—Hicksites.

Walters, Henry, farmer; P. O. Centerdale.

Ward, Jas., laborer; West Branch.

**WARRINGTON, LINNEUS**, editor *West Branch Times*, West Branch; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1847. Married Sina Brantingham in 1872; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1850; have three children—Lora, Cyrus and Phoebe. Came to Iowa in 1864, and located in Keokuk Co.; was a resident of that county for a period of ten years, and in 1876 removed to West Branch and engaged with E. Grinnell in the publication of the *West Branch Times*; in February, 1878, succeeded the firm and continued the business alone.

**WATSON, HARVEY**, groceries, Downey; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1813; came to Iowa in 1870, and engaged in his present business in 1874. Married Sarah Vanlaw in 1840; she was born in Belmont Co. in 1820; have three children living—Wm. W., Laura J. (now Mrs. Lewis) and Lucy; George died at the age of 30 years.

Watson, J. W., farmer; P. O. Downey.

Watson, S., farmer; P. O. Downey.

**WATTERS, HENRY A.**, farmer; P. O. West Liberty; owns 200 acres land, valued at \$60 per acre; born in Maryland in 1818, came to Iowa in

1853, and located in Cedar Co. Married Josephine Hazlett in 1841; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1820; have one child—Emma. Mr. Watters has six by a former marriage—Louis, Sarah, G. W., Dennis, John and Peter. Are members of the M. E. Church.

**WEBSTER, CHAS. P.**, farmer; P. O. Centerdale; owns 125 acres land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1815; came to Iowa in 1865 and located on his present farm. Married Sarah Crozer in 1839; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1821; have eight children—James, Lydia, Abner, Elizabeth, John, Sarah Jane, Mary and Louis. Are members of the Friends' Church—Gurney.

Webster, James, farmer; P. O. Centerdale.

Webster, John, far.; P. O. Centerdale.

Wesley, Henry, carpenter, Springdale.

Whitaere, E. O., far.; P. O. West Liberty.

Whitaere, M. H., far.; P. O. West Liberty.

White, Wm., harness mkr.; West Branch.

White, W. R., bdg. house, West Branch.

Wickersham, C. H., painter, Springdale.

Wilkins, Jas., far.; P. O. Springdale.

Williams, E., far.; P. O. Springdale.

Williams, J., lime and hair, West Branch.

Williams, L., far.; P. O. Springdale.

Williamson, J., far.; P. O. Centerdale.

Wilson, J., horseman, Springdale.

Witter, D., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Witter, W. J., speculator, West Branch.

Wood, S., far.; P. O. Centerdale.

**WORK, JOHN**, dealer in grain and stock, Downey; born in Windham Co., Vt., in 1821; came to Iowa in 1862, and located in Downey. Married Lydia Grant in 1849; she was born in Blue Hill, Me., in 1821; have two children—Ida, born in 1850, and Jessie, in 1855.

Worrel, Isaac, far.; P. O. Centerdale.

Wren, W., laborer; West Branch.

Wright, W., shoe and harness shop, West Branch.

**WYANT, J. E.**, station agent for the B. C. R. & Northern R. R., West Branch; born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1847; came to Iowa in 1857, and located in Muscatine, Iowa, and in 1875 located in West Branch. Married Mary E. Rinker in 1873; she was born in Rockford, Ill., in 1850.

**Z WICKEY, J.**, harness maker, Springdale.

## COWER TOWNSHIP.

**A** LLEN, J. W., far.; Sec. 30; P. O. Oasis.

Allen, W. C., far.; Sec. 30; P. O. Oasis.

**B** AILEY, JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Springdale.

Baluff, Edward, far.; Sec. 18; P. O. Oasis.

Barenett, F. A., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Bell, J. W., far.; S. 17; P. O. West Branch.

Bolen, F. M., far.; S. 25; P. O. Springdale.

Bradley, Hect., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. West Branch.

Brennen, Stephen, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Brown, Edwin, far.; P. O. West Branch.

Brown, Jeremiah, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Springdale.

Brown, Romine, laborer; P. O. Springdale.

**C** OOK, JOSEPH P., far.; P. O. West Branch.

**COLIP, ALEXANDER**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. West Branch; owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$8,000; was born Dec. 18, 1839, in Hamilton Co., Ind.; moved to Louisa Co., of this State in 1872, and to this county in 1875; enlisted as a private in Co. B, of the 39th Ind. Inf., Aug. 15, 1861, which was subsequently organized into the 8th Cavalry; was promoted to the rank of First Lieut. in Jan., 1862; participated in the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Stone River, Chickamauga, and the battles in and around Chattanooga and Atlanta, under Gen. Kilpatrick; mustered out of service Aug. 7, 1865. Married Amanda Grubbs April 11, 1866; she was born April 11, 1845, in Indiana; have two children—Eddie E., born Jan. 29, 1867, and Addie P., born June 16, 1871. Republican.

Cope, C., far., S. 22; P. O. West Branch.

Cornelus, Willis, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Cattell, H., far., S. 28; P. O. West Branch.

Cowgill, S. S., far., S. 33; P. O. West Branch.

**D** AVENPORT, G. A., far., P. O. West Branch.

Dean, Isaac, far., S. 8; P. O. West Branch.

DeForest, G., far., S. 35; P. O. Springdale.

Driscoll, J., far., S. 11; P. O. West Branch.

Dunn, Amos, far., S. 14; P. O. Springdale.

Dutcher, J., laborer; P. O. West Branch.

**E** LLERMAN, F. M., plasterer, Sec. 26; P. O. Springdale.

Ellyson, B., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Springdale.

Ellyson, W., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Springdale.

Endsley, O., farmer; P. O. West Branch.

**ENLOW, SAMUEL**, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. West Branch; owns 320

acres of land, valued at \$15,000; born

Dec. 30, 1826, in Stark Co., Ohio;

moved from there to Columbiana County

in 1850, to Jennings County in 1853,

and to this county in 1856. Married

Huldah Henry March 27, 1851;

she was born Aug. 19, 1832, in Colum-

biana Co., Ohio; have four children—

Wm. S., born Jan. 22, 1852, in Ohio;

J. Sullivan, born Aug. 20, 1856, in

Indiana; Martha, born July 25, 1860,

in Iowa; Retta, born Nov. 8, 1875, in

Iowa; members of Friends' Church—

Gurney. Republican.

Enlow, L., far.; S. 29; P. O. West Branch.

Enlow, T., far.; S. 28; P. O. West Branch.

Enlow, W., far.; S. 27; P. O. West Branch.

Erwin, J. E. far.; S. 32; P. O. West Branch.

**F** ISHER, A. H., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. West Branch.

Fitzpatrick, D. F., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Springdale.

Fitzpatrick, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Springdale.

Fogg, Ebenezer.

**FRAME, JAMES T.**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Springdale; was born

March 15, 1818, in Harrison Co., Ohio;

came to this county in 1850, and bought

his present farm, and returned to Ohio;

and in 1852, himself and Nathan Sat-

terthwait, his brother-in-law, came with

their families and settled on the same

section. Married Anna Satterthwait

April 30, 1846; she was born in Bel-

mont County in 1818, and died in this

county Jan. 2, 1878; have two children

—Rebecca A., born Feb. 2, 1847, and

Joseph W., born Oct., 14, 1848. Mr.

Frame moved his family back to Ohio and

remained eight years, and then returned;

he owns 160 acres, valued at \$8,000.

Republican.

Frame, J. W., far., S. 35; P. O. Springdale.

Frisbie, D. C., far., S. 23; P. O. Springdale.



Frisbie, D. W., far., S. 23; P. O. Springdale.  
 Fritzpatrick, D., far., S. 24; P. O. Springdale.  
 Fritzpatrick, Ed., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Springdale.

Fritzpatrick, Ed. Jr., farmer, S. 13; P. O. Springdale.

Fritzpatrick, H., far., S. 24; P. O. Springdale.

Fritzpatrick, M. H., far., S. 9; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**GATENS, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Springdale.

Gillett, Stephen, laborer, Cedar Bluff.

Goin, William, farmer, P. O. Springdale.

Grey, F. M., far., S. 26; P. O. Springdale.

**GRUWELL, AARON**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. West Branch; born June 8, 1817, in Stark Co., Ohio; moved to Logan Co. in 1842, and to this county in Fall of 1854. Married Bathsheba Slater July 6, 1837; she was born Jan. 21, 1816, in New York; have four children living—I. N., Hannah, B. T., and Clark; lost two, Alice and Timothy. His son Brinton T., served as fifer in Co. G, in 35th I. V. I. three years; Mr. Gruwell has served as Justice of the Peace six years, and is acting as such now. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Republican.

Gruwell, B. T., far., S. 21; P. O. West Branch.

Gruwell, Hiram, P. O. West Branch.

Gruwell, I. N., far., Sec. 28; P. O. West Branch.

Gruwell, S. C., S. 20; P. O. West Branch.

**HARDEN, HENMAN**, farmer, P. O. Springdale.

Harley, J., farmer; P. O. Springdale.

Harris, G., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Springdale.

Harris, J., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Springdale.

Harris, W., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Springdale.

Hastings, W. H., far., S. 20; P. O. Springdale.

Hawley, B., far., S. 32; P. O. West Branch.

Hawley, C., farmer, Sec. 29; 90 years old May 29, 1878; P. O. West Branch.

Hawley, D., far., Sec. 29; P. O. West Branch.

Hawley, E., far., S. 28; P. O. West Branch.

Hawley, J., far., S. 29; P. O. West Branch.

Hawley, Jesse, far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Branch.

Hawley, Jos., far., Sec. 28; P. O. West Branch.

Hawley, R., far., S. 33; P. O. West Branch.

Hawley, Thos. P., far., Sec. 29; P. O. West Branch.

Hawley, Wm. B., far., Sec. 29; P. O. West Branch.

Heacock, J., far. S. 21; P. O. West Branch.

Heacock, R. C., far., Sec. 11; P. O. West Branch.

Heald, L., far., S. 34; P. O. West Branch.

Heffren, J., far.; P. O. Springdale.

Heimer, J. B., far.; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Hemmingway, C., auctioneer; P. O. West Branch.

**HEPPENSTALL, GEO.**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Springdale; owns 220 acres, valued at \$11,000; born Sept. 16, 1834, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; came to this county in the Spring of 1854, and settled in Springdale Tp., and in the Spring of 1870 came on his present farm. Enlisted in his country's service Oct. 5, 1861, in the 2d Iowa Cavalry; mustered out Oct. 6, 1865; was in the battles of Corinth, Miss., Iuka, Nashville, &c., and was with Grierson in his raid through Mississippi. Married Lydia Smith in February, 1866, she was born in Columbia Co., Penn., in 1842; have three children living—Charles, Marvin I. and Mary E.; lost one—Alta L. Republican.

Hieks, C. P., laborer; P. O. Springdale.

Hieks, S. S., far., S. 35; P. O. Springdale.

Hoffman, Josiah, far., Sec. 21; P. O. West Branch.

Hoffman, Levi, far., Sec. 21; P. O. West Branch.

House, G. M., far.; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

House, N. M. far.; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Howard, A., far., S. 2; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Hubbert, Wm., far.; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**JACKSON, JESSE**, farmer; P. O. West Branch.

Jackson, W., far., P. O. West Branch.

**JOHNSON, J. D.**, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. West Branch; born Dec 1, 1851, in Stark Co., Ohio; came from there to this county in 1872. Married Sarah E. Heald Feb. 28, 1878; she was born April 17, 1856, in Springdale Tp., of this county. Mr. Johnson owns a farm of eighty acres, valued at \$4,000; he is the present Township Clerk. Republican.

**KING, W. R.**, farmer; P. O. West Branch.

Kinny, Thos., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Krout, J., far., S. 30 ; P. O. West Branch.

**L**INCH, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 14 ;  
P. O. Springdale.

Linch, John, far., S. 14 ; P. O. Springdale.

Linch, M., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Springdale.

Loftis, P., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Springdale.

Larkin, F., far., S. 6, P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**M**AHER, MICHAEL, farmer ; P.  
O. Cedar Bluff.

**MARIS, M. J.**, farmer, Sec. 36 ; P. O.  
Springdale ; born March 10, 1826, in  
Jefferson Co., O. ; parents moved into  
Morgan County in 1838, and from there  
to this State in the Fall of 1855 ; set-  
tled in Clinton County, and in 1857,  
came to this county. Married E. J.  
Pearson Sept. 9, 1859 ; she was born  
Dec. 6, 1835, in Miami Co., O. ; have  
three children—Leora, Mary P. and  
Rachael Ann ; owns a farm of 160 acres,  
valued at \$45 per acre. Member of  
Friends' Church—Gurney.

**MATTISON, PHILLIP**, farmer,  
Sec. 27 ; P. O. West Branch ; owns 91½  
acres valued at \$50 an acre ; born Dec.  
29, 1836, in Westmoreland Co., Eng-  
land ; came with parents to Stark Co.,  
O., in 1844, and from there to Cedar  
Co., Ia., in 1855 ; settled in Springdale  
Township. Married Mary Sullivan in  
February, 1856 ; she was born in Ire-  
land Aug. 15, 1835 ; have five children  
living—Anna, Nellie, Charles, Edwin  
and Harry ; lost one—Clark. Member  
of Friends' Church—Gurney ; Rep.

McConnell, E., far., Sec. 33 ; P. O. West  
Branch.

McGee, D., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Springdale.

McGee, J., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Springdale.

McGee, J., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Springdale.

McKerahan, J., far., Sec. 16 ; P. O. West  
Branch.

Michener, N. S., far. ; P. O. West Branch.

Miles, H., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Springdale.

Miles, W., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Springdale.

**MILLS, A. V.**, farmer, Sec. 17 ; P.  
O. West Branch ; owns eighty acres of  
land, valued at \$40 per acre ; was born  
in July, 1856, in Henry Co., Ia., and  
came to this county in the Spring of  
1875. Married Emma H. Reeves, of this  
county, Sept. 29, 1875 ; she was born  
in this county Sept. 22, 1859 ; have one  
son—Carlton E., born Sept. 15, 1877.

Mingus, Wm. G., far., S. 22 ; P. O. West  
Branch.

**MOORE, THOMAS**, farmer, Sec.  
8 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff ; son of George  
and Turisa Moore ; they came from  
Kent Co., Eng., in 1831 and settled  
in Fayette Co., Penn., and in 1834,  
in Muskingum Co., O., and remained  
there until 1840 ; then moved to Perry  
Co., O., where Thomas was born, June  
10, 1843, and in 1851, they came to  
Cedar Co., Ia. Thomas enlisted Aug.  
22, 1862, in Co. A of the 22d Iowa  
Infantry, and was mustered out July  
25, 1865. Married Mary E. Harrison,  
Oct. 28, 1868 ; she was born May 13,  
1848, in Brooklyn, N. Y. ; have four  
children living—Emily M., Frances G.,  
Thomas A. and Minnie B. ; lost one—  
Alexander G. Rep.

Morris, A. W., far., Sec. 17 ; P. O. West  
Branch.

**N**EGUS, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 29 ;  
P. O. West Branch.

Negus, J., far., S. 29 ; P. O. West Branch.

**O**HL, A. B., farmer, Sec. 19 ; P. O.  
Oasis.

**P**EARSON, DAVID, farmer ; Sec.  
34 ; P. O. Springdale.

Per, Nuison James, far. ; P. O. Cedar Bluffs.

Preston, E. W., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Spring-  
dale.

**Q**UIGLEY, JOHN, farmer ; P. O.  
West Branch.

Quigley, M., far. ; P. O. West Branch.

Quigley, M. Jr., far. ; P. O. West Branch.

**R**EEDER, T. E., farmer, Sec. 10 ; P.  
O. Cedar Bluff.

**S**ANGER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 25 ;  
P. O. Springdale.

**SANGER, GEORGE C.**, far., S.  
23 ; P. O. Springdale ; owns 380 acres val-  
ued at \$40 per acre ; was born in Essex  
Co., England, Aug. 7, 1831 ; came to  
Orange Co., N. Y., in 1855, and to  
Gower Township, in this county, in  
1856 ; served in the Union army during  
three years, in the war of the late re-  
bellion ; enlisted in Co. G of the 35th  
Iowa Infantry, in September, 1862 ; was  
in the battles at the siege of Vicksburg,  
was under Gen. Smith in his Black  
River Expedition, and was also under  
Gen. Banks in his Red River Expedi-  
tion. Married Martha Bailey Nov. 11,  
1859 ; she was born July 17, 1828, in  
Ohio ; she was first married to A. Bai-  
ley Sept. 24, 1846, and he died Nov.

29, 1856; she had two children by him—Joseph M. and Louis; and by Mr. Sanger—Jelena and Theo. She is a member of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Sanger is a Republican.

Saylor, H., far., S. 5; P. O. Cedar Bluff.  
Seully, T., far., S. 20; P. O. West Branch.  
Show, E., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Shin, J., carp.; P. O. Springdale.

Smith, R. H., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Sullivan, M., far.; P. O. West Branch.

**T**EEFY, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Springdale.

Thompson, W. W., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Springdale.

Tucker, J., Sr., far., S. 26; P. O. Springdale.

Tucker, J., Jr., far., S. 26; P. O. Springdale.

Tucker, T., far., S. 26; P. O. Springdale.

**V**INCENT, HARRY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**VINCENT, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Cedar Bluff; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$4,000; was born July 7, 1830, in Madison Co., Ky.; when he was about 5 years old his parents came to Decatur Co., Ind., and moved to Missouri, Monroe Co., in 1848, and in 1849 went to California and returned in 1851. Married Sarah A. Heathman in 1851; she was born in 1831, in Madison Co., Ky.; have eight children, five boys and three girls—Milton, John D., Harrison, Milliken, Heathman, Lucinda, Mary I. and Christine. Republican.

Vincent, J. D., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Cedar Bluffs.

Vincent, M., far., S. 4; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Vinney, Ed., far.; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**W**ALL, PIERCE, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Wall, T., far., S. 6; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Wall, T. J., far., S. 6; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Wertzbanghen, J. W., far., Sec. 31; P. O. West Branch.

**WICKHAM, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Cedar Bluff; owns 460 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; was born Nov. 7, 1820, in the county of Wilts, England; he came to the United States in 1849; settled in Allegany, Co., N. Y.; removed to Henderson Co., Ill., in 1851; settled on his present farm in this county in 1858. Married Anna Weeks in 1845; she was born in England in 1815; have one son—Wm. A., born in January, 1847. Republican.

Wolf, B., far., S. 34; P. O. West Branch.

Woolman, A., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Woolman, O., far.; P. O. West Branch.

Wren, L. W., far., S. 28; P. O. West Branch.

Wright, G. G., far., Sec. 15; P. O. West Branch.

Wright, J., far., S. 15; P. O. West Branch.

Wright, J. C., far.; Sec. 15; P. O. West Branch.

**Y**ASHEK, ALBERT, farmer; P. O. West Branch.

Yetter, A., far., S. 22; P. O. West Branch.

Yetter, B. F., far.; Sec. 9; P. O. West Branch.

Yetter, F. A., far., Sec. 15; P. O. West Branch.

Yetter, M. D., far., Sec. 9; P. O. West Branch.

## RED OAK TOWNSHIP.

**A**LBERT, JOHN H.

**B**OON, JONATHAN, far., S. 15; P. O. Tipton.

Brown, Fred F., far., S. 13; P. O. Tipton.

**BROWN, JOHN W.**, farmer, S. 2; P. O. Shiloh; born Green River, New York, March 22, 1811; lived there and in Massachusetts and Western New York, twenty-five years; learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; came with the

Cooks, of Davenport, and arrived in Davenport June 26, 1836; crossed the river in an old scow; only three or four small buildings there then; lived in Rockingham about four years, and came to Cedar Co. in February, 1841, and located on the farm where he now lives, and has lived here since our early settlers began farming; owns 200 acres of land; held office of First Lieut. in State Militia, by appointment, and afterward



was Brigade Inspector under Governor Lucas; was also Adjutant of the regiment which was called out at the time of the Iowa and Missouri trouble; has held the office of Supervisor of this county and has held all the town and school offices, and has held the office of Postmaster about twenty years. Married Mary C. Cook, from Bingham Co., New York, sister of the late E. and John Cook, of Davenport, in the Fall of 1834; they have three children—Ebenezer C., Fred F., and Charles E.; they have lost eight children.

Burrows, J.S.; far.; S. 5; P.O. Mechanicsville.

Burton, David, far.; S. 6; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**DALLAS, THOMAS**, farmer, S. 11; P. O. Shiloh.

**CARL, ELZY H.**, farmer and stock raiser, S. 13; P. O. Tipton; born in Richland Co., Ohio, Sept. 18, 1822; lived there fourteen years, and in Indiana two years, and came by wagon to Iowa; was four weeks on the way; arrived in Linn Co. Oct., 1838, and came to Red Oak Grove in 1839; entered the land where he now lives from Government; has lived on this farm thirty-five years; he and his brother split 1,500 rails one Winter; he had nothing when he came, and now owns 600 acres of land; used to cart grain to Muscatine, Davenport and Dubuque. Married Miss Sarah Dallas, daughter of the late Robert Dallas, an early settler, Nov. 15, 1844; they have five children—Mary, Robert, Sarah, Flora and Gordon; lost three children.

Chappell, James, far.; S. 10; P. O. Tipton.

**CHAPPELL, JOHN**, retired farmer; S. 15; P. O. Tipton; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1805; lived there twenty-eight years and emigrated to America in 1833; lived in the State of New York and Indiana. He and William Coutts started from Indiana on foot with their knapsacks on their backs and walked here, being fourteen days on the way, and arrived March 28, 1837. There was only one settler here then—Washington Rigby; John Ferguson had been here and gone to Illinois for his family; Mr. Chappell, Samuel Yule and Peter Wilson kept bachelor's hall the

Winter of 1837; he located very near where he now lives; made a claim and entered it from the Government. The Indians, deer and wolves were plenty; he, John Safley and Charles Dallas went to Hendersonville, Ill., ninety miles, to get seed wheat, with ox teams, and were gone about three weeks; the nearest P. O. was forty miles distant. He engaged in farming; during the war he went to Davenport to enlist in the "Grey Beard Regt." but they would not take him. Mr. Chappell was never married, and several years since sold his farm and retired. His sister Margaret now keeps house for him in his pleasant cottage home, and very few of the old settlers lead a more quiet, contented, restful life; he has two brothers here, and one sister in Scotland.

Clark, Edward, S. 2; P. O. Shiloh.

Clark, Henry, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Shiloh.

Cousins, James, far.; S. 1; P. O. Stanwood.

**DALLAS, GORDON**, farmer, S. 1.

**DALLAS, WILLIAM**, farmer; S. 12; P. O. Tipton; born in Scotland April 21, 1821; came to America when seven years of age, and came to Cedar Co., Iowa, in June, 1838, and located here at Red Oak Grove; was one of the early settlers; plenty of Indians here, only very few settlers here now who were here then; they bought claims and entered land from Government. He went to mill at one time and was gone three weeks; has carted wheat to Muscatine, and sold it for twenty-five cents a bushel, and could not get cash or groceries; could only get dry goods in trade for it; and sold dressed pork at Dubuque for \$1.50 per cwt.; owns 225 acres of land. Married Mary Cousins from Ireland, Nov. 15, 1855; she died Nov. 6, 1869; they have three children—William, Henry and Sarah Ann; they lost three children—Robert, Margaret and Nellie.

**DORCAS, ANDREW**, S. 2; P. O. Shiloh; born in York Co., Penn., Aug. 25, 1816; lived in Pennsylvania fifteen years and in Maryland about five years; came to Richland Co., O., in 1835 with his parents; they were early settlers. There was only one frame building in that section then and that was a barn; he put up fifty-six buildings while in

Ohio; came to Cedar Co. in 1857, and located where he now lives, and built all of his improvements, and engaged in farming and stock raising; owns 550 acres of land and has sold off several hundred acres; has held school and road offices. Married Mary M. Miller from Cumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 26, 1838; they have five children—Elizabeth A., Martha, Samantha, Mary and Mahala; (twins) lost two sons—John W. and Amos C.; John W. was in the army in the 35th Regt. Ia. Vols., Co. E.; was in the siege of Vicksburg and other battles; died of disease contracted in the army.

Dorcas, Cyrus, far.; S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Dorcas, Ira, far., S. 3; P. O. Shiloh.

Dorcas, Jesse, far., S. 19; P. O. Tipton.

Dorcas, John far.; S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Dorcas, Josiah, far.; S. 2; P. O. Tipton.

**ESCHER, JAKE**, far., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

**FOWLIE, ARTHUR**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Tipton.

**FERGUSON, JOHN**, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton; born in the Highlands of Scotland Oct. 31, 1804, and emigrated to America in 1831; lived in New York State three years, then went to Indiana; in company with John Safley and Charles Dallas, he started to Iowa with ox teams, and crossed the Mississippi River at Rockingham, about Sept. 10, 1836; after reaching the grove about two miles below Moscow, they stopped for the Winter; all were taken sick but him and his wife; he cut hay for their cattle, and the prairie fires burned it all; they crossed over to Illinois, and were fortunate enough to get a log house near Hendersonville to stay in during the Winter; in January, he came again to Iowa, following the trail, and after stopping once or twice, came to Red Oak and located three claims, and on his way back for his family paid twenty-five cents each to have his claims recorded; Washington Rigby was the only settler here then; in April, 1837, in company with Safley and Dallas, he came and located on his claim; he was the first foreigner that made a beginning for a home in this county, over 41 years ago; he brought the first grist that came from a mill in Cedar County; the next grist

was ground, or cracked, in a mill made by him, Chas. Dallas and Wm. Coutts. He owns 440 acres of land, and has held the office of Supervisor two years; also held town and school offices. His first wife was Isabella Starak, from Scotland; she died in 1847, leaving one son and three daughters; he married Jeanette Fairchild, from Scotland, in 1848; they have three sons and five daughters; his son Hugh was in the army, in the 9th Iowa Cavalry, was taken prisoner at Andersonville, and in prison six months.

**FILLOON, F. M.**, Sec. 5; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Richland Co., Ohio, March 3, 1846; lived in Ohio thirty years, and was engaged on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad many years; was in the army, in the 6th Ohio Cavalry, Co. M; was in the battles of Antietam, Wilderness, Bottom Bridge, Weldon Railroad and others; at the battle of Weldon Railroad, ninety-six went into the fight, and all killed and wounded but thirteen; was in nine battles.

Fenley, James.

**GAMBEL, THOMAS**, laborer, Sec. 14; P. O. Tipton.

**GALBRAITH, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Tipton; born in the north of Ireland, Nov. 6, 1822; came to this country about 1847, and came to Muscatine, Iowa, and came to Cedar County, and located where he now lives; entered government land and engaged in farming, and is one of the early settlers; owns 170 acres of land; has been Road Supervisor. Married Janette Grieve, from the State of New York, March 24, 1859; they have four children—Richard D., Mary E., Samuel L. and Nettie May; lost one daughter in infancy.

**GOODRICH, JOHN**, deceased; farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Shiloh; born in Suffolk Co., England, Aug. 1, 1795, and emigrated to America in 1832; lived in Connecticut, then went to Indiana; in 1837, he went to Waukesha, Wis., and worked by the month, and not getting his money, he started for Iowa with his gun, carpet bag and \$20 in money, and arrived in Cedar County, at the Grove, in November, 1838; he husked corn for Chas. Dallas; during the win-

ter, he split 3,000 rails; he was one of the old settlers, and a member of the Old Settler's Association of Red Oak Grove; he began farming in 1839. Married Miss D. Rickards Feb. 19, 1845; she was from Cornish, N. H., and came to this county in 1843; he died Feb. 2, 1877, leaving four children; also, an estate of 267 acres of land; names of children—Ezra, Tamer, Annie and Sarah; they lost four children—Simon, Mary, John and Lydia. Ezra was in the army in the 24th Regt. Iowa Infantry, Co. B, and was wounded in the battle of Opequan Creek, Sept. 19, 1864.

Graham, John, farmer, Sec. 15.

**HERRING, ALBERT**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**HARDACRE, JACOB**, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Tipton; born in Loudoun Co., Va., Dec. 12, 1822; moved to Ohio in boyhood, then went to Indiana and lived there until 1841; came by team to Cedar County and settled in Cass Township; there were Indians here then; engaged in farming; in 1852, crossed the plains to California, and returned in 1853; though he commenced with very little, he now owns 1,000 acres of land in this county and several hundred acres elsewhere. Married Lucy Moffit, from Ireland, in 1859; she came to this county in 1840.

Herring, William, farmer, Sec. 8.

Huber, E. M., far., S. 14; P. O. Tipton.

**JACKSON, RICHARD**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**LITTLE, S. H.**, P. O. Tipton.

**LAING, WILLIAM**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton; born in Scotland October, 1823, and emigrated to America in 1853; came to Iowa the same year and located in Scott County and lived there ten years, and came to Cedar County in 1863; engaged in farming and stock raising; owns 150 acres of land. Married Mary Wilson from Scotland; they have seven children—Margaret, Jane, William, George, John, James and Allan; lost three children.

**LANLEY, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ray Co., Mo., Nov. 3, 1847; went to Ohio with his parents in infancy, and lived there

until he was 16 years old; came to Cedar County and Mechanicsville in 1863; went to Kansas in 1870 and then to Ohio, and returned here and engaged in farming; owns a farm of eighty acres; has held office of Town Clerk and is now School Director. Married Miss Mary Jane Paton, from this county, Oct. 5, 1867; they have three children—Agnes, William L. and Leroy; his father was in the army—3d Ohio Cavalry, Co. E, Veteran; in service four years; was Regimental Wagon Master.

Laing, Wm., far., S. 15; P. O. Tipton.

**MASON, WM.**, minister, Sec. 11; P. O. Shiloh.

**MAXWELL, ROBERT**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Washington Co., Penn., March 26, 1828; went to Ohio at an early age; when 10 years old, his father died and the care of the family devolved upon him; worked by the month, saved \$250, then bought sheep and engaged in the stock business; came to Davenport in 1855; began butchering and then went to dealing in stock extensively all over the State; has bought as high as 2,200 head of hogs at one time; bought the farm where he now lives, in 1866, and engaged in farming and stock raising; owns 325 acres of land. Married Elizabeth J. Burge, from Greene Co., Penn., in September, 1860; they have six children—Mary J., Stella, Theda, Minnie, Bessie and baby; they lost one son and one daughter.

**McAFEE, SAMUEL**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Perry Co., Penn., July 11, 1843, and came to this county when 10 years of age, with his parents, and has lived here twenty-four years; engaged in farming and stock raising; owns 170 acres of land; has been Road Supervisor. Married Miss Lydia A. Davis, from near Trenton, N. J., in September, 1868; they have four children—Daniel, James, Francis and baby; lost one son.

McLun, Wm., far.; S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Marshall, Thos., P. O. Tipton.

Moffett, Charles C., farmer, Sec. 9.

**MOFFIT, FRANK**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 17; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ireland July, 1824, and came to America in June, 1840; started



West just after election day, with parents, four brothers and two sisters; the boat they came on carried the news of the election of President Harrison to all the towns on the river to Muscatine; they located at Mason's Grove; has lived in this county ever since, except two years spent in California; is engaged in farming and stock raising; is one of the largest hog raisers in this county; owns 770 acres of land. Married Arabella McAfee, from Pennsylvania, Jan. 11, 1855; they have seven children—Margaret J., Lizzie, Mollie, Eva, Andrew, William and Carrie; have lost two children.

Moffett, G., farmer, S. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Moffett, Horace C., farmer, Sec. 9.

Moffett, J. S. far., Sec. 9; P. O. Tipton.

**MOFFETT, JOHN M.**, deceased; born in Kentucky Aug. 2, 1804; went to Miami Co., Ohio when 10 years of age, and among the early settlers in that section of the country; married Sarah Stephenson, from Ohio, Nov. 17, 1836; they came by team to this State in November, 1852; located for several months in Linn Co., and came to Cedar Co. in February, 1853, and engaged in farming and stock raising; the first blooded cattle ever came this county he brought from Ohio, and he was extensively engaged in raising, buying and shipping stock; has driven hogs to Rock Island and shipped them East from there, and has driven cattle to Chicago from here; he was well known all over this part of the State as "Uncle Johnnie." He died Oct. 11, 1876, leaving eight children and a large estate—over 600 acres land; George J., James S., Samuel C., Welford W., Horace C., Charles C., Kittie and Laura A.; lost two children. Mrs. Moffett still lives on the homeplace with her four sons and two daughters; her husband's father and brother were taken prisoners by the Indians in Virginia, and were held captives; one of them three years and six months and the other five years, until after the battle of Piqua on the Miami River, when they were released.

Moffett, W. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Tipton.

Moon, R., far., S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Murry, A., far., S. 8; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Murry, W., far., S. 8; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**NEWSONS, J. F.**, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Tipton.

**NEELY, WM.**, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 20; P. O. Tipton; born in Ireland, 1813, and came to America in 1833; lived in Philadelphia three years; lived in Pennsylvania until 1846, when he came to Iowa to Cedar Co.; located in Center Tp., and engaged in farming, and has lived here thirty-one years; only had \$100 when he came, and now owns 325 acres of land; used to cart grain to Muscatine, and also dressed pork and sold it for \$1.75 per hundred pounds. Married Margery Moffit from Ireland, April 1, 1836; they have six children—Elizabeth, Robert, Margaret, William F., Lucinda and Anna; lost one son. Robert was in the army, in the 24th Regt. Iowa Inf., Co. C; was in several battles; was wounded twice the same day in battle at Champion Hill; was shot through left leg and in right hand, and was discharged on account of wounds received, and allowed a pension.

**PATTON, HENDERSON**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**PATERSON, JAMES**, farmer and stock dealer; Sec. 23; P. O. Tipton; born in Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 10, 1841; came to this county in infancy with his parents; they came to Ashland Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1853, and then came to this county, and has resided here since; is engaged in buying grain in Tipton; holds office of Assessor of Red Oak Tp., and has been Constable several years. Married Miss Isabella Shearer, from Edinburg, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1863; she died April 17, 1873, leaving a family of three children, one son and two daughters—Effie I., Joseph A. and Mary L.

**PATERSON, JOSEPH**, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Tipton; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, April 1, 1818; emigrated to America in 1841; lived in Ashland Co., Ohio ten years, and came to Cedar Co. June, 1853, and located where he now lives; engaged in farming and stock raising; owns 217 acres of land; has held office of Justice of the Peace and School Director. Married Barbara Beveridge from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Mar., 1840; they have one son—James Paterson, born Feb. 10, 1841.

**R**EEDER, W. B., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Tipton.

**RICKARD, WILLIAM E.**, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton; born in Sullivan Co., N. H., May 12, 1834; lived there nine years, and came with parents to Cedar Co.; they came by team, and was three months on the way; arrived here Aug. 20, 1843; they were early settlers; engaged in farming; owns farm of 140 acres; was in the army; enlisted in 11th Rég. I. V. I. Co. K.; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta and others; was taken prisoner at battle of Atlanta, and taken to Andersonville and Florence, and was released after seven months, and being nearly starved; he has held office of Justice of the Peace, and is Town Trustee. Married Miss Ellen Hart, from Michigan, December, 1865; they have five children—Edgar, Ruth, Rosa, Emeline and Sidney; lost one son—Chester.

Rickard, W., far., S. 13; P. O. Tipton.

**ROWSER, SAMUEL S.**, blacksmith, Red Oak Grove; Sec. 11; P. O. Shiloh; born in Bedford Co., Penn., Aug. 24, 1826; lived in Pennsylvania seventeen years; came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1844, and learned his trade there; then returned East and lived there until 1856, when he came to Cedar Co. and engaged in his business here at the Grove, and is the only blacksmith in this town; owns house and lot and small farm; has held office of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Town Trustee and Secretary School Board. Married Fanny Drollinger, from Pennsylvania; they have nine children—John M., Ann E., Anthony W., Nancy, Ella, Irving, Charles, Eddie and Mabel; lost one son—George.

**S**AFLEY, ALFRED, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton.

**SAFLEY, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Tipton; born in Scotland, Aug. 12, 1810; lived there thirty-two years; came to America in 1842, and came to this State (to Linn County) the same year; lived there five years, and came to this county in 1847; engaged in farming; entered land from Government; there were Indians here then, and they used to come into their cabin to warm; he has carted wheat to Mus-

catine and Davenport and sold it for 30 cents per bushel and pork for 1½ cents per pound; he owns 190 acres of land; has held road offices. Married Janet Brown, from Scotland, June 21, 1839; she was born in 1819; they have eight children—Ellen, Adam, Agnes, Lottie, Jennie, George, Willie and Lewis; lost two; John W. was in the army, in Co. B., 24th Regt. I. V. I., and died in Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.

Safley, James, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton.

**SAFLEY, JAMES**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Tipton; born in Scotland, Oct. 24, 1812; came to America in 1835; lived in La Grange Co., Ind., about two years and went to Albany Co., N. Y., and lived there until 1840, when he started for Iowa; came to Chicago, which was then in its infancy, and from there came by team to Linn County; lived there three years, and came to this county in 1843, and settled on the farm where he now lives, and has lived here thirty-four years—one of the early settlers; has carted wheat to Muscatine and sold it for 40 cents per bushel, and as a special favor got one-half cash, and sold dressed pork in Iowa City for \$1.25 per 100 lbs; used to haul pork to Dubuque and Wisconsin to find a market for it; he owns 550 acres of land; has held school and road offices; was elected Justice of the Peace but refused to serve. Mr. Safley has been married three times; married Janet Safley, from Scotland, in 1837; she died in 1846; they had four children—John, Robert and Socrates; one died in infancy. Married Eliza Tryon, from Vermont, in July, 1848; she died in 1858; they had four children—Hulda, Laura and George; lost one, Mary. Married his present wife, Margaret Ritchie, from Scotland, Sept. 18, 1860; they have six children—Clarence, Nellie J., Arthur, Effie, Archie and Agnes. He had three sons in the army—John G. enlisted in Co. K, 11th Regt. I. V. I., was promoted to Captain, and was wounded at Atlanta July 22, 1864; Socrates was in Co. K, 11th Regt. I. V. I., and was killed in battle at Atlanta; Robert was in Co. C, 24th I. V. I., and died at Milliken's Bend.

**SAFLEY, JOHN**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Tipton; born in Edinburg, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1806, and emigrated to America in 1834; lived in Connecticut and New York, and came to Indiana in 1835; in 1836 he started with an ox team, in company with John Ferguson and Charles Dallas, for Iowa; they were twenty-eight days on the way, and crossed the river in September; they reached the grove two miles below Moscow and stopped for the Winter; they were taken sick and the prairie fire burned all the hay they had cut for their stock; they crossed over into Illinois and were very lucky to get a log house near Hendersonville wherein to stay during the Winter; it cost them about \$30 to live while there; the following April, he came with the others here to Red Oak Grove; he lived one year with John Ferguson, then settled on his own claim and has lived here ever since (over forty-one years), and is one of the very few in this county or State who have lived on the claim they made from government over forty-one years ago; in the Fall of 1837, he went to Hendersonville, Ill., ninety miles, after seed wheat; took some of it to Knoxville to get it ground; the miller was drunk and he had to take his oxen and got a boy to drive them while he ground the wheat; he was gone about three weeks; he took a load of pork to Iowa City, sold it for \$1.25 per cwt. and gave 100 lbs of pork for a yard of Kentucky jeans; he and Capt. Higginson once drove from Chicago in six days, and all it cost for themselves was 95 cents; he drove to Chicago and hauled the first reaping machine ever brought here, in 1849, and cut 200 acres that harvest; has held town and school offices; has been President of the School Board; owns 480 acres of land. Married Elizabeth Davis, from Pennsylvania, in 1839; she died in August, 1874, leaving eight children—four sons and four daughters.

Shea, B. S., far., S. 6; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Slater, Geo., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Tipton.  
Slater, Thos., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Tipton.

**SMITH, JAMES**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville;

born in Scotland, Nov. 7, 1825; lived there twenty-seven years and came to America in 1852, and came to Cedar Co. the same year; located on the farm where he now lives; engaged in farming and stock raising, and has lived here over twenty-five years. Owns 310 acres of land; holds office of Justice of the Peace, and Secretary of the School Board, and has held other town and school offices. Married Miss Margaret Lindsay, from Scotland, May 1, 1855; they have six children—Susie E., Matie B., Hattie H., Willie L., Anna M., and Harry S.

**WILLIAMS, ELIAS**, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Tipton.

Williams, L., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Tipton.

**WILLIAMS, THEO.**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Maryland March 15, 1833; went to Ohio and lived there fifteen years, and in Indiana two years; they came by wagon to this county in April, 1851, and located near Gower's Ferry; has lived in this county over twenty-six years; engaged in farming and stock raising; owns a farm of 160 acres, and has held school and road offices. Married Susan C. Lindsay, from Scotland; they have three children—James L., Ada May, and Susan; lost two daughters—Ida May, and Ada Barbara.

Williams, Thos., far., S. 16; P. O. Tipton.  
Wills, J. C.

Wisner, A., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Tipton.

**YULE, A.** farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Shiloh.

Yule, James, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Shiloh.

Yule, John, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Shiloh.

**YULE, SAMUEL**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 10; P. O. Shiloh; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Aug. 12, 1815; lived there twenty-one years and emigrated to America in 1836; lived in Ohio one year, and came to this county Aug. 8, 1837; located on the farm where he now lives; made the claim and entered it from the Government when it came in market. He commenced work by the month. He, John Chappell, and Peter Wilson kept "bach" in the Winter of 1837; after that he kept "bach" for some years on this farm; only six settlers here then; the nearest mill was at White Oak



Grove, Ill., seventy-five miles, and the nearest store, blacksmith and post office, was forty miles distant. He had to practice rigid economy to save money to pay postage on a letter. He only had \$8 when he came here and now owns 415 acres of land; has held town and school offices; was Secretary and Treasurer of the Town School Board, and he is President of the Old Settlers' Association of Cedar Co. Married Serepta

A. Clark, from Wayne Co., N. Y., July 1, 1848; she died in 1863 and left six children—Delia M., Ann A., Agnes E., John F., Ormus F. and Emma S.; lost one. Married Mary Ann Porter, from Essex, England, October, 1863; they have seven children—Charles E., Albert E., Susan E., Fred W., Edgar H., Elmer and Adelaide.

**Z**OOP, A. M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Tipton.

## FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

**A**RMENTROUT, J., Wilton.

Ayers, J., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Wilton.

Ayers, L., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Wilton.

**B**AHL, S., P. O. Durant.

Banker, H. J., far., S. 16; P. O. Durant.

Barr, S., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Durant.

Barr, T., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Durant.

Bartscher, D., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Durant.

Bartscher, F., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Durant.

Bartscher, Wm., far., S. 16; P. O. Durant.

Beerkamp, A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Durant.

Bowman, Jerry, P. O. Wilton.

Boynton, O., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Wilton.

Brammier, F. W., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Wilton.

Brammier, H. K., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Wilton.

**BROWN, BENTON W.**, agent C., R. I. & P. R. R. at Durant; born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1834; came to this town with his father, Hon. Matthew Brown, in 1852. Married Miss Catherine Murphy, of Bennington, Vt., Dec. 25, 1856; have three children—Charles H., Edward and Frederick W. Has been with the Railroad Company sixteen years.

Brown, P., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Wilton.

Bunger, A., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Durant.

**BUTTERFIELD, LAURA F., MRS.**, farming, Sec. 30; P. O. Wilton, Muscatine Co., Iowa; estate of 640 acres; was daughter of T. Ransom and Charlotte P. Austin, of Milan, Ind., who was the son of Elisha, of Woodstock; she was born May 21, 1827. Married Mr. Franklin Butterfield Oct. 14, 1855; he

was born Jan. 4, 1823; son of Asa and Sarah Tufts; his father is still living at Farmington, Me.; his mother died when he was about 2 years old, at which time he was taken into the family of his grandfather, John Tufts; when 14 years old he, with his grandfather, moved to Dearborn Co., Ind., where school facilities were very poor and meager; at 18 years of age he attended school two terms, taught by his uncle, S. Tufts, at Mainville, Ohio; at 19, commenced teaching District School in Ripley, at \$8 per month, and continued teaching both Winter and Summer terms for ten years, with only one or two intermissions; price per month averaging about \$13; in 1846, went to Nauvoo; attended the dedication of the Mormon Temple and heard the address of Orson Hyde; soon after this the Mormons commenced moving to Utah; they were generally a very ignorant class of people, and easily made to believe whatever was told them by their superiors; participated in an engagement between the citizens and a mob in the city, which lasted about one hour and a half, when the mob retreated in confusion, May 5, 1849; visited the jail at Carthage, where Joe and Hiram Smith were killed, in June, 1844; Taylor and Richards were in the same chamber room and not killed. The mob consisted of about 125 men. July 2, 1849, his grandfather, Tufts, died of old age; about this time he commenced clerking in Aurora, Ind., at \$110 per year; his health failing, he was obliged to leave at the end of three months;

April 3, 1851, received an appointment in the P. O. Department at Washington, D. C., under President Fillmore, at a salary of \$1,000; in the Fall of 1852, visited his old native home in Maine, purchased and erected suitable stones at the graves of his mother and sister. March 15, 1853, married Mary A., daughter of Isaac Waites, of Washington, D. C. On the 10th of May was dismissed from the department by Franklin Pierce and moved to this place, becoming a farmer, in July of the same year, and built a house on his farm that Fall; also purchased the land on which the original town of Wilton, which he named in honor of his native town in Maine, and was laid out by him in September, 1854, recorded in October, 1855; July 1, 1854, his wife died, leaving a daughter, which soon followed her; the township of Farmington was also named in honor of the township that Mr. Butterfield was born in. In the Spring of 1859, he and his wife were instrumental in the organization of the Free-Will Baptist Church in the Burr Oak School-house, of which he was a worthy member till death. In the erection of the Seminary at Wilton he bore a conspicuous part, and when it was offered to the Free-Will Baptist Church became still more zealous in making the school an honor to the town and church, total donations to the Seminary amounting to \$10,000. In the village he has expended about \$15,000 in permanent and substantial buildings. He was always very radical on the question of temperance; in his will he gave the Y. M. C. Union \$200, to be paid whenever the temperance vote kept the sale of spirituous liquors out of the town; also gave \$100 to the Freedman's College at Harper's Ferry. When the Free-Will Baptist Church was built, on Sec. 30, he paid over one-third of the entire cost of the same; his usual subscription for sustaining preaching in the church was \$100, or over. When Mr. Butterfield came to Wilton he was the possessor of about \$1,500, most of which he had saved by teaching school, and when he commenced teaching he had only a very scanty outfit of \$3 in money; he always lived a very unostentatious life, thor-

oughly despising all shams of every kind; close and careful in his dealings with his fellow men, but always meeting his word true to the letter. Mr. Butterfield was ever watchful of his own physical system, especially his lungs, as his mother, three aunts and an uncle all died with consumption; but in spite of all his care he fell a victim to this destructive disease. On the 18th of September he went down to Wilton to see the monument he had caused to be erected, which proved to be his last visit to Wilton. He had been conscious of his situation for many months before this, and had often said his only desire to remain longer was his young family, who needed his counsel and advice, but was frequently heard to say he regretted that so much of his life had been spent so unprofitably; after his return home from Wilton he saw his end approaching very fast, and talked freely of death and of his bright prospects in the future; said he wanted no parade at his funeral. At a little past 6 P. M. his pain subsided, and he gradually sank away as a child to quiet rest, while the storm was beating fiercely without, but within all was quiet, in the presence of death. Thus he departed, on the 23d day of September, 1876, leaving three sons—Morris W., born March 11, 1857; Marshall T., born July 5, 1858; Frank, born, Sept. 5, 1860, died Jan. 22, 1876; Charles L., born Dec. 22, 1865.

**CHAMBERLIN, M. A.**, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Wilton.

Clark, Amos, P. O. Wilton.

Clay, J. H., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Wilton.

Cook, F., Sr., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Durant.

Cook, F., Jr., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Durant.

Cook, H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Durant.

**CORRIN, EDWARD**, farmer, Sec.

2; P. O. Durant; owns 120 acres of land; son of John and Ann Cowley; born on the Isle of Man, England, Jan. 29, 1824; came to the United States in 1849; to this county in 1855. On the 11th of July, 1850, married Miss Lelia Sturgis, daughter of Aaron and Charity, of Fairfield, Conn.; have seven children—Aubernet, born Jan. 27, 1851; James E., Feb. 12, 1857; Joseph E., Oct. 30, '61; Samantha E. and Eliza M. (twins), April 29, 1863; Sarah A., May 9, 1866; and George, May 22, 1868.

Crawford, Wm., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Wilton.

**CRIST, PETER M. MRS.**, farmer on estate of 200 acres; P. O. Durant; Mr. Crist was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., April 20, 1807; moved to Illinois, in 1845, and to this town in 1856. Was married Oct. 12, 1843, and died October 17, 1875, on this farm, leaving five children, four of whom were by his first wife. Mrs. Crist's maiden name was Nancy J. Fraser; she has one son, Lee M., born Feb. 13, 1853.

Cunningham, A. R., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Durant.

**DECKER, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Wilton.

**DICE, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Wilton; owns 250 acres of land; born in Crawford Co., O., July 6, 1834; son of Henry Dice and Catharine Stauffer. Henry Dice was born Aug. 23, 1808, his wife, Aug. 31, 1807; married May, 1827; both of York Co., Penn.; grandparents, Andrew Dice and his wife Catharine Loucks; mother's side, John Stauffer and his wife Barbara Walker, of York Co., Penn. At the age of 21 came to this county; married, Dec. 22, 1859, to Caroline C. Ayers, born in Venango Co., Penn., July 24, 1840; daughter of John Ayres and Rachel Wonder. John Ayres born June 9, 1800, his wife, Aug. 28, 1802; married May 18, 1820; grandparents, David Ayres, his wife Ann Ross; mother's side, Sebastian Wonder, his wife Mary J. Day, of York Co., Penn.; Clara J. Dice born Jan. 13, 1861; Newton A., born Jan. 15, 1864; Frank A., born April 22, 1868; Charley D., born Sept. 4, 1871; Harry Wertz, born March 1, 1877.

Dutton, S. A. far., Sec. 23; P. O. Durant.

**EATON, M. F.**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Wilton.

**FINTAL, C.** farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Wilton.

Fitzger, C., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Durant.

Fitzger, H., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Durant.

**GAGE, H.**, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Wilton.

**HALLER, FRANK**, P. O. Durant.

Harley, Thos., P. O. Durant.

Hartze, M. H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Durant.

**HEDGES, DAVID T.**, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Durant; owns 160 acres land; born on Long Island, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1819; his parents, Samuel and Mary Talmage; his wife moved to Dutchess Co.; in 1821; to Wayne County in '36, where his father died in 1847; his mother is still living, aged 78; grandparents were Nathan and Betsy; Mr. Hedges moved to Cayuga Co. in 1861; to this town in '69; first wife was Cynthia R. Titus; married in Cayuga Co. in '43; she died in 1858, leaving five children—Frances E., wife of J. Talmage; Ellen M., wife of W. F. Hayford; Phoebe A., wife of C. P. Emery; Geo. F., Emily J., wife of C. B. Emery. Present wife was Jane Hamilton; married in 1850; have three children—Cynthia J., Samuel H. and Charles W. Mr. Hedges is the present Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of this county.

Hell, Clause, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Durant.

Hell, Jno., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Durant.

Hensen, P., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Durant.

Herr, Chris, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Wilton.

Herr, G. W., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Wilton.

Herr, Jno., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Wilton.

Herr, Levi, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Wilton.

Herst, D.; P. O. Durant.

Herst, Jno., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Durant.

Hinkhouse, R. W., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Wilton.

Horn, Jno., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Durant.

Horn, Josiah, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Wilton.

**JOCKHECK, E.**, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Durant.

Johns, C. H., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Durant.

**KELLY, A. B.**, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Wilton.

Kenaston, O. V., far., S. 6; P. O. Wilton.

Kileom, P., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Wilton.

King, C., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Wilton.

King, Wm., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Wilton.

Klenbael, A.; P. O. Wilton.

Knaach, H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Durant.

Knaach, T., far., S. 15; P. O. Durant.

Knight, M., far., S. 9; P. O. Wilton.

Krebs, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Durant.

Krebs, M., far., S. 4; P. O. Durant.

**LADENHOFF, H. C.**, far., S. 16; P. O. Wilton.

Lamp, H., far., S. 20; P. O. Durant.

Lauker, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Wilton.

Leth, H., far., S. 20; P. O. Wilton.

Linsey, R. A., far., S. 16; P. O. Wilton.



Logi, Jno., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Wilton.

Lorenzen, J. ; P. O. Durant.

**O**RCUTT, C., farmer ; P. O. Durant.

**M**cCONNEL, Y. M., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Durant.

McMahon, Thos., Durant.

Mason, Jas., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Wilton.

Mason, N. P., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Wilton.

Mansnest, G., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Durant.

Menof, F. ; P. O. Wilton.

Meyer, C. ; P. O. Durant.

Meyer, F. ; P. O. Durant.

Meyer, Wm., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Durant.

Miller, H., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Durant.

Miller, Wm., far., Sec. 16 ; P. O. Durant.

Morehouse, J., far., Sec. 6 ; P. O. Wilton.

**N**EINABER, C., P. O. Durant.

Neinaber, F., far., Sec. 27 ; P. O. Durant.

Noll, A., far., Sec. 3 ; P. O. Durant.

**P**ETERS, H., farmer, Sec. 13 ; P. O. Durant.

Piggott, I., far., Sec. 4 ; P. O. Durant.

Piggott, J., far., Sec. 10 ; P. O. Durant.

Pirkins, C., far., Sec. 14 ; P. O. Durant.

Prescott, F., far., Sec. 35 ; P. O. Durant.

Prescott, T. C., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Durant.

**R**AYNER, T., farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Durant.

Reiser, P. ; P. O. Durant.

Roriek, J., far., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Wilton.

Ryan, J., far., Sec. 9 ; P. O. Durant.

**S**CHIELE, T. W., far., Sec. 22 ; P. O. Durant.

Schiele, O. W., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Durant.

Seblein, C., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Durant.

Seberlein, C., farmer, S. 1 ; P. O. Durant.

Shaw, Wm., far., Sec. 21 ; P. O. Durant.

Shoemaker, H. N., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Durant.

Shultz, P., farmer, Sec. 13 ; P. O. Durant.

Shulz, Wm. M., far., Sec. 1 ; P. O. Durant.

Smith, O., farmer, Sec. 7 ; P. O. Wilton.

Sohren, Chris., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Durant.

Steffert, H., far., Sec. 12 ; P. O. Durant.

Stoddard, J., farmer, S. 31 ; P. O. Wilton.

**T**HEDE, J., farmer, S. 28 ; P. O. Durant.

Thieson, H. A., far., S. 16 ; P. O. Durant.

Toedt, C., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Durant.

True, E. P., farmer, S. 18 ; P. O. Wilton.

Tufts, J. Q., far., Sec. 30 ; P. O. Wilton.

Turner, J., farmer, Sec. 18 ; P. O. Durant.

Turner, R., farmer, Sec. 18 ; P. O. Durant.

**V**OSE, WM. F., farmer, Sec. 7 ; P. O. Wilton.

**W**ADDLE, A., farmer, Sec. 1 ; P. O. Durant.

Wallace, H., far., Sec. 3 ; P. O. Wilton.

Walter, Geo., far., Sec. 33 ; P. O. Wilton.

**WALTON, DAVID W.**, farmer, Sec. 28 ; P. O. Durant ; owns 800 acres ; was born in Jackson Co., O., Oct. 31, 1823 ; son of David, born 1789, and Mary, born 1787, who settled in this county in 1835 ; his grandfather's name was William, of New Jersey. In November, 1844, married Miss Louisa G. Carl ; she was born Dec. 24, 1826 ; have fifteen children—Henry, born Dec. 9, 1845 ; Charles, Feb. 24, 1847 ; Abolena, Dec. 19, 1848 ; Lewis, Nov. 19, 1850 ; Rachel, Aug. 30, 1852 ; James, Feb. 14, 1854 ; Mary, born in January, 1866, died when about 8 years of age ; David G., born March 10, 1858 ; William, June 27, 1860 ; Eliza, Nov. 7, 1861 ; Lincoln, Oct. 3, 1863 ; Marion, Nov. 21, 1865 ; Lucy, Nov. 15, 1867 ; Addie, Oct. 31, 1869 ; Ida, Nov. 27, 1873. Mr. Walton was only 13 years old when his father settled here, and consequently has seen as much of a pioneer life as any ; by his untiring energy and dominant will he has acquired his share of the rich lands of this Township ; no one has done more than Mr. Walton toward wiping out of existence the deer, the wolf and other wild game of this county, some of which, although hard to realize as true, can be found related in the Township History of this work.

**WEAVER, JOSEPH**, farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Durant ; owns 480 acres ; born Jan. 1, 1824 ; in Salem, Penn. ; son of Benjamin and Nancy, grandson of Henry and Elizabeth. Henry Weaver was a militia officer in the Revolutionary war ; when discharged, received all his pay in Continental money made on heavy pasteboard paper ; it soon became worthless as money and his wife, Elizabeth, converted some of it into a sun bonnet, kept it many years, and her grandchildren well remember it until this day. Mr. Weaver graduated at Princeton College in 1846 ; studied law under Judge Wilson McCandles, of the U. S. Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania ; practiced law five years in Pittsburgh, came here and entered his

land on the 11th of March, 1863. July 20, 1854, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Hon. Mathew Brown, from Sullivan Co., N. Y.; she was born April 15, 1837; have two children—

Mary Elanor, born Sept. 23, 1856; Harry B., Sept. 9, 1858.  
Ware, D., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Durant.  
Ware, J., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Durant.  
Whitmer, M. G., far., S. 3; P. O. Wilton.

## INLAND TOWNSHIP.

**A** GNEW, T. W., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Loudon.

**ACKERMAN, JOHN J.**, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Inland; born Oct. 6, 1819, at Wirtemberg, Germany; came with his father, Matthias Ackerman, to New York Oct. 1, 1831; thence to Lancaster Co., Penn., stopping at Black Bear Hotel, Philadelphia, a few days on the way; shortly after arriving at Lancaster his mother died; the following Spring went to Louisville, Ky., and from thence to Crawfordsville, Ind., in Sept., 1832; in the Spring of 1833, went to Cincinnati, O.; was apprenticed to a confectioner two and a half years; then returned with his father to Crawfordsville, Ind., where they were engaged in the grocery business four years; came to Iowa in the Spring of 1839; crossed the Mississippi at Rockingham, seven miles below Davenport; thence to Poston's Grove, then known as Springfield Tp., which included what is now Massillon, Springfield and Inland Tps.; James Poston was then living here, he being the first settler in Inland Tp. Mr. Ackerman married Nancy Scarlet Aug. 3, 1852; died Sept. 10, 1864, leaving four children—Amund A., born July 8, 1853; Geo. W., born May 2, 1857; Nancy M., born March 22, 1863. Second marriage, to Nancy J. Reader, Jan. 8, 1868; owns 459 acres valued at \$18,360.

**AGNEW, JOHN S.**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Wilton; owns 100 acres, valued at \$4,000; born April 16, 1843, in Park Co., Ind.; came with parents to Center Tp., of this county, in Oct., 1852, and to Inland Tp. in 1869. Married Emma C. Bowers March 18, 1869; she was born April 7, 1849, in Clearfield Co., Penn.; have two children—Edwin, born Jan. 7, 1870; Fredrick G., born Feb. 28, 1876.

**AGNEW, W. S.**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Wilton; owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$8,000; born Nov. 12, 1836, in Park Co., Ind.; came to Center Tp. in Oct., 1852, and to this township in 1861. Married Mary C. Barclay Jan. 24, 1861; she was born Nov. 11, 1838, in Franklin Co., Penn.; have four children living—Arthur C., born April 13, 1862; Eleanor, born July 17, 1867; Mattie B., born Dec. 2, 1872; John G., born June 12, 1876. Edwin C., born July 16, 1863, died Nov. 28, 1863; Loretta J., born Oct. 28, 1864, died Feb. 3, 1865. Politics, Independent; religion, Presbyterian.

**AULDRIDGE, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Inland; born Jan. 6, 1835, in Pocahontas Co., W. Va.; came to this county Sept. 24, 1862; settled in Springfield Tp.; removed to Inland Tp. in Sept., 1868, where he now resides. Married Caroline C. Duffield, of Pocahontas Co., W. Va., Oct. 22, 1857; she was born Nov. 6, 1837; have six children—Geo. W. C., born Feb. 16, 1860; Margaret E., born Sept. 30, 1863; Lillie G., born Oct. 8, 1867; Virginia B., born Feb. 25, 1870; John E., born Nov. 20, 1871; Orlyn B., born March 13, 1877. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,000.

**BACHMAN, PETER**, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Inland.

Bachus, Claus, far., S. 26; P. O. Durant.  
Bannick, John, far., Sec. 24; P. O. New Liberty.

Bassett, E. L., farmer; P. O. Inland.

**BASS, G. A.**, farmer, S. 11; P. O. Inland; born Aug. 9, 1826, in Orange Co., Vt.; in 1832 parents went to Washington Co., Vt.; came to this State in the Fall of 1857; taught school in Big Rock, Scott Co., Iowa, the following Winter; went to Davenport in the Spring and remained one and a half

years; then came to Tipton and remained nearly five years, except about eight months. When he was in the army, was with Sherman in his march to the sea; came home June, 1865, and in 1866 came to this Tp. Married Martha Marsh, Sept. 10, 1861; she was born Nov. 25, 1828, in New Hampshire; have one daughter living—Abbie L., born Feb. 2, 1864; Francis G. and Martha A. being dead. Mrs. Bass' father and mother are living with them; they are nearly 80 years old. Mr. Bass has served as Justice of the Peace four years, and is acting as such now.

Bell, Edward, far., S. 20; P. O. Wilton.

Bell, Francis, far., S. 20; P. O. Wilton.

Bell, G., far., S. 20; P. O. Wilton.

Bell, J. S., far., S. 22; P. O. Inland.

**BELL, THOMAS**, farmer, S. 26; P. O. Durant; owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$8,000; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., Jan. 28, 1822; his parents moved to Monroe Co., Ohio, in 1830, and in 1836 to Meigs Co.; remained there till he came to this county in the Spring of 1857. Married Mary L. Burch July 25, 1844; she was born March 31, 1827, in Chataqua Co., N. Y.; have seven living children, and four dead—James S., Nancy J., Caroline, Mary L., Thomas H., Bertha E., Evanella; Charles W., Charles H., Margaret and Harriet are dead. Mr. Bell is a Methodist Episcopal and Republican.

**BETTS, J. C.**, farmer, S. 6; P. O. Tipton; born Oct. 16, 1805, in Franklin Co., Penn.; in 1811 moved to Huntington Co., Penn.; from there to Scott Co., Iowa, Nov. 6, 1844, and in 1846 came to Tipton, this county. There was but one small store kept there at that time by a Mr. Addison Gillett. Public worship was held in the old Court House by the M. E. and Congregational Churches, each alternate Sabbath. He was elected to the Legislature in 1848; in 1850, appointed Treasurer and Recorder to fill the vacancy of W. K. Whittlesey, deceased; was subsequently elected to fill the office for two successive terms; followed farming during the interval till 1852, when he was elected County Judge, which office he held six years; was also elected Recorder for two years, and one year as

County Auditor, under the law establishing Circuit Courts; he also acted as Collector of Internal Revenue from 1862 to 1865; came to Inland Township, where he now resides, in 1870; married Annetta M. Ennis Oct. 9, 1827; had six children living and three dead—Marjory E., Samuel B., Rebecca E., Wilbur F., Jac. C., Mary L., Anna and Francis, Wilbur F.; Francis and Mary are dead. Jac. C. served in the late rebellion in Co. B, 24th Ia. Inf.; Samuel B. served one year in Co. G, 14th Ia. Inf.; was discharged for disability Oct. 30, 1862.

Bishop, Claus, Sr., far., S. 23; P. O. New Liberty.

Bishop, Claus, Jr., far., S. 24; P. O. New Liberty, Scott Co.

Blair, G., far., S. 16; P. O. Inland.

**BLAIR, WM. M.**, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Inland; born June 2, 1821, in Pocahontas Co., W. Va.; came to this county in the Spring of 1851, and settled in Center Tp.; lived there till Spring of 1861. He came to Inland Tp. where he now resides. Married Ann Gay, of Pocahontas Co., W. Va.; she was born in same county Aug. 27, 1827; had six children—Eliza J., born in Virginia March 2, 1845; George, July 18, 1848; Colbert H., Aug. 25, 1855; Wm. P., April 14, 1859; John A., Dec. 7, 1863; Mary M., Dec. 17, 1867. Colbert H. died Sept. 7, 1857; John A. died Sept. 21, 1865; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$13,000.

Bowles, A. D., Pastor M. E. Church; P. O. Inland.

**BURKET, G. F.**, Sec. 2; P. O. Inland; born May 7, 1817, in Blair Co., Penn.; moved from there to Lee Co., Ill., in Spring of 1854, and to this Co., where he now lives, in April 1856. Married Catharine Spittler Dec. 26, 1839; she was born in Huntington Co., Penn., Oct. 16, 1814; have five children—Jno. M., born Sept. 30, 1842; Geo. W., Dec. 25, 1844; Susannah S., April 20, 1847; Mary A., March 23, 1849, and Alice C., Jan. 25, 1853. Susannah S. was married to F. L. Whitney Nov. 26, 1865, at her father's residence by Rev. J. L. Paine and died at his father's. Dec. 25, 1875. Mary A. was married



to Napoleon Foy Feb. 22, 1871, at the residence of her father by the Rev. J. W. Henderson, and died at her father's Dec. 23, 1872. Alice C. was married to John Downing Dec. 31, 1871, by the Rev. J. W. Henderson at the residence of her father. John M. was married to Louisa Carey Sept. 30, 1872, by the Rev. J. W. Henderson, at the residence of J. E. L. Carey. George W. died at the residence of his father Dec. 23, 1872. Mr. G. F. Burkett and family were all members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

**BULL, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Durant; owns a farm of 120 acres, valued at \$5,000; he was born Oct. 13, 1827, in Holstein, Germany. Married Maggie Miller of Holstein, in the Winter of 1853, she having previously been married to Fred Klost, by whom she had one son—Frederick; she was born March, 16, 1825; her first husband was killed in the war with Denmark in 1848; they have four children—Dora, Sopha, Charley and Elizabeth. Dora married Christ Meyer Dec. 25, 1873. Sopha married Fred Koch, February, 1875. Ind. in politics.

Burkett, J. M., far., S. 2; P. O. Inland.

**CAREY, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Inland.

Chamberlin, E. S., far., S. 17; P. O. Inland.

Claussen, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Durant.

Clutter, Wm. M., blacksmith, S. 19; P. O. Inland.

Colver, C. B., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Inland.

**CHAMBERLAIN, SAMUEL**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Inland; born Sept. 24, 1819, in Hunterdon Co., N. J. Married Clara Smalley Oct. 5, 1843, of the same place; she was born March 9, 1822; moved to Northampton Co., Penn., in April, 1852. and from there to Muscatine County, Iowa, in 1858, and in 1862 to this county, Inland Township.; have five children living and four dead—Jos. W., born Aug. 10, 1844; Harriet S., June 26, 1846; Wm. S., Oct. 30, 1848; Sarah A., March 17, 1851; Evan S., Oct. 18, 1853; Susan A., Aug. 9, 1855; Samuel H., May 29, 1857; Elizabeth M., May 23, 1859; Katie, April 30, 1861; Margaret S. died Feb.

4, 1850; Susan A. died Nov. 10, 1856; Samuel H. died March 10, 1860; Katie died Jan. 27, 1878. Jos. W. enlisted in the Spring of 1861, first in three months' service and subsequently in Co. F, of 16th I. V. I., and served during the war; Wm. S. enlisted in the Fall of 1861 and served eighteen months.

**CONRAD, GOTTLÖB**, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Inland; born Dec. 8, 1833, in Wirttemberg, Germany; came on the sail vessel Prince Albert to New York July 20, 1852; went to Baltimore and stopped two months; thence to Crawfordsville, Ind.; remained there one year; then went to Lafayette and remained a few months; came to Davenport, Ia., in June, 1853; at the close of one year went to Menominee, Wis., and followed lumbering one year; returned to Davenport and remained two years; then went to Bloomington, Ill., and followed butchering one year; then went to Crawfordsville, Ind. Married Caroline C. Barget, sister to John J. Ackerman, March 28, 1862. He then came to this county, and after two years returned to Indiana and remained there two years, then returned to this county, where he now lives. Have two children—John W., born March 17, 1863, and George E., born March 31, 1866.

**COTTON, N. B., M. D.**, physician and surgeon, Sec. 3; P. O. Inland; born April 16, 1836, in Wayne Co., O.; studied medicine under Dr. W. L. Miller, of Jackson, Wayne Co., O. and subsequently graduated in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, O.; came to Scott Co. in March, 1863, and to this place in August, 1874. Married Ellen Crane Dec. 25, 1861; she was born April 8, 1839, in Wayne Co., O.; had five children—Zenas W., born June 30, 1863; Geo. C., born Aug. 16, 1867; Alice F., born April 22, 1870; Helen G., born Feb. 13., 1874; Richard L., born May 28, 1876. Zenas W. died Dec. 3, 1876.

Crank, Jurgen, far., S. 36; P. O. Durant. Crawford, Chas., far., S. 32; P. O. Wilton. Cryder, E. W., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Inland. Curtis, Chas., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Tipton. Curtis, H. A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Inland.

**D**ILLY, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Inland.

Dilly, Wm. A., far., S. 9; P. O. Inland.  
Dobbins, Jacob H., far.; S. 22; P. O. Inland.

**DOUDNEY, W. L.**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Wilton; born Sept. 22, 1827, in Trenton, N. J.; learned the shoemaker's trade while there, but spent most of his time working on public works; came to this county in October, 1857. Married Eliza W. Hutchinson, of Trenton. Nov. 12, 1848; she was born March 24, 1827; have six children living and two dead—Anna A., born March 20, 1850; Sarah J., born Sept. 9, 1852; Emeretta, born May 26, 1855; Mary E., born May 22, 1858; Phoebe E., born March 16, 1861; Benj. H., born March 11, 1864; Martha G., born Nov. 8, 1866; Nellie M., born March 7, 1871. Emeretta died March 24, 1861; Phoebe E. died March 24, 1876. Sarah J. married Wm. F. Richards Dec. 11, 1877; Anna A. married Chas. Hunick, Dec. 14, 1872; Mary E. married M. W. Blessing Nov. 22, 1877. Mr. Doudney is a member of the Church of God; is a Republican and owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$8,000.

Doty, James, lab.; Sec. 14; P. O. Inland.

**DRAKE, J. W.**, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Inland; born May 25, 1837, in Miami County, Ohio; moved with parents to Wabash Co., Ind., in 1847; came to this county in the Fall of 1855, where he now lives. Married Caroline Hallenbeck, of Scott Co., Ia.; she was born near Albany, N. Y., May 16, 1844; have three children—Katie, born March 12, 1863; Charles, born Sept. 24, 1864; Frank L., born Oct. 7, 1875. Mr. Drake and his father own a No. 1 farm of 357 acres, valued at \$18,000.

Drake, T. M., far., S. 13; P. O. Inland.

Dreyer, Christ., far., S. 28; P. O. Wilton.

Dreyer, J. F. C., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Wilton.

Dresselhouse, A., far., S. 3; P. O. Inland.

Durler, Martin, far., S. 5; P. O. Inland.

**E**LD, C. I., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Inland.

Eld, C. M., farmer, S. 1; P. O. Inland.

Evers, Hans, far., S. 35; P. O. Durant.

**F**RANCY, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Inland.

**FAWCETT, THOS. B.**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Inland; born Aug. 9, 1837, in Carroll County, Ohio, and came with his parents to this county in 1856. Married Harriet Willey, of this county, Feb. 12, 1868; have three children—Willey J., born May 6, 1869; Chas. M., born May 12, 1873; Geo. A., born Sept. 22, 1875. Owns 205 acres of land, valued at \$8,500.

Flater, F., merchant; P. O. Inland.

**FORBES, C. P.**, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Wilton; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; was born April 6, 1832, in Potter Co., N. Y.; when about 3 years old, his parents moved to Lawrence Co., Penn., and to Sugar Creek Township, of this county, in 1854; he remained there about one year and a half, then moved to Wilton, was there six months, then moved into Farmington Township of this county, and lived there one year, then returned to Pennsylvania; after two years, he came to Inland Township and remained one year, then moved into Farmington Township and remained six years, then moved to Linn Co., Kan., lived there one year, when he returned to Inland Township, where he now resides. Married Barbara Nass Aug. 5, 1854; she was born in Lawrence Co., Penn., in 1828; have seven children—Laura, Frederick, Nettie, Elder, Arthur, Lucretia and Alma.

Ford, J., far., P. O. Wilton.

Foss, Peter, far., P. O. Inland.

**G**ANO, WM. S., farmer; S. 21; P. O. Wilton.

**GABRIEL, I. N., MRS.**, farming on S. 31; P. O. Wilton; owns 160 acres; maiden name was Cleopatra; daughter of R. H. Cotton and Blanch Cleland; his wife was born March 28, 1828. Mr. Gabriel was born April 20, 1822, in Athens, Ohio; son of Elias and Susanna Bain, his wife. Married March 12, 1850, in Waterloo, O., and died March 26, 1873, leaving eight children—Ernesti, April 6, 1851; Jane, Aug. 23, 1852; Mary D., Oct. 10, 1854; Charles H., Aug. 18, 1856; Melita, January 2, 1859; Horatio M., Oct. 28, 1860; Elgiva M., April 18, 1863; Nellie M. B., April 12, 1868. Mr. Gabriel

had been prominent man in church and school matters all through his life and was a practical engineer.

**GANO, D. D.**, farmer and stock raiser, S. 21; P. O. Wilton, Muscatine Co., Ia.; born April 7, 1833, in Berkley Co., West Va.; came from there to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1851, and in the Fall of 1855 came to Rochester Tp. in this county, and lived there and in Sugar Creek and Farmington Tps. till the Fall of 1868, when he came to Inland Tp. Married Jane Thompson, of this county, Nov. 15, 1859; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 29, 1839; had eight children—Mary C., born Sept. 10, 1860; Malinda J., born Sept. 18, 1862; Sherman W., born June 1, 1864; Ella S., born April 13, 1866, and died Feb. 14, 1867; Frank L., born Nov. 27, 1867; James B., born Dec. 27, 1871; Miriam A., born March 5, 1873; Alta E., born Nov. 22, 1875. Mr. Gano owns 280 acres here, also some very fine blooded stock.

**GANO, JAMES W.**, farmer, S. 31; P. O. Wilton; owns ninety-five acres, valued at \$3,800; he was born Dec. 25, 1842, in Berkley Co., W. Va.; lived there till 1865; was conscripted in the Confederate Army for about three months; served in the 1st Va. Cavalry; he was in the battle of Gettysburg and soon after made his escape and came North to Greene Co., Ohio in 1865; remained there one year and then came to this county; married Leah Ayers Nov. 9, 1866. She was born June 30, 1846, in Venango Co., Pa.; have four children—Linnie A., born March 26, 1868; Amanda S., born Nov. 17, 1872; Ramilla A., born June 21, 1874; Caroline C., born March 2, 1877. Politics, Republican.

Glasshoff, J. F., far., S. 27; P. O. Inland.

**H**ANDLEY, J. F., farmer, S. 3; P. O. Inland.

Handley, R. G., far., S. 3; P. O. Inland.

**HANDLEY SAMUEL**, farmer, S. 3; P. O. Inland; born Jan. 27, 1820, in Greenbrier Co., W. Va.; came to this county in the Fall of 1857. Married Nancy Foster, Oct. 31, 1844; she was born Aug. 12, 1822, in Nicholas Co., W. Va.; had nine children—John F., born Oct. 8, 1845; Mary J., Nov. 8,

1847; Isaac C., born Feb. 7, 1850; Elizabeth R., born April 22, 1852; R. G., born Sept. 7, 1854; Hannah C., born Nov. 9, 1856; George W., born April 14, 1859; Samuel A., born March 6, 1862; Sarah A., born April 25, 1865; Mary J., died Sept. 7, 1863.

Handley, I. C., far., S. 3; P. O. Inland.

Harris, Wm. F., far., S. 15; P. O. Inland.

Hawkins, E. S., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Inland.

**HILL, RICHARD**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Inland; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; born in West Virginia in 1832. Married Alice A. Fulwider in 1852; she was born in the same State in 1834; they have eight children—Harriet J., Jas. H. Ellen, Iowa, Tipton, Isaac, Margaret E. and Leonard. Mr. Hill came to this county in 1846, settled in Center Tp., and in 1868 settled on his present farm; he resided in Hamilton Co. five years before coming to this township. Mr. Hill has served as Township Assessor, and is at present Township Trustee.

Hilman, J. S., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Inland.

Hagge, I., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Inland.

**HOSTLER, DANIEL**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Inland; born March 1, 1824, in Huntingdon Co., Pa.; came to this county in the Spring of 1867. Married Delila Fleck Jan. 15, 1851; she was born March 9, 1827, in Center Co., Penn.; had nine children—Mary F., born Aug. 18, 1852; Tamer A., born March 5, 1854; Rachel E., born Sept. 15, 1855; Laura M., born Aug. 28, 1857; Abraham L., born Jan. 12, 1859; Catherine J., born Nov. 10, 1860; William T., born Aug. 4, 1862; John M., born Sept. 20, 1864; Alfred B., born Sept. 1, 1867. Mary F., wife of John S. Wharton, died Feb. 6, 1877; Tamer A. died Oct. 8, 1855; Rachel E. died Sept. 11, 1856. Owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000.

**J**OHNSTON, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Wilton.

**JOHNSTON, A. J.**, Sec. 18, P. O. Tipton; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,200; was born Jan. 11, 1842, in Athens Co., Ohio; came with his father, Wm. Johnston, to this county in 1855, and settled in Inland Tp. Married Ellen C. McDonald Dec. 5, 1865; she was born Oct. 8, 1846, in Bedford



Co., Penn.; have four children—Wm. E., born Sept. 8, 1866; Jessie R., born March 19, 1868; Frank, born Nov. 4, 1871; Edna, born Jan. 2, 1874. Mr. Johnston enlisted Sept. 2, 1861, in the 2d Iowa Cavalry; participated in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Island No. 10, New Madrid and several others; was honorably discharged Oct. 6, 1864.

**JOHNSTON, EDMUND**, Sec. 33; P. O. Wilton; lives on his father's farm; his father, Wm. Johnston, having moved to Wilton, Muscatine Co.; was born March 30, 1845, in Athens Co., Ohio; came with his parents to this county in the Spring of 1855; settled on Sec. 31, and subsequently purchased the south half of Sec. 33, which he still owns. Married Percilla Barnett Sept. 25, 1867; she was born March 11, 1849, in Pennsylvania; have three children—Annetta, Geneva and Winnifred. Democrat.

**K**AHLER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Wilton.

**KELLING, HANS**, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Wilton; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; he was born Jan. 28, 1841, in Holstein, Germany; came with his parents to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1853; moved into Wright Co., of this State, in 1856, and soon after into Hardin Co.; from there he enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, in 1861, and served during the war; was in both battles at Corinth, Miss.; also in the last battle at Nashville, Tenn.; at the close of the war settled in Scott Co. Married Miss A. Ludert, of Scott Co., in the Fall of 1867; have six children—Caroline, Emma, Frederick, Louis, Amelia and Anna. Mr. Kelling came on his present farm in this county in the Spring of 1877. He is a Republican.

Kessler, J. C., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Tipton.

**KESSLER, J. S.**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Inland; born Jan. 11, 1818, in Blair Co., Penn.; came from there to this county in 1856. Married Sarah A. Barnical Feb. 3, 1845; she was born June 28, 1826, in Clearfield Co., Penn.; had eleven children—Henrietta, born Feb. 11, 1848; Miles B., born Nov. 23, 1846, James C., born April 1, 1849; John B., born Jan. 10, 1851; Jac. L., born Nov. 3, 1852; Mary E., born

March 3, 1854; Samuel S., born March 12, 1856; Smith, born May 1, 1858; Sarah A., born Oct. 12, 1859; William F., born Aug. 1, 1861; Grant, born Nov. 29, 1864; Jesse R., born Aug. 26, 1866; Henrietta died April 18, 1848; Jac. L. died Aug. 9, 1853; Smith died Dec. 29, 1858; Miles B. died Oct. 8, 1859. Owns 165 acres, valued at \$9,000.

**KINGSTON, J. L.**, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Inland; owns a farm of eighty acres, valued at \$3,200; was born in Province of New Brunswick; his parents moved to Knox Co., Ohio when he was a small boy; came to Iowa in 1854; stopped in Muscatine, Iowa, and in 1858 came to Center Tp., from there to Poweshiek Co., Iowa in 1865, and back to this county in 1876, where he now lives; Mr. Kingston married Elizabeth Ross, July 1, 1858; she was born Nov. 22, 1841, in Venango Co., Penn.; have six children—Lotta A., James W., Ross H., Nina M., Martha G. and Jacob L. Rep.

Klatz, F., farmer, S. 34; P. O. Durant.

Klepps, A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Wilton.

**KNOUSE, JOHN S.**, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Wilton; owns a farm of 120 acres, valued at \$6,000; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 20, 1843; came with parents to Rock Island, Ill. in Spring of '50; they remained there and in Moline about eight months, then moved to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1864; he enlisted in Co. C, of 14th Ia. V. I., and served eight months. He married Mary J. Murrison Feb. 26, 1874; they have one son—David A., born Jan. 4, 1875. Rep.

Kohler, N., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Wilton.

Koirile, Fritz, farmer; P. O. Inland.

Kratum, Adolphle, farmer; P. O. Inland.

Kortern, C., farmer; P. O. Inland.

Kruse, Hans, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Durant.

**LANGMANN, JOHN**, far., Sec. 25; P. O. New Liberty, Scott Co., Iowa; owns a farm of 166 acres, valued at \$6,500; he was born March, 19 1832, in Mecklenburg, Germany; came with parents to Louisiana in 1850; remained with them one year, then went to Mississippi, remained there about one year, when he returned to Louisiana, about

a year afterward came with parents to Davenport, which was in April, 1854; his father, Jno. Langman, died about five days after arriving at Davenport. Married Mary Sameto, of Scott Co., November 16, 1860; she was born in Germany June 25, 1841; have eight children—Fritz, Otto, Amelia, Charley, Emma, Barnhart, Albert, Herman. Politics, Ind.

**LARICH, JACOB**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Inland.

Larick, John, far., S. 17; P. O. Inland.

**LATSHAW, SAMUEL**, farmer, Secs. 17 and 18; P. O. Wilton; owns 410 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Butler Co., Penn., March 2, 1832; came to Cedar Co. in 1853. Married Miss Ann Ross December, 1850; have had eleven children, of whom seven are now living—John R. H., Eli Lewis, Noe Martin, Isaac Newton, Phillip Sheridan, Charles Forney and Etta May; has been Sub-director and Road Master.

Laucke, R., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Inland.

Long, A., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Inland.

**LONG, E. Z.**, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Inland; born June 29, 1844, in Knox Co., O.; came with parents to Elkhart Co., Ind., in 1845, and in 1853, came with them to Clinton Co., Ia., where the town of Lost Nation now stands. Married Anna A. Jackson June 25, 1874; she was born in Jackson Co., Ia., June 28, 1855; moved to this county in 1874, where he now resides on his father's farm; have two children—Ada B. and Charles R.; is present Assessor of the township. Rep.

**LONG, JACOB E.**, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Inland; born March 25, 1815, in Bedford Co., Penn.; in 1817, came with parents to Knox Co., O.; learned the trade of coverlet weaving; came to Elkhart, Ind., in 1842, and worked at the business eight years; came to Clinton Co., Ia., in the Spring of 1853, near Lost Nation, and from there to this county in the Spring of 1875. Married Elizabeth Zook Dec. 29, 1841, of Knox Co., O.; she was born Aug. 30, 1822, in Bedford Co., Penn.; had fourteen children—Nancy, born April 14, 1843; Ezra, June 29, 1844; Washington, Aug. 15, 1845; Willard H., Dec. 10, 1846; Samuel, Feb. 10, 1848; David,

July 1, 1849; John, Sept. 12, 1850; Daniel, May 30, 1852; Aaron, July 28, 1853; Abraham, July 25, 1855; Rebecca, June 4, 1857; Lydia, Feb. 4, 1859; Mary E., June 20, 1862; Millie, Sept. 29, 1865. Nancy, Mary E., Daniel and Lydia are dead; owns 320 acres, valued at \$12,500.

Long, Sam., farmer, S. 16; P. O. Inland.

Long, W. H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Inland.

**MANNING, GEO.**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Wilton.

Mohr, C., farmer, S. 36; P. O. Durant.

Mohr, F., farmer; S. 36; P. O. Durant.

Marsh, A. R., far.; S. 3; P. O. Inland.

Mayer, Alex., far.; S. 31; P. O. Wilton.

**MAYES, CALVIN**, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Inland; born April 19, 1828, in Harrison Co., Ohio; came to Clinton Co., this State, in the Fall of 1856, and came to Inland Township March 1, 1865, where he now resides. Married Rachel A. Welch March 1, 1853; she was born June 25, 1828; have six children—Marjoria R., born Feb. 21, 1854; Wm. C., born Feb. 9, 1856; Daniel O., born Dec. 22, 1858; Lois P., born Aug. 3, 1861; Addie M., born May 23, 1864; Jas. E., born March 26, 1867. Marjoria R. married Jos. Coxon Nov. 26, 1873. Mr. Mayes has served as Elder in the Presbyterian Church for 20 years. He now owns 206 acres here, valued at \$10,300; also owns 320 acres in Marion Co., Kansas, upon which his son Wm. C. resides.

Miller, James, farmer; P. O. Inland.

**MILLER, LORENZ**, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Durant; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; was born Jan. 7, 1833, in Hessen, Germany; came from Germany to New York City in 1850, and followed butchering there for five years, then came to Scott Co., Iowa, and to this county in 1865; enlisted in Co. E, of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, in 1861, was in the service three years, and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, seige of Vicksburg and Corinth, Miss. Married Mary Ehrecke Feb. 6, 1865; she was born in Germany Jan. 7, 1843; have four children—John, Henry, Hermann and Rodolph. Moeller, Peter, far., S. 1; P. O. Inland. Moore, H. M., far., S. 12; P. O. Inland.

**MOORE, JACOB**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Inland; born Dec. 10, 1819, in Roanoke Co., W. Va.; removed to Washington County in 1824; remained two years, then removed to Green Co., Ind., and from there to this county in May, 1855. Married Miss Rebecca Sparks Dec. 8, 1842; she was born Feb. 21, 1825; had five children—John D., born June 10, 1844; Kate J., Oct. 27, 1846; Sarah E., July 23, 1849; Susan, July 22, 1852; A. G. Jan. 12, 1859, died Feb. 12, 1860; Susan died Oct. 10, 1860. Owns 260 acres of land, valued at \$13,000.

Moore, M. C., far., S. 20; P. O. Inland.

**MURRISON, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Wilton; born Feb. 14, 1844, in Markham, Canada East; he came with parents to Sanilac Co., Mich., in 1852, and in 1858, to Scott Co., Ia., and to this county in 1875. Mr. Murrison married Mary Knouse, of Scott Co., Dec. 1, 1868; she was born Sept. 12, 1847, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; they have four children—Fannie C., Minnie E., Grace B. and Geo. M. Mr. Murrison enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in Co. C. of 20th Iowa Infantry, and served during the war; he was at the battle of Vicksburg and Prairie Grove; also, at the siege of Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay. Politics; Republican.

**NOLL, CHRISTIAN**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Inland.

**NOLL, ADAM**, S. 34; P. O. Durant; owns a farm of 240 acres, valued at \$10,000; was born Dec. 16, 1834, in Berks Co., Penn.; his parents moved to Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1838, and to this township in July, 1854, where they are now living on Sec. 15. Married Sarah Southern Oct. 25, 1863; she was born April 15, 1840, in Giles Co., Va.; have four children living and have lost one—Rose E., born Oct. 8, 1864; Olive M., Nov. 23, 1866, and died April 11, 1869; Howard B., born Oct. 11, 1868; Alice P., born June 22, 1872, and Gabrielle G., born Oct. 31, 1877. Mrs. Noll is a member of the M. E. Church.

Noll, Joseph, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Inland.

Noll, M., far., S. 15; P. O. Inland.

Noll, Solomon, far., S. 15; P. O. Inland.

**PADGHAM, G. W.**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Inland.

**PADGHAM, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Inland; born in Kent Co., England, March 17, 1824; moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., in the Spring of 1845; followed milling till the Fall of 1859, when he came to this county where he now resides. Was married to Miss Mary Newark, of Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1848; she was born May 13, 1826, in Lincolnshire, England; have two children—John H., born Dec. 11, 1848, and is now practicing law in Allegan, Mich.; George W., born Dec. 6, 1850. Mr. Padgham owns a very fine farm of 240 acres, valued at \$13,000.

Paul, Wm., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Durant.

Papp, Henry, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Durant.

**PERRY, H. C.**, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Wilton; owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$7,000; he was born May 31, 1830, in Franklin Co., Ohio. Married Louisa Jones Oct. 8, 1857; she was born May 19, 1841, in Hardin Co., O.; had two children by her (a son and daughter) after which she passed from earth to heaven—Viola was born Aug. 1, 1860, and Frank, Aug. 28, 1864. Mr. Perry came to this county in the Spring of 1867; he married a Mrs. Hadassah Taylor, daughter of Wm. Johnston, of this township; she had one daughter, born Oct. 10, 1864. Mr. Perry rented his farm a year ago and moved to Davis Co., Mo., with the design of making that his future home, but eight months' trial satisfied him that old Cedar was preferable so he returned to his old home.

**REGENNITTER, HENRY**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Inland.

**RATHJEN, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Durant; owns a farm of 240 acres, valued at \$10,000; was born Dec. 18, 1836, in Holstein, Germany; came to the United States in 1863; settled in Scott Co., Iowa, and came from there to this county in Jan., 1871, where he now lives. Married Mrs. Katie Pahl Jan. 26, 1871; her maiden name was Haar; she was born May 31, 1837, and married for her first husband, Hans Pahl, Oct. 26, 1864; he died Dec. 11, 1870; she had two children by her first husband—Maggie and Christ.

Richards, Wm. F., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Wilton.



Robinson, A. J., far., S. 12; P. O. Inland.  
 Rohlk, Hans, far., S. 36; P. O. Durant.  
 Rohlk, Henry, lab., S. 36; P. O. Durant.

**RUSSELL, L. P.**, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Inland; born in Geauga Co., Ohio, May 23, 1832; came to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1838, and in 1845 to Dubuque Co., Iowa, and from there to this county in 1864, where he now lives. Married Sally A. Shumway, of Jackson Co., Iowa, March 19, 1854; she was born March 29, 1838, in Geauga Co., Ohio; have eight children—Otis, born May 3, 1855; Florence P., Dec. 16, 1861; Silas H., Sept. 8, 1867; Mattie M., July 13, 1869; Vinnie E., March 21, 1871; Frank, Aug. 27, 1873; Estella, Jan. 5, 1878; Mary A., born Dec. 25, 1857, and died March 31, 1863. Owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$5,000.

**SCHLUTER, HANS**, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Inland.

Schmitt, D. B., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Inland.  
 Schmidt, Hans J., far., S. 26; P. O. Inland.  
 Schmidt, H., far.; P. O. Inland.

Schnieklan, Carl, far.; S. 27; P. O. Inland.  
 Schnieklan, Claus, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Inland.

Schousen, Claus, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Inland.  
 Seitz, Frank, farmer, P. O. Wilton.

Severiern, A., far., S. 23; P. O. Inland.  
 Severien, John, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Inland.  
 Shaffer, George, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Inland.

**SHAFFER, JOHN B.**, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Tipton; born April 25, 1819, in Warren Co., N. Y.; went from there to Licking Co., Ohio in '48; came to Center Tp., of this county, June 26, 1861, and to Inland Tp., where he now resides in '72. Married Lucinda Gregory April 14, 1845; she was born May 3, 1829, and died Feb. 20, 1868; had ten children by first wife—Sophia, born Sept. 20, 1846; Mary, Feb. 18, 1849; John J., Jan. 8, 1852; Goodman, March 2, 1854; Elizabeth, Oct. 2, 1855; Clarissa J., Aug. 18, 1857; Emma J., June 14, 1860; Newton, Feb. 6, 1863; Kate, March 3, 1865; Abbie, March 19, 1867.

Shumway, Otis, retired, S. 23; P. O. Inland.

Smith, Jas., farmer, Sec. 17.

Spitler, David, far., S. 21; P. O. Inland.  
 Spitler, John, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Inland.

Spittler, Samuel, far., S. 2; P. O. Inland.  
 Stagg, Eli, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Tipton.  
 Stanton, H. W., teacher, S. 5; P. O. Inland.

Stanton, J. W., far., S. 4; P. O. Inland.  
 Stange, F., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Inland.

Stehr, Wm., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Inland.

Steath, Andrew, far., S. 2; P. O. Inland.

**STEVENS, HARRIET**, Sec. 7;

P. O. Inland; daughter of Abram Hart; born Nov. 29, 1821, in Hamilton Co., Ohio. Married James T. Stevens March 3, 1841; came with her husband to Center Tp., of this county, in 1856, and in 1861 came to this township where she now resides. Her husband was born Oct. 16, 1820, in Somerset Co., N. J., and died Feb. 2, 1877; had eleven children—Isabel, born Nov. 24, 1842; John, Feb. 4, 1845; Rebecca, May 30, 1846; Abram, Jan. 3, 1849; Mary A., April 24, 1851; Harriet, May 28, 1853; John, 2nd, March 15, 1856; Wm., Aug. 31, 1857; Ida, March 24, 1860; Lydia, Dec. 3, 1861; Alice, Aug. 29, 1864.

**STRUNK, GABRIEL**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Durant; owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$7,000; was born June 12, 1815, in Berks Co., Penn. His parents moved to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in the Spring of 1831. He was County Surveyor of that county from 1848 till the Fall of 1854; he then came to Burlington, Iowa, and the following Spring moved to Center Tp., of this county; remained there two years, then came to Inland Tp., where he now lives; in the Fall of 1871 went to California and returned in the Fall of 1872. Married Sarah Stuffle May 30, 1847; she was born May 7, 1829, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; have one son living—David W., born Feb. 14, 1861; have lost four children—Sarah A., Gabriel B., Victoria P. and Mary C. Is a Democrat.

**TAYLOR, HIRAM**, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Wilton.

**TEMPLETON, E. S.**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Inland; born Nov. 6, 1829, in Huntingdon Co., Penn.; came from there to this county in the Spring of 1854. Married Elizabeth Hamer Feb. 13, 1851, by the Rev. W. J. Gibson; followed carpenter and joiner work previous

to coming here, but has followed farming mostly here; had five children—Clara M., born March 12, 1853; Jas. C., April 29, 1855; Samuel E. R., Oct. 18, 1857; John C., April 23, 1860; David E., March 30, 1862. Jas. C. died April 3, 1860. Clara M. married E. Cryder Jan. 1, 1874. Mr. Templeton's mother, who is living with him, will be 75 years old July 15, 1878. His father, James Templeton, died Dec. 9, 1843, aged 46 years.

**TREADWELL, J. M.**, blacksmith and wagon maker; P. O. Inland; was born in 1831, in Bedford Co., Penn.; came to this county in 1852 and settled in Tipton, and to this township in 1857 where he has followed blacksmithing and wagon making and repairing ever since. Married Mary E. Birely; she was born in Dart Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to this State with her parents when quite a child; have five children—Martha J., Charlie, Frank M., Carrie B. and Orlyn F. Mr. T. and wife are members of M. E. Church. Rep.

Todd B., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Inland.

Treesler, V. G., far., S. 33; P. O. Wilton.

**VAN CUREON, WATREW**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Inland.

**WALKER, R.**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Inland.

**WAGNER, ADAM**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Wilton; owns a farm of eighty-five acres, valued at \$3,500; born Jan. 20, 1838, in Dauphin Co., Penn.; parents moved to Louisa Co., Ia., when he was about 14 years of age, and while there he married Mary A. Bretz Oct. 21, 1858; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 14, 1843; have six children—Franklin, born July 5, 1860; Emma, Dec. 5, 1864; Katie, June 29, 1867; Jessie, July 4, 1869; Minnie, April 24, 1872; Netta, Sept. 29, 1875. Democrat.

**WALKER, FRANK**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Inland; born Dec. 4, 1819, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; parents moved to Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1827; came to Cedar County, Iowa, in the Spring of 1856. Married Sarah S. Yaw March 9, 1851; she was born March 4, 1833, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; have six children—Amanda R., born June 3, 1853; Rufus, Oct. 10,

1854; Horace A., March 11, 1856; Eva, Nov. 28, 1858; Edwin F., Aug. 7, 1863; Ernest G., July 9, 1867. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,400.

Wallace, G., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Inland.

Warner, F. W., far., S. 27; P. O. Durant.

Weick, A., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Durant.

Weisbroad, C., far., S. 34; P. O. Wilton.

Welch, J. R., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Inland.

**WHARTON, JAS., Sr.**, deceased; born Aug. 28, 1792, in Washington Co., Penn.; enlisted in the war of 1812, under Capt. Lusk; at the close of the war received his discharge at Lower Sandusky, Ohio. Married Ellen R. Quimby Sept. 6, 1817; had four children—one son and three daughters—Phoebe, James, Jr., Sarah and Elizabeth. He moved to Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1828, and to this county April 1, 1863; died Aug. 30, 1877; farm contained 400 acres, which James Wharton, Jr., now owns.

Wharton, J. S., far., P. O. Inland.

Wildemuth, E. M., Rev., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Inland.

Willcutt, A. B., far., S. 14; P. O. Inland.

Willcutt, C. E., far., S. 14; P. O. Inland.

Willcutt, R. P., far., S. 14; P. O. Inland.

Wiley, C. D., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Inland.

**WILLEY, CHARLOTTE M., MRS.**, S. 3; P. O. Inland; born May 4, 1803, in Genesee Co., N. Y. (maiden name Beach); married Merrills Willey, April 22, 1818, in Ashtabula Co., O.; he was born Aug. 9, 1769, in Hartford, Conn.; in 1810, he came with parents to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, with an ox team; in 1825, he moved to Medina Co., Ohio, and in November, 1850, came to this county, settled in Inland Tp., and died here, April 9, 1874. There were but six families in the Tp. when they came here, and but one house between here and Tipton. They have had eleven children—Geo. R., born June 28, 1819; Alanson G., born Jan. 28, 1821; Derwin E., born Dec. 21, 1833; Fidelia, born May 10, 1826; Wallace W., born Aug. 16, 1828; Wm. W., born Nov. 21, 1830; Ward W., born June 14, 1832; Mary C., born Aug. 14, 1834; Arthur D., born July 1, 1839; Omri, born Sept. 5, 1842; Clement M., born March 26, 1847; Ward W. died in the army, May 17, 1863, and Derwin E.

died in the army, April 23, 1864; C. M. served in the hundred day service. He married Caroline J. Moore, daughter of Jacob Moore, April 11, 1866. He lives with his mother, Charlotte M., on the old homestead; has five children—Alfred M., Harvey J., Ward S., Lydia O., and baby not named.

Willey, Clement M., far., S. 3; P. O. Inland.  
Willey, E. B., far., S. 2; P. O. Inland.

**WILLEY, GEORGE R.**, farmer, P. O. Inland; born June 28, 1819, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio; removed with his parents to Medina Co., in 1833. At the age of 26 he married Minerva Whitney, oldest daughter of Solomon Whitney, of same county; she was a devoted wife and loving mother, respected and beloved for her amiable and charitable disposition; came to this county in the Fall of 1850, where she cheerfully endured the hardships and privations of a pioneer life; she was born Dec. 2, 1823, and died March 19, 1873, leaving husband, four sons and two daughters to mourn her loss. Harriet F., born Feb. 24, 1846; Charles D., born July 5, 1847; Franklin E., born

June 18, 1849; Edwin B., born Dec. 7, 1853; Harmon G., born Dec. 17, 1856; Jennie E., born Aug. 24, 1863. Mr. Willey is a man of strong constitution and strict integrity, and by his close application to business, he has acquired a fair competency of this world's goods. A staunch Republican; an earnest worker in the Sabbath School and liberal supporter of the Gospel. He was married the second time to Alice Timberlake, Oct. 22, 1874; she was born Jan. 7, 1837, in Noble Co., Ohio. To them was born one son—Freddie L., Jan. 17, 1876, and who died Feb. 3, 1876. Owns a farm of 356 acres.

Willey, O., far., S. 1; P. O. Inland.

Willey, W. W., far., S. 2; P. O. Inland.

**YOUNG, A. E.**, dealer in general merchandise, S. 3; P. O. Inland; born Nov. 3, 1831, in Pocahontas, W. Va.; came to this county April 16, 1855; commenced business the following year, and has continued to the present. Married Susannah Bridger July 20, 1852; she was born Nov. 2, 1832, and died April 1, 1866; have three children—John R., Sarah A. and George.

## CASS TOWNSHIP.

**A**CHENBACH, LOUIS, blacksmith, Cedar Bluff.

**ACHENBACH, E.**, saloon, Cedar Bluff; born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., in 1853; came to this county March 25, 1874.

Acherly, W. B., far., S. 22; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Agne, Chas., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Tipton.

**AGNE, JACOB**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Tipton; born in Ohio in 1843; came to this county in 1846; owns 264 acres. He married Miss Melissa Landt in 1870; she was born in New York; has one child—Nellie L.

Agne, Henry, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Tipton.

**AGNE, N.**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Tipton; born in Germany in 1818; came to this country in 1845, and to this county in 1847; owns 370 acres of land. He married Miss Lena Lawbsher in 1845;

she was born in Germany; has seven children—Jacob, Lena, Henry, Charles, William, Josephine and Emma.

**ANDRE, S. W.**, merchant, Cedar Bluff; he keeps a general store, and here may be found all that is needed in a family, and at reasonable prices; he was born in this county in 1853, his parents being among the early settlers of the county.

**ARMSTRONG, THOS.**, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Philadelphia in 1843; came to this State in 1850; owns 320 acres of land. He enlisted in the 11th I. V. I. in the late war, and served four years; was at the battles of Shiloh, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, &c. He married Miss Nancy E. McAfee in 1867; has five children—Bessie, Jessie, William M., Nellie M. and Edward S.; lost one.



**BAIR, GEO., JR.**, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**BAIR, GEORGE**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Ohio in 1812; came to this county in 1842; has held the offices of School Director and Town Trustee; owns 374 acres. He married Hannah Robinson in 1837; she died in 1858. He afterward married Karina M. Kyle, who was born in Scotland; she died in 1872. In 1872 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Keller, whose maiden name was Dilts; has six children—Samuel, Catherine, Elizabeth, Jacob, George and Mary.

Bair, J., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Cedar Bluff.  
Baker, G., far., S. 29; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**BALDWIN, F. A.**, merchant, Cedar Bluff; born in Ohio in 1845; came to this county in 1869; he commenced business Dec. 25, 1874, and keeps a general assortment found in a country store. He married Miss Comfort L. Baldwin in October, 1877; she was born in this county. He holds the office of Postmaster and District Treasurer of the township.

**BALDWIN, JACKMEYER**, deceased, was born in Virginia, July 22, 1798, and lived several years in Indiana, and emigrated to Iowa in 1837, and soon made valuable improvements. In the year 1838, he purchased in Illinois an old horse-power mill and set it up on a stream in Mason's Grove and arranged it to run with water, and for two and a half years this was a great convenience to the citizens within a radius of twenty miles, for grinding corn and buckwheat, and during the Winter season was often run day and night, and in a dugout in the hill side they were compelled to heat water in order to keep the wheel from being stopped with ice. The patrons of the mill (those from a distance) brought their own provisions, but all of them received one warm meal through the hospitality of Mr. Baldwin, and often more. He had the respect and confidence of the community, and for twenty years he held the office of Justice of the Peace and during that length of time it is not known that even one of his decisions were reversed by a higher court. He married Elizabeth Dungan in 1817; she was born in

Pennsylvania, Sept. 1792. He died in Oct., 1876. His wife, who for so long a time shared his joys and sorrows, still survives, and finds all the comforts that kind hearts and willing hands can supply, in the family of B.F. Perkins, Esq. In 1870, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin made a trip to Oregon to visit a son and the trip proved a pleasure and benefit to both.

**BALDWIN, JOHN**, farmer, S. 22; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in this county Nov. 14, 1848; owns 135 acres of land. Married Miss Abbie J. Blatler Nov., 1876; she was born in Johnson Co., Iowa; has one child.

Bartholomew, Boaz, far., S. 31; P. O. Tipton.

**BARTHOLOMEW, JACOB**, far., S. 31; P. O. Tipton; born in Ohio, in 1837; came to this county in 1853; owns eighty acres of land; has held the offices of Assessor and School Director. He married Miss M. A. Long in 1860; she was born in this county and died in 1871. He married Miss J. Zook in 1875; she was born in Indiana; has one child by first marriage—James M.; lost one daughter—Emma C.

**BLATNER, L. F.**, far., S. 32; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Switzerland March 11, 1824; came to this State in 1855, and to this county in 1866; owns 147 acres of land. Has held the offices of Supervisor, School Director, Assessor, Town Trustee and Postmaster. He married Miss Margaret Fankhauser in 1849; she was born in Ohio; has six children—Edmund K., Abbie J., Homer E., Maggie D., Frederick A., and Charles B.; lost three.

Boxa, Joseph, farmer, S. 29; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Brown, C., far., S. 20; P. O. Cedar Bluff.  
Brown, Simon, retired far., Cedar Bluff.

**COOK, HENRY**, lab., S. 27; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**DILTS, DANIEL**, farmer, S. 30; P. O. Tipton.

Dilts, Geo., far., S. 19; P. O. Tipton.

Dilts, G. M., far., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Dilts, G. W., far., S. 30; P. O. Tipton.

**DILTS, WILLIAM**, retired farmer, S. 30; P. O. Tipton; born in Pennsylvania in 1798; came to this county in October, 1847; owns 145 acres. Has

held the office of Justice of the Peace. He married Hannah Kill in 1844; she was born in Richland Co., O.; has ten children by former marriage—Elizabeth, Naney, John, Peter, Joseph, William, Mary, Luey, Barbary and Levi; and five by second marriage—Sarah, Elbridge, George W., Daniel and Charlotte; one son, Samuel, was killed while quarrying stone, Oct. 9, 1874.

**ODDS, WM. C.**, physician, Cedar Bluff; born in Maryland in 1821; came to this county in 1854; owns seventy-five acres. He married Miss Mary A. Phillips in 1854; she was born in Athens Co., O.; has six children—Clara A., Forestine, Charles A., William, Harry and Mary E.; lost one son—Charles W.

**EHRESMAN, D.**, far., S. 26; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Emrich, H., far., S. 2; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Emrich, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**FANKHAUSER, D.**, laborer, Cedar Bluff.

Fankhauser, Wm., carpenter, Cedar Bluff.

Ford, M., far., S. 30; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Fox, Jas., far., S. 20; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Frederick, D. S., carpenter, Cedar Bluff.

**GILL, ROBT.**, laborer; Cedar Bluff.

Gillpatrick, G., far., S. 29; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Goin, T., far., S. 35; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**GOWER, SEWALL**, farmer, S. 33; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Maine in 1833, and came to this county in 1840, and settled on the section on which he now resides. He was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and graduated in 1852 at the age of 19. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but has never actively engaged in his profession. In 1860, he removed to California, where he remained until 1874. Owing to the death of his father and business interests, he was obliged to return. He owns about 500 acres of land. In 1859, he married Miss Cornelia Devoe, who was born in New York; he has four children—Edwin, Mary, Rosamond and Bardella. Griswold, A., far., S. 20; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**GUNSOLUS, D. H.**, farmer, S. 29; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in New York

in 1845; came to this county in 1854. Married Miss Emma Dugan in 1867; she was born in Massachusetts; have two children—George and Mary.

**GUNSOLUS, JOHN H.**, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in New York in 1842, and came to this county April 15, 1854; he is largely engaged in farming; he and his brother having under their control, about 700 acres; he takes great interest in stock and all that he has about him shows a good grade. Few men have experimented more satisfactorily than he as to the cost of raising corn, wheat or hogs. He has held office of Assessor. Married Miss Susan F. Hammond Dec. 24, 1867; she was born in this county and on the farm on which they now reside; have one son—Frank Hammond, born February 4, 1873; lost one son—Charles Reid.

**HAMILTON, EDWARD**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Heniek, F., far., S. 32; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Herbst, A., far., S. 22; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**HERBST, HENRY**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Germany in 1820; came to this county in 1848; owns 273 acres; when he first came to this country he was engaged in coverlet weaving, and for three years had charge of Gower's Ferry. Married Miss Johanna Buckheister in 1846; she was born in Germany; have seven children—William, Alfred, Lena, Amelia, Lucinda, Henry and George.

Herbst, Wm., hotel, Cedar Bluff.

**JACOB, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Jeddick, A., far. S. 30; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**KLINE, AMOS**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Tipton.

**KAUFFMAN, C. W.**, farmer, S. 26; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Cass Tp., this county, in 1852; his father, John Kauffman, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this county at an early day; he owned 226 acres of land. He held various offices in the township, and died in 1868.

**KAUFFMAN, S. H.**, blacksmith, Cedar Bluff; born in this county in 1845. Married Miss Lena Agne, in 1870; she was born in this county in 1845; have one child—Wm. C.

Kunsell, M., farmer, Sec. 30 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**L**AUBSCHIER, A. C., far.; S. 1; P. O. Tipton.

Larkin, Fordy, farmer, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Larkin, Frank, farmer, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Laubschier, C., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Tipton.

Laubschier, J., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Tipton.

Laubschier, P., retired far., S. 6 ; P. O. Tipton.

Lenord, D., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Lester, F. L., farm hand, S. 1 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Lippincot, T., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Long, F. M., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Tipton.

**LONG, REUBEN**, farmer, Sec. 31 ; P. O. Tipton ; born in Butler Co. Ohio, in May, 1815, and came to this county in 1836 ; he owns 273 acres of land. He married Miss Catharine Kiser in 1838 ; she was born in Virginia ; has four children—Francis M., Charles H., Jacob J., Malony ; lost two.

Long, F. S., shoemaker ; Cedar Bluff.

**LOZIER, J. B.**, farmer, Sec. 31 ; P. O. Tipton ; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1835, and came to this county in 1866 ; owns eighty-five acres. He married Miss Martha J. Wilkinson in 1859 ; she was born in Pennsylvania ; has two children—John and Jennie ; lost one daughter.

**M**CKINLEY, G., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**McKINLEY, J. B.**, farmer, Sec. 6 ; P. O. Tipton ; born in Pennsylvania in 1822 ; came to this county in 1853 ; owns 130 acres. Has held offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Justice and School Director. He married Eliza Reed in 1843 ; she was born in Pennsylvania ; has seven children—William, Stephen, George, Mary, Alice, Charles and Maria. William enlisted in the 6th I. V. C., and served three years.

McKinley, W., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Marker, G., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Marker, M. J., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**MARKER, WILLIAM**, farmer, Sec. 27 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff ; born in Ohio in 1845 ; came to this county in 1865 ; his father, Eli Marker, was born

in Maryland in 1813 ; he died in October, 1874 ; his mother was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 25, 1816, and is living with her son William.

**MASON, J. B.**, farmer, Sec. 21 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff ; born in Indiana in 1830 ; came to this county in 1837 ; owns 687 acres. He married Sarah Andre in 1853 ; she was born in Pennsylvania ; has five children—William, Daniel, Charles, Frank and Eunice. His parents were among the earliest settlers of the county. He has sold wheat at Muscatine (then Bloomington) for 37½ cents, and dressed pork at \$1.50 per cwt.

Mawrer, C. A., far., Sec. 1 ; P. O. Tipton.

**MAWRER, J. G.**, farmer, Sec. 1 ; P. O. Tipton ; born in Pennsylvania Jan. 15, 1815 ; came to this county Oct. 15, 1844 ; owns 224 acres. Has held the offices of Town Trustee, Supervisor and School Director. He married Miss Rebecca Seitsinger in 1834 ; she was born in Pennsylvania ; has ten children—John, Mary Jane, Morgan M., Belinda, George W., William, Franklin, Matilda, Daniel.

Mawrer, Wm., far., Sec. 1 ; P. O. Tipton.

**MAYER, ENOCH**, farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff ; born in Pennsylvania in 1831 ; came to this county Sept. 23, 1869 ; owns 180 acres ; has held the office of School Director. He married Rachel Yoder in 1854 ; she was born in Pennsylvania ; has eight children—Tobias, Emma C., Elizabeth, Clara, Ida, Susan, Lena and Dallas.

Mayer, T., far., Sec. 25 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Metz, P., far., Sec. 31 ; P. O. Tipton.

Miller, N. F., laborer. Cedar Bluff.

**MILLER, SILAS**, farmer, Sec. 22 ; P. O. Mechanicsville ; born in Ohio in 1831 ; came to this county in 1836 ; his father was one of the Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat ; he owns 380 acres of land ; has held the office of School Director. He married Lydia P. Johnson in 1853 ; she was born in Ohio ; has seven children—John M., Henry A., Casina, George, Willie M., Louisa M. and Carrie ; lost one son—Robert.

**P**ESARIK, JAMES, far., Sec. 30 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**PERKINS, B. F.**, farmer, Sec. 23 ; P. O. Cedar Bluff ; born in Ohio in



August, 1827; came to this county in October, 1854; owns 100 acres of land in this county and over 300 acres of improved land in Benton Co.; has held the office of School Director. He married Miss Martha W. Baldwin in 1856; she was born in Indiana in 1824, and came with her parents to this county in 1837; has two children—E. E. and C. C. Perkins.

Pfaff, A., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Tipton.

Pfaff, C., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Tipton.

Pfaff, J., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Tipton.

**REED, ANDREW**, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**RATE, E. F.**, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Tipton; born in England in 1829; came to this country in 1840; owns about 596 acres. Has held the offices of School Director, Constable and Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Lydia F. Hall in 1856; she was born in Connecticut; has four children—Amelia E., Henry H., Abbie A. and Albert F.

Reynolds, S. P., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**SAILOR, PHILLIP**, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**SAILOR, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Pennsylvania in 1804; came in this county in 1854; owns seventy-one acres. He married Miss Katie Benedict in 1826; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; has seven children—Isaac, Melinda, Mary, Hiram, Elias, Phillip and John.

Seitzinger, D., farmer, S. 3; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Seitzinger, E. farmer and mail contractor; S. 35; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**SEITSINGER, PETER**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Tipton; born in Cedar Co., Feb. 6, 1849; owns 160 acres. He married Elizabeth Stanley in 1872; she was born in Illinois; has two children—Austie May and Franklin.

**SHAWVER, DANIEL**, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1825; came to this county in 1843; owns 280 acres of land; has held office of Constable. He married Margaret A. Shawver in 1858; she was born in Ohio; has one daughter Theresa A., the wife of Tobias Mayer.

**SHAWVER, JACOB**, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Cedar Bluffs; born in

Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1823; came to this county in 1844; owns 320 acres of land; has held offices of Town Clerk and Assessor. He married Miss Augusta Smith in 1869; she was born in Germany; has two children—Charles A. and Dora.

**SHAWVER, MILTON**, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Ohio in 1840; came to this county in 1846; owns 320 acres. He married Miss Esther Kauffman in 1865; she was born in this township; has three children—Abbe A., Edward C. and Elmer; lost two.

Schrope, W., lab.; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Simmons, S., far., S. 12; P. O. Tipton.

Stemple, G. L., physician; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Stine, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Stout, G., far., S. 36; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Stout, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**STOUT, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Ohio in 1812; came to this county in 1840; owns 800 acres. He married Elizabeth Miller in 1844; she was born in Virginia; has six children—Mary Ann, James, George, Sarah, Jacob and Charles.

**UNDERBOFFLER, FRANK**, far., S. 30; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**VETTENGLE, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**WAGNER, WILLIAM**, laborer, Cedar Bluff.

**WALTERS, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Pennsylvania in 1818; came to this county in April, 1842; has held office of School Director. He owns 410 acres of land; has worked for 40 cents per day, and in two years he only received \$2.37½ in cash, and with this he walked to Iowa City, a distance of eighteen miles, and purchased a cradling scythe, returning on foot the same day; he has sold wheat at 30 cents per bushel, and dressed pork at \$1.50 per cwt. He married Miss M. Bair in 1841; she was born in Ohio; has ten children—John T., James H., Catharine A., Martha E., Eliza J., George W., William F., Nathan H., Samuel E., Mary E.

Wentzel, Henry, far., S. 24; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**WILSON, B. M.**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Tipton; born in Pennsylvania in 1816 and came to this county in 1855. he owns 167½ acres of land. Has held offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Trustee and Secretary of School Board. He married Miss Margaret S. Wallace in 1838; she was born in Pennsylvania; has nine children—Nancy C., Mary E., William T., Arabella R., James S., John M., Cynthia J., Emma E., Otis E.; lost one daughter—Sarah J. Wilson, J. M., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Cedar Bluff. Wilson, J. S., far., S. 30; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Wilson, W. T., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Cedar Bluff.  
Wimer, Peter, farm hand, Sec. 24; P. O. Cedar Bluff.  
**ZERBY, JOSEPH**, laborer, Cedar Bluff.  
Zimscheek, Albert, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Cedar Bluff.  
Zimscheek, Anthony, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Cedar Bluff.  
Zimscheek, George, farm hand, Sec. 29; P. O. Cedar Bluff.  
Zinkuler, Martin, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

### PIONEER TOWNSHIP.

**A**LEXANDER, WM., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lisbon.

**AIRGOOD, W. S.**, dealer in musical instruments and sewing machines; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Noble Co., Ind., in 1847. He enlisted in the 8th Mich. V. C. and served three years and four months and was at the battles of Shiloh, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Nashville and others. He came to this county in 1870. He married Miss Viola Funk in 1868; she was born in Noble Co., Ind.; have three children—Clara, Eugene and Raymond.

**ALEXANDER, ROBERT J.**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lisbon; born in Linn Co. in 1852, and came with his parents to this county in 1855. His father, James C. Alexander, was born in New York and came to this State at an early day, and died Aug. 9, 1876. His mother, Mrs. Susan Alexander, was born in Ireland; was married in 1849, and still survives. Mr. Alexander left an estate of 185 acres and held offices of Town Trustee, School Director and Justice of the Peace.

Albaugh, A., far., S. 14; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Albaugh, L. D., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**ALBAUGH, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1828; came to this county in 1853. He married Mary Hosterman April 26,

1849; she was born in Ohio; has eight children—Lorenzo D., Albert, Martha E., Lua, Amanda J., John H. Wm., Eddy and Myron.

Andre, Daniel, far., S. 9; P. O. Lisbon.  
Andre, F., far., S. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.  
Andre, Hugh, far., S. 16; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Andre, L. H., far., S. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Andre, W., far., S. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.  
Andre, Ruben, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Andre, S., far., S. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**ANDRE, THOMAS**, farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Lisbon; born in Pennsylvania in 1817; came to this county May 7, 1844; owns 280 acres; has held office of School Director and Assessor. He enlisted in the 35th I. V. I. and was at the battles of Jackson and the Siege of Vicksburg. He married Miss Mary Owens in 1841; she was born in Pennsylvania; have four children—Hugh T., Samuel J., Lazarus H. and William N.

Andre, William, far., S. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**ANDREWS, FRANCES MRS.**, dress maker, P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Maine and came to this State first in 1860. She then removed to Nebraska and returned to this county in 1876. She married James Andrews in 1847; he was born in Maine, and

died in Texas in September, 1874; he enlisted in 12th I. V. I.; in the late war and served nearly two years; has two children—Adelbert D. and Adelia M.

Andrews, Geo. L., clerk; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Andrews, M. F., mer.; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Areher, J. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Lisbon.

**ARCHER, MRS. PHEBE**, (widow) S. 9; P. O. Lisbon, Linn Co.; born in New York in 1824; came to this county in 1857. She married Joseph Archer in 1840; he was born in Richland Co., O., and died June 22, 1877. His five children are—John W., Wm. Wallace, Mary Jane, Rosetta and Emma.

Areher, W. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**ARMENTROUT, A.**, lumber dealer, Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1836; came to this county in 1853. Holds the office of Mayor of the city and President of the School Board. He married Miss Ellen Culver in 1869; she was born in New York; has three children named Edwin Stanton, Frank Seigel and Carl Hayden.

**BAGLEY, A. E.**, ptr., Mechanicsville.

Baker, H. J., far., S. 14; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Baldorf, J. C., physician, Mechanicsville.

Baughman, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**BARKLEY, H. R.**, farmer, S. 18; P. O. Lisbon; born in Linn Co. in 1849; owns forty acres. He married Laura B. Gray Dec. 27, 1870; she was born in Ohio; has three children—Elizabeth M., James A. and William H.

Bennett, A., stock dealer, Mechanicsville.

Bennett, E. L., far., S. 15; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Bennett, L., clerk, Mechanicsville.

Bennett, N., druggist, Mechanicsville.

Benton, E., blacksmith, Mechanicsville.

Benton, S. E., attorney, Mechanicsville.

Berget, Wm., carpenter, Mechanicsville.

Bickett, A., far., S. 17; P. O. Lisbon.

Bickett, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Bickett, R., far., S. 17; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**BITTLE, DAVID**, farmer, S. 33; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1851; came to this county Jan. 12, 1870; rents eighty acres of his father. He married Eliza Bucher in 1872; she was born in Ohio; has two children—Ida and Emma; lost one son—Lewis.

**BITTLE, HENRY**, farmer, S. 34; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., in 1824; came to this county Jan. 12, 1870; owns 325 acres; has held the office of School Director. He married Rebecca Becker in 1850; she was born in Pennsylvania; has eight children—David, Jesse, Sussanna, Stephen, Clara, Rebecca, Alexander, Walter; lost two.

Bittle, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Boher, G., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Lisbon.

Boyce, W. H., stone mason, Mechanicsville.

Boyles, D. R., far., S. 23; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**BOYLES, JAMES**, retired farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Mifflin Co., Penn., in 1803; came to this county in 1854. He married Miss Nancy Reid in 1827; she was born in Pennsylvania; has eight children—Reid, Alexander, Jefferson, Madison, Albert G., Margaret, Caroline, David R.

Breece, J., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Lisbon.

Briggs, C., far., S. 21; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Briggs, J. P., far., S. 21; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**BRIGGS, VOLNEY**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in N. Y. in 1815; came to this county in 1858; lived in Ohio nearly twenty-five years previous to his removal to this county; owns 240 acres. Has held office of Justice of the Peace, Town Trustee and School Director. He married Catharine Hyde Oct. 4, 1844; she was born in Massachusetts; has six children—Cordelia, Ava V., Leticia, Jason P., Charles, Clarence. One son, Melvin J., enlisted in the 24th I. V. I., and died at Atlanta from disease contracted in the army.

**BRINK, E. A.**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1825; came to this county in 1874; he lived in Illinois nineteen years previous to coming to this county; owns 5 acres. Has held office of Town Trustee.



tee. He married Miss Sarah E. Lake in 1848; she was born in Pennsylvania; has four children—Alice S., Adella L., Lake A. and Clara I.

Brogan, J., far., S. 23; P.O. Mechanicsville.

Brown, C., retired; Mechanicsville.

Brown, D. D., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Lisbon.

Brown, Jas., butcher; Mechanicsville.

Bryant, G. W., laborer; Mechanicsville.

**BUNCE, D. J.**, city auctioneer and veterinary surgeon, Mechanicsville; born in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1838; came to this county Nov. 10, 1868. Has held offices of City Marshal and Constable; he enlisted in the 6th Ill. V. C. in the late war, and served four years and eighteen days as Veterinary Surgeon, and was not sick a day or off of duty during that period. He married Miss Marinda Griffith Oct. 19, 1856; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y.; has two children living, names Melvin M. and Lucretia A.; lost one—Charles C.

Bunker, Chas., retired, Mechanicsville.

Burk, Pat. C., sec. hand, Mechanicsville.

**BURLEIGH, JOHN H.**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Maine in 1819; came to this county to reside permanently in 1868; was here first in the Spring of 1857; owns 135 acres.

**CAMERON, J. D.**, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Cameron, J. McCrea, hardware dealer, Mechanicsville.

Cameron, T. E., far., S. 16; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Cameron, Wm., far., S. 16; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Cantral, D. P., far., S. 7; P. O. Lisbon.

Carllen, Jas., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**CARPER, ASA**, butcher, Mechanicsville; born in West Virginia in 1827, and came to this State April 1, 1854; he owned at one time 1,300 acres of land in this State; with five yoke of oxen, he broke in one season, before harvest, 154 acres of prairie; he was a partner in the first shipment of hogs ever made from this town, and for a number of years was one of the largest shippers of live stock. He married Miss E. A. Todd in 1855; she was born in Ohio; has six children—Merva, Virginia, George, Eleanor, Charles and Elizabeth.

Carroll, J., R. R. hand, Mechanicsville.

Chamberlin, C. A., painter, Mechanicsville.

**CHAPMAN, WM.**, grocer, Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1834; came to this State in 1839, and settled in Linn Co.; he removed to this county in 1851. Holds the office of Postmaster, a position he has retained for nearly nine years; he has also held the office of Town Trustee, Town Clerk and School Director. He married Mrs. Sarah L. Hill in 1860; she was born in Ohio; has three children—Edward, Arthur and Bessie May; Mrs. Chapman has one son by a former marriage, named J. A. Hill.

Cleghorn, S. D.

Conner, E., far., S. 14; P.O. Mechanicsville.

Conner, Geo., far., S. 27; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Conner, J., far., S. 27; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Conner, Wm., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Cook, Z., retired far., Mechanicsville.

Courtwright, James, egg, butter and poultry dealer, Mechanicsville.

Crenshaw, W. H., tinner.

Creswell, M. A., plasterer, Mechanicsville.

Cummings, A. W., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Lisbon.

**DAVIS, ELI P.**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lisbon, Linn County.

Davis, James, blacksmith, Mechanicsville.

Davison, Benj. F., wagon maker, Mechanicsville.

Deming, J. C., insurance agent and attorney, Mechanicsville.

Demming, G., teamster, Mechanicsville.

Dickerson, J. far., Sec. 33.

**DILTZ, CLARENCE A.**, bakery, confectionery and restaurant, Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1855; came to this county in June, 1856; has been established in business two years.

Dorman, Wm., wagon maker, Mechanicsville.

Dougan, J., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Lisbon.

Doty, John, tailor, Mechanicsville.

**DOWNING, J. M.**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lisbon, Linn County; in born Virginia in 1817; came to this county in 1843; owns 172 acres of land. Has held office of Justice of the Peace and School Director. He married Charlotte Applegate in 1838; she was born in Indiana; has five children—Preston J., Elsie, James, Clara and

Emma. One son, Hezekiah, enlisted in the 24th Iowa Infantry, and was taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, Va., and was confined in Libby Prison and afterward removed to Salisbury, N. C., and was paroled Feb. 22, 1864; he took a steamer from Wilmington to Annapolis and lost his life by the burning of the boat.

Downing, P., far., S. 32; P. O. Lisbon.

Downing, P. J., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Lisbon.

**EAGERTY, WM. H.**, bee raiser, Mechanicsville.

**EAGERTY, GEO. A.**, merchant, Mechanicsville; born in Ireland in 1831; came to this country in 1836 and lived in New York State until his removal to this county, in 1860; he holds office of Assessor; he was burned out Dec. 23, 1867, and the loss of the firm was about \$33,000. He married Miss Alice F. Case in 1865; she was born in New York; has one child—Herbert D.; lost two.

Easterly, Albert M.,\* photographer, Mechanicsville.

**EASTERLY, JOHN R.**, cigar manufacturer, Mechanicsville; born in Indiana in 1852; came to this county in 1860. He married Miss Nancy Robinson in 1872; she was born in Iowa; has one child—Bertha.

Elliott, W. E., far., S. 35; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**ELLIOTT, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Washington Co., Ind., in 1829; came to this county in 1850; owns 505 acres. Has served as School Director and Road Supervisor. He married Miss Mary Downing in 1855; she was born in Indiana; has six children—Wm. El-nathan, Robert E., Albert Ernest, Onah Sylvanius, Thaddeus B. and Martha E.

**FAIRLEY, C. C.**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**FAIRLEY, MARGARET, MRS.**, widow, Sec. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1826; came to this county in 1837; owns 131 acres. She married Samuel Fairley in 1846; he was born in Pennsylvania and died in March, 1868; has seven children—Prior, John, Joseph, Christopher C., Mary J., Wm. Henry and Ruth A.; lost one—Samuel D.

**FALL, GEO. W.**, dealer in agricultural implements, Mechanicsville; born in Fairfield County, O., in 1840; came to this State in 1849 and to this county in 1873; has held office of Assessor. He married Miss Mary J. Comstock in 1865; she was born in Cedar Co., Ia.; has two children—Carrie M. and David P.

Fairley, J., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Faurot, G. E., far., S. 11; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**FAUROT, S. J.**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in New Jersey in 1833; came to this county in 1874; owns 226½ acres of land; holds office of School Director. He married Miss Phoebe Miller in 1853; she was born in New York in 1830; has four children—Nettie, born Jan 14, 1855; George E., Sept. 23, 1856; Wilbur N., Aug. 26, 1858; Jane E., Aug. 5, 1863; lost two—Josephine and Samuel B.

**FERGUSON, J. C.**, farmer and teacher, Sec. 20; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in this township in 1852. Claudius Ferguson, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania in 1826; came to this county in 1848; owned about 700 acres of land. He held offices of Town Trustee and Assessor. He married Mary Steele in 1852; he died Aug. 23, 1876; left eight children—James Claudius, John S., Reuben C., Alice, Emma, Oliver, Jeanette and Irene.

Ferguson, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Ferguson, John S., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Ferguson, Thomas, in Fremont Township, carpenter.

Filloon, G., far., S. 34; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**FILLOON, WM. B.**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 34; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Richland Co., O., May 4, 1826; came to this county Oct. 30, 1848; owns 287 acres of land. Has held offices of School Director and Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Martha J. Freeman Dec. 26, 1850; she was born in Indiana Nov. 22, 1833; she came to this county with her parents in 1835, settling at that time, near

Sugar Grove Creek; has six children—Mary Jane, born Feb. 10, 1852; Geo. W., Sept. 20, 1854; Willie R., May 24, 1859; John M., April 8, 1861; Lewis F., Nov. 21, 1864; Julia A., June 17, 1871.

Fennell, M., stone mason, Mechanicsville.  
Fisher, T. C., clerk, Mechanicsville.

**FLAUGHER, SAMUEL**, wagon maker, Mechanicsville; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1811, and came to this county in 1855. He married Miss Elizabeth Werner in 1838; she was born in Pennsylvania; four children—Nehemiah, born in 1839; Ann E., born 1841; James A., born in 1843, and William, born in 1845; lost four—Mary E., Joseph, Josephine, and John W.  
Flaughter, Wm. H., blacksmith, Mechanicsville.

Fleming, A., plasterer, Mechanicsville.  
Frazee, Wm., retired, Mechanicsville.

**FRITZ, JOHN W.**, grocer, Mechanicsville; born in Germany in 1836; came to this country in 1852, and to this county in 1866; owns 160 acres of land. Holds office of School Director. Married Miss Catharine Young in 1860; she was born in France; has three children—Mary, Caroline and Emma.  
**FRY, J. C.**, lumber dealer, Mechanicsville; born in Mifflin Co., Penn., in 1840; came to this county in 1868; has held office of Town Treasurer three years.

Fuller, H., teamster, Mechanicsville.  
Fullerton, T. B., blksmith, Mechanicsville.

**G**AMBLE, E. L., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Gamble, J. J., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**GAMBLE, WILLIAM S.**, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Brooklyn in July, 1847; came to this county in January, 1868; owns, in company with A. S. Moffit, 240 acres. Married Miss Lucy Moffit in April, 1871; she was born in Cedar Co.; have three children—Kittie, Samuel and Mattie.

Gilliland, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**GILLILAND, M. F.**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1840; owns eighty acres of land. Married Miss Louisa

Freeman in 1863; she was born in Cedar Co., Iowa; have two children—May and Harry C.

Gilliland, Samuel, Mount Vernon.

Gillespe, Wm., tinner, Mechanicsville.

**GODFREY, WALTER**, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in England in 1833; came to Cedar Co., at an early day; enlisted in the 35th I. V. I., in the late war, and was in nearly every battle in which the regiment was engaged. He married Miss Sarah Lovell in 1857; she was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1874. Afterwards married Mrs. Ruth Brookman, whose maiden name was Simms; had one child by first marriage—George W., and one by second—Raymond. Mrs. Godfrey had three children by former marriage—Ocenia, William and George.

**GORTNER, J. S.**, banker, Mechanicsville; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1833; came to this county in 1854; is associated in business with W. M. Kelmer, and owns, with him, 240 acres of land. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace, School Director, etc. He married Miss Sarah Frazee in 1867; she was born in Hudson Michigan; has four children, named George, Elizabeth, Mabel and John.

**GLEASON, M. W.**, farmer, S. 15; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1823; came to this county in 1843. He owns 755 acres of land; has served as School Director. He married Miss Amanda Walbridge Jan. 12, 1843; she was born in New York, and died in 1855. He married for his second wife Hannah Strahorn in 1858; she was born in Chester Co., Penn.; has seven children living, named Warren, Myron, Laura, Ruby, Flora, Frank and Cora.

Graham, E., horseshoer, Mechanicsville.

Graham, J. N., hardware dlr., Mechanicsville.

**GRAY, JAMES B., REV.**, far., S. 7; P. O. Lisbon; born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1818, and came to this county in 1864; owns 330 acres, and for thirteen years was actively engaged in the ministry of the M. E. Church. He married Miss Elizabeth Overpeck in 1840; she was born in Ohio; has seven children living—Eliza J., Mary E.,



Laura B., Margaret A., Emma H., John S., Isaac J; lost one daughter—Martha. Gregory, S. W., retired merchant. Grey, John S., far., S. 7; P. O. Lisbon. Grey, Isaac J., S. 7; P. O. Lisbon.

**GUTHRIE, JAMES**, farmer and carpenter, S. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania, 1832; came to this county Nov. 25, 1855; owns forty-one acres. He has held the office of School Director, and many of the best buildings in this and other towns, are evidence of his mechanical ability. He married Miss Emily Bowles in 1852; she was born in Pennsylvania; has three children—Elizabeth, William and Thomas.

**HADOCK, JOHN**, retired carpenter.

Hacsler, J. A., miller, S. 30; P. O. Lisbon. Hall, Joseph.

Harper, J. M., far., S. 32; P. O. Lisbon. Grayward, John H., pastor M. E. Church. Mechanicsville.

**HELMER, M. F.**, farmer, S. 16, P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Lawrence Co., Indiana, in 1839; came to this county in 1860; owns jointly with his brother, O. H. Helmer, 485 acres. He married Miss C. L. Briggs in 1868; she was born in Ohio; has four children—Mary A., Jeremiah, James B., and baby.

**HELMER, J. W.**, grain dealer; Mechanicsville; born in Lawrence Co., Ind., in 1842; came to this county in 1864; has been engaged in business eleven years; has been a member of the School board for many years; he enlisted in the 21st Ind. V. I. in the late war, and served between two and three years. He married Miss Maria A. Cook in 1863; she was born in Indiana; has two children—Otis and Morton.

**HELMER, O. H., M. D.**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Lawrence Co., Ind., in 1836; came to this county in 1865; he enlisted in the 43d Ind. V. I. and served three years and ten months. Has held office of Assessor, Town Trustee, School Director, and at the present time, holds office of Supervisor. He married Miss Latitia Briggs in 1869; she was born in Ohio; has four children—Edwin S., Orlando B., Arthur and baby.

**HESTON, A. B.**, of the firm of Heston & Cameron, hardware and stove dealers, Mechanicsville; was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, 1842, and came to this county in 1873; he enlisted in the 32d Ohio V. I. in the late war, and served two years, and was wounded at Harper's Ferry. He married Miss Mary A. Cameron in 1865; she was born in Ohio; has two children—Willie Erwin and L. G. Gates.

Hiatt, Jesse, carpenter, Mechanicsville.

**HIGH JAMES**, proprietor of the Pioneer Mills, Sec. 1; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1814; came to this county in 1864; owns forty-eight acres of land; he built his mill in 1872; it has a capacity of seventy-five bushels per day, and his custom work far exceeds the present capacity of the mill. He married Betsey H. Jenkins in 1846; she was born in Ohio; has eight children—Henry, Lucetta, Thomas W., Marieta, Esther, Harriet, Sarah, Charles. Hill, Benj., janitor, Mechanicsville.

Hines, G., stock buyer, Mechanicsville.

Holmes, Jas., carpenter, Mechanicsville.

Hoyt, Edward, butcher, Mechanicsville.

Hubbel, A. S., physician, Mechanicsville.

Hubber, J. J., retired, Mechanicsville.

**HUBER, WATSON**, banker, Mechanicsville; born in Johnstown, Penn., in 1841; came to this State in 1852; has been engaged in banking six years. Holds office of Town Recorder and Treasurer of Independent School District of Mechanicsville, and takes an active interest in the Young Mens' Literary Association. He married Miss Louisa H. Wallace in 1861; she was born in Connecticut; has five children—Stattie, Hattie, Belle, Wallace and Forest.

**INKERMAN, M. J.**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lisbon.

**JACKSON, EDWIN**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Jinkins, Ely, miller at High's Mill, Sec. 1; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**JOHNSON, ISAAC B.**, farmer and ice dealer, Mechanicsville; born in Andover, Mass., in 1828; he came to this State in 1856, and to this county in 1857; has been a member of the City Council. Owns fifty-five acres of land. He married Elizabeth T. Shattuck in 1857; she was born in New Hampshire;

has two children—Charles W. and Ira Clifford; lost four children—Cora, Edward, Lizzie and baby.

**JOHNSON, JOHN T.**, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to this county in 1850; owns 160 acres of land; holds the offices of School Director and Town Trustee. He married Miss Susan Mowry March 18, 1858; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn.; has six children—Fanny, Albert, Wilson, Oliver, Frank and Howard.

Jones, S., far., S. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.  
Judd, C. F., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Judd, D. B., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**K**AHLER, MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Keith, S., phys., Mechanicsville.

Kelsey, J., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Lisbon.

Kettering, C., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Lisbon.

**KETTERING, JACOB**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lisbon; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1815; came to this State in 1850, and for thirteen years was engaged in milling; he owns 170 acres. He married Miss Sarah Walter who was born in Pennsylvania and died in 1864. He married Julia Stouffer in 1867; she was born in Pennsylvania; has six children—Solomon, Henry, Michael, Mary, Jacob and Martin.

Kirwin, R., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**KIRWIN, PATRICK**, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ireland July 28, 1829; came to this country in 1856; owns forty-six and a half acres. He married Hannah Lawlor in 1856; she was born in Ireland; has two children—Jane and Maggie; lost six—John, Samuel, Mary, Fannie, Katie and Thomas; Mary, Fannie and Katie died of scarlet fever within one week.

Kohel, Simon, Sec. 29; P. O. Lisbon.

Kroue, H., far., S. 14; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**L**ANDEL, W., shoemaker, Mechanicsville.

**LEECH, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Maryland in 1815, and came to this county in 1854; owns 200 acres. Has held the offices of School Director and Assessor.

He married Keziah Reid in 1847; she was born in Pennsylvania; has five children—William M., Robert R., John T., Ella M., Frank W.; lost four.

Leech, W. M., far., S. 22; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Liesinger, J., R. R. hand, Mechanicsville.  
Lockwood, E. H., phys., Mechanicsville.

**LONG, J., MRS.**, milliner, Mechanicsville; born in Kentucky and came to this county in 1868. She married C. W. Long Sept. 25, 1823; he was born in Virginia and died July 28, 1868; four children—William G., Hiram R., Jesse S. and Anna C.; lost five.

Loring, Fred, clerk, Mechanicsville.

Loring, Geo. B., livery and feed stable, Mechanicsville.

Lynn, G. E. C., far., S. 6; P. O. Lisbon.

Lynn, J. A. far.; Sec. 25; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**M**CALLISTER, CHARLES, far., S. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**McALISTER, THOMAS**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ireland in 1824; came to America in 1825, and to this county in 1852; owns ninety acres. Was elected Supervisor four terms. He married Miss Elizabeth McCluskey in 1857; she was born in Kingston, Canada, Nov. 9, 1825; has six children—John, born in 1858; James, 1859; Bernard, 1861; Mary Ann, 1863; Nancy, 1868; Elizabeth, 1870; one son—Thomas—died in 1866.

McArthur, Charles, butcher; Mechanicsville.

**McCABE, REV. FATHER**, Pastor of the Catholic Churches; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ireland; ordained in Carlo College and came to this State in 1873 and settled in Blainstown, Iowa, in 1876. He removed to this place, and has charge of the churches at Tipton and Lisbon, in addition to his charge here.

McCann, Daniel, warehouseman; Mechanicsville

McCastney, Geo. W., lab.; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**McCLASKEY, DAVID**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lisbon; born in Kentucky in 1814; came to this county in October, 1857; owns 160 acres. He married Mary Neely in 1836; she was

born in Virginia; has five children—John R., S. Jennie, Margaret Kate, Mary A. and Era A.; lost three  
McClellan, E., lab.; P. O. Mechanicsville.  
McClelland, T. C., Justice of the Peace; Mechanicsville.

**McCLUSKY, HENRY**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lisbon; born in Canada in 1820, and came to this county in 1854; owns 257 acres of land. He married Catharine Dowd July 22, 1859; has four children—Anna, Mary E., Henry and Katie; lost one son—Michael.

McEwen, George, far., S. 27; P. O. Mechanicsville.

McIntire, Jacob, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Mechanicsville.

McIntire, T., far., S. 19; P. O. Lisbon.

**McKAY, C. P.**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1853; owns sixty-six acres. He married Miss Francina L. Weeks in 1877; she was born in this county.

McKee, C., farm hand; P. O. Mechanicsville.

McKinzie, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Mechanicsville.

McLane, Henry, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Mechanicsville.

McNee, Peter, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Mason, T. J., far., S. 4; P. O. Lisbon.

Matheny, A., wood sawyer, Mechanicsville.

Mehun, Wm., laborer, Mechanicsville.

Mellward, H. N., Pastor Baptist Church, Mechanicsville.

Mende, Henry, shoemaker, Mechanicsville.

**MERRITT, MARY C., MRS.**, widow, Sec. 2; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ireland in 1823, and came to this country in 1840. She married Michael Merritt in 1852; he was born in County Clare, Ireland, and died Jan. 20, 1873. Owns 210 acres. Has seven children—Ellen B., Mary Ann, Julietta, Michael, Bridget, Maggie and John.

Mershon, C. M., clerk, Mechanicsville.

Mershon, J. J., ag'l imp., Mechanicsville.

Mesler, W. H., laborer, Mechanicsville.

Miller, C., shoemaker, Mechanicsville.

Miller, W. J., Constable, Mechanicsville.

**MITCHELL, E. E.**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lisbon; born in Rock Co., Wis., in 1848; came to this county in

October, 1856; owns eighty acres. He married Catharine Dorcas in 1869; she was born in Richland Co., O., in 1846; have one child—Thomas I.; lost one son—John Robert.

**MITCHELL, JOHN T.**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Lisbon; born in Indiana September, 1821; came to this county in 1855; owns eighty acres of land; has served as School Director. Married Elizabeth Miles in 1844; she was born in Indiana; have five children—Edwin E., Thomas A., Mary J., Emma A., and Charlie H.; lost three—James W., John R. and Sarah E.

**MITCHELL, T. A.**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Lisbon; born in Rock Co., Wis., in 1850; came to this county in 1856; owns seventy acres of land. He married Miss Lizzie Dorcas in 1871; she was born in Ohio; have two children—Mabel and Jessie.

**MOFFIT, R. S., MRS.**, widow, Mechanicsville; born in Perry Co., Penn., and came to this county in 1853. She married Thomas Moffit in 1855; he was born in Ireland, and came to this county in 1840; he died Jan. 18, 1867. She has two children living—Jennie M. and Mary Belle; one son, Willie, died April 5, 1867, aged 6 years.

**MOORE, DANIEL**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lisbon; born in Pennsylvania in 1834; came to this State in 1857, and to this county Dec. 11, 1867; owns 120 acres. Has served as a member of the School Board. He married Miss Mary W. Wagner, in 1860; she was born in Pennsylvania; have one child—James Edward, born in 1866.

Morse, H. S., wood sawyer, Mechanicsville.

**MOSES, M. H.**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Lisbon; born in Pennsylvania in 1825; came to this county in 1861; owns 266 acres; has served as School Director. He married Catherine Ridley in 1848; she was born in Pennsylvania; has ten children—Isaiah, Matilda, William J., Mary A., Elbert L., Oliver S., Zelmar, Susana C., Cora and Jesti.

Morton, D. S., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Morton, D. W., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Murphy, W., milkman, Mechanicsville.



**O'DELL, J. W.**, merchant, Mechanicsville.

O'Harry, James, Jr., far.; P. O. Rochester.  
O'Maila, J., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Onstot, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Onstot, J. H., clerk, Mechanicsville.

**OWENS, HENRY**, farmer, Sec. 9;  
P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1847; came to this county in 1849; owns 144 acres. He married Miss Josephine Wilson in 1872.

**PAGE, WM. C.**, grocer, Mechanicsville.

Pardey, H. M. painter, Mechanicsville.

**PARK, W. S.**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in 1844; came to this county in 1856; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Louisa Birge in 1872; she was born in Pennsylvania; has one child—Fred W.

Parsons, J., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Paschall, Benson, farmer.

**PEET, IRWIN**, miller, Sec. 29; P. O. Lisbon; born in Linn Twp., Iowa, in 1844. Has charge of the Clear Creek mills; these mills were built by his father in 1852, and managed by him until his death, in 1867. He married Miss Harriet Weltner June 9, 1867; has three children—La Rue, George I. and Harry E.

**PICKERT, LEVI**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in New York in 1826; came to this State May, 1855; owns 220 acres. Has served as School Director and Road Supervisor. He married Sallie Wallace in 1850; she was born in New York; has two children—Emma and Franklin C.; lost one son—William S.

**PIEPER, WM.**, farmer and raiser of thoroughbred stock, Sec. 3; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1817; came to this country in 1840, and settled in Ohio and worked for \$6 per month; he removed to Indiana and remained there until 1854, when he came to this county; he owns 275 acres; has been a School Director four years. He married Miss Augusta Schwalbe in 1868; she was born in Prussia, and came to America in 1855; has nine children, seven being by a former mar-

riage—Henry, Lizetta, William, Lewis, Minnie, August, Hannah, Augusta, Alvina.

**PRATT, C. A.**, merchant, Mechanicsville; born in Massachusetts in 1845; removed to Wisconsin in 1868, and came to this county in 1877. He married Miss Florence A. Hemstead in 1871; she was born in Wisconsin; has one child—Winifred E. He is associated in business with J. P. Wylie, under the firm name of Pratt & Wylie.

Prentice, H., furniture dealer, Mechanicsville.

Pugh, Jas., section hand, Mechanicsville.

Pugh, P., railroad hand, Mechanicsville.

**PUFFER, A. G. W.**, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Cedar County in 1848; his parents were among the earliest settlers; owns 127 acres. He married Miss Amanda Boyles in 1874; she was born in Pennsylvania; has two children—Ray Augustus and Mabel.

**QUIGLEY, MICHAEL**, laborer, Mechanicsville.

**REEDER, A. J.** drayman, Mechanicsville.

**RHOADS, E.**, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1839; he came to this county in 1860; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Emily Park in 1867; she was born in Indiana; has two children—Leslie and Addie.

Rice, J. E., restaurant and confectionery.

Rickey, A. F., trav. agt., Mechanicsville.

Rigby, W. H., far., S. 1; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Risely, A. P., far., S. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Risely, D. M., far., S. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Risely, E. G., far., S. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Robbins, Isaac S., orator, Mechanicsville.

Robertson, A., far., S. 16; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Robertson, A. W., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**ROBINSON, ALVA**, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in this township in 1844; owns with his brother 190 acres. His father, Asa Robinson, is a native of Virginia; came to this county in 1840; he died Nov.

20, 1862; his mother was Miss Eliza Stratton, and was born in Ohio. Was married in 1839, and when they moved to the place in which Mr. Robinson now resides, it was so wild that fifty-two wild cats were caught in one season. He married Miss Cora B. Cook June 14, 1876; she was born in Indiana.

**ROBINSON, JACOB**, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Cedar County in 1847; owns with his brother 190 acres. He married Miss Matilda Shattuck in 1871; she was born in New York; has two children—Alva A. and Ralph; lost two.

Robinson, S., plasterer, Mechanicsville.

Rogers, E. P., commercial traveler, Mechanicsville.

**SCHOON, JOHN**.

Scott, Geo., printer, Mechanicsville.

**SCOTT, M. V.**, farmer, S. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Linn Co., Nov. 6, 1840; owns 398 acres. He married Miss Sarah Owens in 1868. She was born in Pennsylvania; has four children—Walter H., Irene, May and Martha F.

**SCOTT, PRIOR, COL.**, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsville. His farm contains 348 acres. Mr. Scott was born on Silas Creek; near the corner of Scott, Bourbon and Harrison Counties, Ky., November 4, 1798. While the subject of this sketch was quite a youth, his parents removed to Adams Co., Ohio, where they remained about three years, and then removed to Scioto Co., where Prior remained about twenty years, when he emigrated to Montgomery Co., Ind., near Crawfordsville, while that county was comparatively new and unsettled. After remaining there about one year, Mr. Scott returned to Ohio, and married Miss Ruth, daughter of Henry Caraway, Esq., on the 4th of August, 1824; remained in Ohio some two years after marriage. Mr. Scott returned to Montgomery Co., Indiana, with his wife, where he remained until the Spring of 1837, when he emigrated to Pioneer Grove, his present place of residence. At that time the country was new and unsettled, and was under the jurisdiction of Wisconsin Territory. In 1840, he went to Linn County and

erected a saw-mill on Big Creek, which he operated for a period of four years, and then returned to Pioneer Township. Mr. Scott had the honor of being the first Colonel of Militia appointed by Governor Dodge, the first Governor of the Territory. His first wife died Aug. 27, 1874, after having lived together just three days more than half a century. He was remarried April 1, 1875, to Mrs. Mary Rubel, who was a native of Illinois. Mr. Scott had four sons and four daughters by his first wife—Margaret, Mary, Joseph, Henry, Martha, Martin, Andrew J., and Ruth A., and one daughter—Gracie, by his second marriage.

Scott, Wm. H., carpenter.

Seitzinger, Lewis, teamster.

**SIEVER, LOUIS**, farmer, S. 3, P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Hanover, Germany in 1819; came to Cedar County in 1855; owns 200 acres of land. He married Fredericka Reetchmeyer in 1854; she was born in Germany; has five children—Mena, Henry, Emma, Caroline and Mary.

Shea, Matthew, laborer, Mechanicsville.

Shuck, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Shuttuck, M., laborer, Mechanicsville.

Shrope, W. H., fence bldr., Mechanicsville.

Sosbe, Wm., teamster, Mechanicsville.

Smith, A., laborer, Mechanicsville.

Smith, D. K., blacksmith, Mechanicsville.

Smith, T. G., carpenter, Mechanicsville.

Steeb, C., far., S. 8; P. O. Lisbon.

**STEBBINS, ABNER**, farmer, S. 11; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1811; removed to La Salle Co., Ill., in 1834, and came first to this county in 1836, and in 1837 came to reside permanently; owns 133 acres of land. Has held the office of School Director. He married Miss Lydia A. Walbridge in 1849; she was born in New York; has two children—Mary and Melissa.

Stephens, C. I., jeweler, Mechanicsville.

Stocker, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Lisbon.

Stoppel, H. P., shoe dealer, Mechanicsville.

**STOUFER, JOS.**, farmer, S. 26; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1814; came to this county in 1855; owns 113 acres. Has served as School Director and Road Supervisor. He married Rebecca Lehr in 1836; she

was born in Pennsylvania, and died March 20, 1870. In 1873, he married Mrs. Ella Brown, who was born in Ohio; has one son—William H., by first marriage. Mrs. Stoufer has one daughter by a former marriage.

**STRAUSER, W. H.**, farmer, S. 30; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Indiana in 1853; came to this county in 1856; rents eighty acres of J. W. Helmer. He married Miss Ida V. Mays in 1875; she was born in Iowa; has one child—Everet E.

Studer, P., far., S. 26; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Studder, W., far., S. 26; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**STURGES, WILLIS H.**, harness maker, Mechanicsville; born in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1832; lived in Kankakee Co., Ill., ten years, and came to this county Oct. 20, 1867. He married Miss Julia A. Taylor in 1858; she was born in Ohio; has seven children—Ernest F., George W., Lizzie D., Charles L., Frank H., William H. and Winifred.

Stuhl, A. J., cooper, Mechanicsville.

Sutton, Wm., far., S. 21; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Sutzin, J., expressman, Mechanicsville.

**T**HOMPSON, R. W., barber, Mechanicsville.

Tyson, C., far., S. 32; P. O. Lisbon.

**V**AN HOUTEN, John, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**W**AIT, A. G., billiard saloon, Mechanicsville.

Walker, John, drayman, Mechanicsville.

Wallack, B. F., tree agent, Mechanicsville.

Walmer, E., far., S. 34; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Walmer, Michael, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Welsh, Thomas, saloon, Mechanicsville.

Warg, T., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Lisbon.

Wayt, Wm. B., sewing machine repairer.

Wells, Rev. E. P., pastor Presb. Church, Mechanicsville.

Wells, Wm. S., music teacher.

Weltmer, J., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Lisbon.

**WHEELER, C. E.**, attorney at law and money loaner; Mechanicsville; born in Noble Co., Ind. in 1851, and came to this county in 1865; has been practicing his profession for four years.

He married Miss Ella Frasier in December, 1875; she was born in Tipton, Cedar County.

**WHITE, D. C.**, hotel keeper, Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1836; he removed with his parents to Indiana at an early age, and afterward to Michigan, where he lived twenty-four years, coming to this State in 1865; for some years he was engaged in merchandising. In 1869 he came to Mechanicsville and took the supervision of the City Hotel, and under his management it has deservedly attained an enviable reputation wherever known. He married Miss Mary Williams in 1856; she was born in New York; has three children—Henry T., Raymond C. and Lemar.

Williams, C. H., insurance agent, Mechanicsville.

**WILLIAMS, F. H.**, editor and proprietor *Mechanicsville Press*; born in Ohio in 1843; came to this State in 1866 and engaged in publishing the *Linn County Signal*. March 18, 1870, he came to this county, and since that time has edited and published the *Mechanicsville Press*. He married Miss M. H. Wolcott in 1867; she was born in Illinois; has one adopted child—Donald. Williams, H. T., hotel keeper, Mechanicsville.

Wilson, Frank, laborer, Mechanicsville.

**WILSON JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1815; he removed to Ohio in 1829, and came to this county in 1853; owns 120 acres of land. Has held office of School Director. He married Miss Eva Sines in 1837; she was born in Virginia; has nine children—Alexander, Fanny J., William G., Matilda, James H., Mary A. C., Elizabeth E., Samuel H. and Jacob S.

Wilson, S., far., S. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Wilson, Samuel, Sr., retired; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Wilson, Samuel C., carpenter.

**WILSON, WILLIAM**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1833; came to this county in 1854; owns 170 acres. He married Martha Young March 25, 1858; she was born in Ohio; has three children—Mary L., Samuel A., and Emily; lost three.



Wilson, W. L., laborer; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Workman, J., laborer; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**WORRELL, RACHEL MRS.** (widow), S. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio and came to this county in 1853; owns sixty-six and two-thirds acres. She married David McKay in 1842; he was born in Ohio and was highly esteemed as a local preacher in the M. E. Church; he was killed by a threshing machine in 1856. In 1859, she married Thomas Worrell; he was born in Ohio and died in 1868; has four children by first marriage—Eliza J., Charles P., Sarah E. and Hannah E.; two by second marriage—Clara E. and Joseph A.; lost three; one son, Isaac A., enlisted in the 24th I. V. I. and died of disease contracted in the army.

**WYLIE, J. P.**, merchant; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in New York in March, 1834; lived in Ohio six years and moved to Wisconsin in 1842, and to this county in 1877. He married Miss H. M. Bell in 1858; she was born in Medina Co., Ohio; has two children—Jennie B. and Perry James. Is associated in business with C. A.

Pratt, under the firm name of Pratt & Wylie.

**YOUNG, CHRIST**, contractor.

**YOUNG, LOUIS**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lisbon, Linn Co.; born in Germany 1819; came to this country in 1836 and to this State in 1851; owns 157 acres. He married Miss Frederica Hamor in 1847; she was born in Germany; has ten children living—Lizzie, Charles F., James W., George B., David F., Anna, Lewis J., Seymour S., Ayres S. and Eddie M.; lost two—John Lewis and Lewis S.

Young, S., farmer; P. O. Mechanicsville. Yussum, Boston.

**ZERBE, JONATHAN**, retired; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**ZERBE, JOHN L.**, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1820; came to this county in 1857; owns 200 acres; has served as School Director. He married Mary Ann Gerbert in 1844; she was born in Pennsylvania; has six children—Caroline, Andrew J., Amanda, Emaline, Mason G. and John L.; lost eight children.

Zerbey, J., retired; P. O. Mechanicsville.

## FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

**AUTEN E.**, far., S. 25; P. O. Stanwood.

**ANDRE, SAMUEL**, farmer, S. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1828; came to this county in 1844; in 1850, he went to California, and was absent between two and three years. He married Eliza E. Wallace in 1858; she was born in New York; has three children—Chas. B., Buell C. and Wm. Eugene.

**ANTHONY, N. B.**, lumber dealer and druggist, Stanwood; born in Rock Island, Ill., in 1847; came to this county April 24, 1870. Holds the office of Justice of the Peace and School Director. He married Miss Ida H. Stringham in 1869; she was born in New York; has two children—Nellie

M. and Elmer H. He enlisted in the 44th I. V. I., and served until discharged.

**BAGLEY, C. H.**, traveling salesman; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**BAGG, A.**, proprietor of Bagg's Hotel, Stanwood; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1807; came to this county in 1867. He married Harriet L. Rifenberg in 1842; she was born in New York; has two children—Ida J. and Perry D.

**BAGLEY, HENRY**, manufacturer, Mechanicsville; born in Vermont in 1822; came to this county with his parents in 1838, settling at West Liberty, his father being one of the owners of the town. He engaged in farming eighteen years, and since that time has

been engaged in manufacturing walking and riding cultivators and the Bagley corn planter, an improvement of his own invention, and its merits consist in lightness of draft and simplicity of construction. He married Miss M. Weeks in 1846; she was born in Ohio; has four children—Charles H., Alonzo E., Frank A. and Cora B.

Baldwin, H., far., S. 20; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**BARDUE, ROBERT**, farmer, S. 17; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1813; came to this county in 1851; owns 360 acres of land. He married Miss Mary Montgomery in 1840; she was born in Ireland; has four children—John, Robert, Nancy and Louisa. John enlisted in the 24th I. V. I. in the late war and served three years.

Bardue, R. A., far., S. 17; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Bartlett, C. W., far.; S. 12; P. O. Stanwood.

**BLAYNEY, G. W.**, farmer, S. 17; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Washington Co., Pennsylvania, in 1828; came to this county in 1856; owns eighty acres; has served as School Director. He married Miss Mary J. Elliott in 1850; she was born in Ohio; has six children living—Alva E., Ella, Emma J., Hattie B., Georgie, Wm. Andrew. Lost three—Rebecca E., William V., Charles L.

Blish, David, furniture dealer, Stanwood.

**BOYLES, T. J.**, farmer, S. 3; P. O. Stanwood; born in Pennsylvania in 1827; came to this county in 1856; owns eighty acres; has held the offices School Director and District Treasurer. He married Miss Emetta J. Reynolds in 1848; she was born in Pennsylvania. Has eight children—Curtis M., Margaret E., Arminda, Clara, Martha, James A., Nannie E., and Lillie.

**BOYD, SAMUEL**, farmer, S. 6; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Vermilion Co., Illinois, in 1833; came to this county in 1847; owns eighty acres. He married Miss Martha J. Pettit in 1857; she was born in Ohio; has seven children—Mary E., Joseph S., Andrew A., Chalkley D., Nancy A., Sylvia and Free; lost one.

Brigham, Clarence, laborer, Stanwood.

Brink, David, merchant, Stanwood.

**BROCK, CALVIN L.**, farmer, S. 1; P. O. Stanwood; born in La Salle Co., Illinois, in 1841; came to this county in 1875; owns 320 acres. He married Miss Sarah Hart in 1860; she was born in Michigan; has six children—Luther C., Senah J., Leah M., Loren E., Gilman, and Lillie Belle. Mr. Brock enlisted in the 104th Ill. V. I., and served three years. He was in the battles of Kencaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga and many others.

Brown, Wm., far., S. 27; P. O. Stanwood.

**BUELL, SAMUEL T.**, of the firms of Andrews & Buell, merchants, Mechanicsville; born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1838; came to this county in 1866; has been engaged in business since that time; has held the office of School Director and Collector. He enlisted in the Seventh Vermont Vol. I., as private and was promoted to First Lieut. He married Miss Della H. Chase, in 1869; she was born in Connecticut; has one child—Samuel K.

**BURK, JAMES**, farmer, S. 27; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ireland in 1832; came to this county in 1854; owns 180 acres of land. Has held office of School Treasurer. He married Miss Sabrina McGowen in 1854; she was born in Ireland; has five children—William, Elizabeth, Ellen, James and Mary Ann.

Burleigh, G., farmer and stock raiser; S. 6; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**BYERS, THOMAS M.**, farmer, S. 32; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Logan Co., Ohio, in July, 1826; came to this county in 1855; owns 125 acres. Has held offices of Supervisor and School Director. He married Mary J. Tipton in April, 1851; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio; has six children—Esther, Clementine, William, Robert, Annie and Shannon; lost one daughter—Jessie.

**CAMERON, A.**, far., S. 25; P. O. Stanwood.

**CALDWELL, ALEX.**, farmer, stock raiser and stock feeder, Sec. 28; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1832; came to this county in May, 1858; owns 405 acres of land.

Has held offices of Supervisor and School Director. Married Miss Ellen Curry in 1853; she was born in Pennsylvania; has five children—Elizabeth, Anna J., Rachel Z., John C. and Joseph M.

Chamberlan, L. K., painter, Sec. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Cloud, Geo., far., S. 11; P. O. Stanwood.  
Coltern, J., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Stanwood.

**COMSTOCK, W. L.**, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1843; came to this county in 1849; owns forty acres of land. Enlisted in the 13th I. V. I., in the late war, and served four years; was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Atlanta and Corinth, and others of less importance. His father, Daniel H. Comstock, was one of the original proprietors of the land on which is the present site of Mechanicsville. Married Miss Luecetta A. Cook in 1868; she was born in Indiana; have two children—Lena and Bertie.

Cowdery, J. E., carpenter, Stanwood.

**CRONKHITE, G. A.**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Jones Co., Dec. 10, 1846; owns eighty acres of land. Married Miss Maria Hines in 1871; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Cronkhite, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Stanwood.

**DAVIDSON, EBENEZER**, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Stanwood; born in Ireland in 1826; came to this country in 1844; lived in Connecticut eight years previous to his removal to this county in 1852; he owns 240 acres of land. Held office of School Director and Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Jane Collins in 1851; she was born in Ireland; have ten children—Robert J., John E., Emma J., Mathew M., Mary J., Eddie R., Martha C., Hattie A., Lula A. and Addie M.

**DAVIDSON, GEO.**, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**DAVIDSON, JAMES**, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Stanwood; born in Ireland in 1829; came to this county in 1851; owns 430 acres. Has held office of School Director. He married Miss Mary A. Collins in June, 1855; she was born in Ireland; has four children—Mary, Stephen M., Marcus H. and Walter C.; lost one daughter—Elizabeth.

**DAVIDSON, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Stanwood; born in Ireland in August, 1835; came to this county in July, 1854; owns 225 acres of land. Holds office of School Director. He married Miss Olive S. Simmons in 1860; she was born in New York in 1834; has five children—Myron L., Carrie A., William F., Homer E. and Minnie O. Davidson, J. K., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Stanwood.

Davidson, R. A., far., S. 34; P. O. Stanwood.

**DAVIDSON, ROBERT M.**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Stanwood; born in Ireland in 1835; came to this county in 1853; owns 330 acres of land. Has held office of School Director. He married Miss Mary Ferguson in 1860; she was born in Red Oak Township, Cedar County; has eight children—Joseph M., John F., Ebenezer R., Margaret I., Mary Ellen, Hugh H. Anna E. and Agnes J.

Davis, James, farmer.

Davis, J. W., far., S. 2; P. O. Stanwood.

Dewey, C., laborer, Stanwood.

**DODSON, B. S.**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Stanwood; born in Deer Co., Ky., in 1825; came to this county May 1, 1874. He married Miss Cynthia Lanman in 1843; she was born in Perry Co., Ind., in 1824. Mrs. D. owns 120 acres of land in this county; has nine children—Jonathan, Hattie, Amanda, B. S. Dodson, Jr., Eliza, Minerva, Melinda, Olive and Ezra B.; lost one daughter—Mary.

Dorcas, E., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Shiloh.

Dorcas, J. F., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Shiloh.

**DOUGHERTY, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Tyrone Co., Ireland, in 1831; came to this State in 1856 and to this county in 1857; owns 280 acres. He married Miss Julia Finley in 1859; she was born in Ireland; has eight children—Charles, Mary, Annie, John, Walter, Susan Ellen, Maggie; lost one son—William.

**EASTERLY, JOHN**, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Olin, Jones County.

**ELLIOTT, HOWARD**, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1835; came to this county in 1854; he owns 172 acres of land in this county and 440 acres in Greene County.



Holds office of School Director. He married Miss Mary M. Ferguson in 1862; she was born in Pennsylvania; has one daughter—Cora; lost one daughter—Katie.

**ELLIOTT, L. W.**, Principal public school at Stanwood; born in Pennsylvania in 1854; came to this county in 1863; has been engaged in teaching five years. He married Miss Mary E. Potter in 1876; she was born in New York.

**ERSKINE, N. N.**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Stanwood; born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1831; came to this county Feb. 28, 1867; owns 240 acres of land. Has held office of School Director. He married Miss Jane Forsythe in 1854; she was born in Ireland; has four children—John T., William G., Elmer T. and Edward P., and one adopted daughter—Anna Fee.

**FARRINGTON, PHILLIP**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Stanwood.

Fear, R. V., carpenter, Stanwood.

Ferguson, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Ferguson, J. H., S. 20; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**FERGUSON, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Stanwood; born in Pennsylvania in 1835; came to this county in 1856; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Mary E. Strauser in 1870; she was born in Ohio; has two children—Ida May and Victor L.

Finley, J., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Stanwood.

**FOLEY, DENNIS**, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ireland May 26, 1830; came to this county in 1862; owns 150 acres. He married Miss Julia Hanlon in 1857; she was born in Ireland; has seven children—Hannah, Ellen, Maggie, Mary, Julia, John, Kate.

**GATES, W. H.**, station agent, Stanwood.

**GARDNER, JOHN E.**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in England in 1840; came to this county in 1857; owns 120 acres of land; he enlisted in the 24th I. V. C. in the late war, and was at the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills and siege of Vicksburg; was with Gen. Banks on the Red River expedition; was taken prisoner

and after his surrender was shot and suffered the loss of his left arm, and after being held as prisoner three months was paroled. He married Miss Hannah Willfred in 1868; she was born in this county; has four children—William, Frances, George and Arthur.

George, J., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**GRAFT, W. S.**, livery and feed stable, Stanwood; born in Butler Co., Ohio, 1848; came to this county in 1868. He married Miss Sarah Van Ausdale in 1870; she was born in Kentucky; has two children—Abraham and Annie.

**HADDON, JACOB**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**HANLON, TIMOTHY**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ireland in 1826; came to this county in 1851, and settled in Kings Co., N. Y. In 1876 he came to this county; he owns eighty acres of land. He married Miss Margaret Lahan in 1857; she was born in Ireland; has eight children—Cornelius, Michael, William, Johanna, Daniel, Margaret, Hannora, Minnie; lost three.

Harbaugh, J., far., S. 12; P. O. Stanwood.

Hart, C., far., S. 15; P. O. Stanwood.

**HART, LEWIS**, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Stanwood; born in Michigan in 1837; came to this county in March 1867; owns 120 acres; has held office of School Director. He married Miss Lucy A. Sexton in September, 1858; she was born in Canada; has four children—Ellen, Horace, Walker and Wallace.

**HART, JEROME**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Stanwood; born in Pennsylvania in 1832; came to this county in 1860; owns 160 acres of land; has held offices of Town Trustee and School Director. He enlisted in the 24th I. V. I. in the late war and served three years; was at the battles of Champion Hills, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg and was with Gen. Banks in the Red River Expedition and at the battle of Pleasant Plains and Sabine Cross Roads. Married Miss Cordelia Rickard in 1859; she was born in New Hampshire; has four children—Jeanette, Ellis, Zora and Tillie.

Hatcher, T. N., carpenter, Sec. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Hartle, E., saloon; P. O. Stanwood.

Heisler, A.

**HELMER, W. M.**, banker; Mechanicsville; born in Indiana in 1833; came to this county in 1860; has been engaged in farming and merchandising previous to engaging in his present business. He is associated with J. S. Gartner, under the firm name of Helmer & Gartner. He married Miss Matilda Cameron in 1867; she was born in Carroll Co., Ohio; has two children—Almira and Williamson.

Hennasy, C.; P. O. Stanwood.

Hibbard, O. D., saloon; P. O. Stanwood.

High, T., far., S. 7; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Hills, J. W., far., S. 22; P. O. Stanwood.

Hines, F., far., S. 7; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Hines, J. P., far., S. 17; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Hines, L., lab., Sec. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**HINES, L. R.**, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1823; came to this county in 1855; lived in Illinois twelve years previous to his removal to this county. He owns eighty acres of land in this county and ninety-three and a half acres in Story Co. Has held office of School Director and Town Trustee. He married Miss Abigail Dymon in 1843; she was born in Pennsylvania; has seven children—Henry, Frank, George, Ellen, Myron, Leonard and Charles.

Hinman, W., farm hand; P. O. Stanwood.

**HOAG, HENRY**, stock dealer; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in New York in 1831; came to this county in 1860; has been engaged in merchandising, grain and stock dealing since that time. He married Miss Carrie Rice in 1863; she was born in New York; has three children—George, Jessie and Hattie; lost one daughter—Jennie.

Hoyman, H. S., far., S. 24; P. O. Stanwood.

**HOUGHTON, SIMON R.**, proprietor of Houghton Hotel, Stanwood; born in Guilford, Vt., Jan. 10, 1819. He lived ten years in Ohio, and came to this county in 1855. Has served two terms as County Supervisor, also as School Director and Assessor. He mar-

ried Miss Phoebe J. Sergeant in 1840; she was born in New Jersey.

Houser, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Howe, N., far., S. 9; P. O. Stanwood.

**HUNT, CHAS. H.**, physician and surgeon, Stanwood; born in Yates Co., N. Y., in 1850; graduated at the Chicago Medical College in 1874, and came to this county the same year.

**INKS, WM.**, farmer, S. 15; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in England in 1830; came to this county in 1835, and to this county in 1860. He owns 123 acres of land, and is the President of the Cedar County Agricultural Society. He has ever taken a great interest in educational matters, and has been a School Director for the past fifteen years. He married Miss Rebecca J. Sherman in 1854; she was born in Ohio.

**JOHNSON WM. J.**, far., S. 27; P. O. Stanwood.

**JACKSON, JOHN**, carpenter and farmer, S. 30; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1828; lived in Ohio eighteen years. He enlisted in the 45th Ohio V. I., and served three years. He was taken prisoner, and was confined on Belle Island, and afterwards at Andersonville, and experienced all the atrocities of these places, and thinks the truth can never be fully portrayed. He came to this county in 1866; has held the office of School Director, and acted as President of the Board; owns eighty acres of land. He married Mrs. Cordelia A. James in October, 1873; her maiden name was Hinds, and she was born in New York; has one child by this marriage named Henry Leonard. Mr. Jackson has four children by former marriage, named Walter, Edwin, John and Frank. Mrs. Jackson had three children by former marriage—Eldred, Hattie and Maria.

**JOHNSON, MARTIN**, farmer, S. 4; P. O. Stanwood; born in Ohio in 1843; came to this county in April, 1871; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Clara Boyles in 1871; she was born in Pennsylvania; has two children—Della M. and Ida A. He enlisted in the 15th Ohio Inf. in the late war, and served four years and eight months; was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone

River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and many others.

Judd, C. B., retired farmer, S. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**K**ALB, GEORGE, farmer, S. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Kall, John.

Kerr, H., teamster, Stanwood.

Kennedy, L. L., stock buyer, Stanwood.

Kenney, T., shoemaker, Stanwood.

**KINPORT, JACOB**, farmer, S. 32; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, in 1810; came to Iowa in 1850, and to this county in 1852; owns thirty-nine acres of land. He married Elizabeth Hoover in 1843; she was born in Pennsylvania; has five children—John, Martin, Benjamin, Henry and Samuel; lost three.

**L**EE, JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser, S. 7; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**LAMBERT, R.**, hotel, Stanwood.

Lehrman, Henry, far., S. 16; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Lehrman, J. H., far., S. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**M**CCOY, JOSEPH, merchant, Stanwood.

**MAFEE, JOHN**, farmer, S. 21; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1831; came to this Co. in 1853; owns 160 acres of land. He married Miss Susan Bock, March 14, 1864. She was born in Germany; has six children—Charles D., Margaret B., David T., William S., Elizabeth and Godfrey; has one adopted son—Alexander Carl.

McClellan, R., far., S. 27; P. O. Stanwood.

McClelland, Frank S., far., S. 27; P. O. Stanwood.

**McCUE, JOHN**, farmer, S. 11; P. O. Stanwood; born in Ireland April 10, 1838; came to this State in 1865; owns 320 acres. He married Miss Ann Davidson in 1858; she was born in Ireland; has six children—John H., Charles J., William W., Samuel J., Lorrin D., Viola N.

**MGINNESS, PATRICK F.**, farmer, S. 2; P. O. Stanwood; born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1818; was engaged as a mariner fourteen years, and came to this county in 1851; owns eighty acres of land. He married Miss Sarah Morrison in 1856; she was born

in Ohio, and died in 1870; has three children—Claudius F., Martha J. and Margaret J.

**McGRAW, JAMES**, farmer, S. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Scotland in 1812; came to this country in 1831, and to this county in 1870; owns forty-five acres of land. He married Agnes Davis in 1854; she was born in Ireland; has two children—James and Robert; lost three.

McKinstry, L. S., carpenter, Stanwood.

McMurrin, James, far., S. 5; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Maley, A. W., far., S. 11; P. O. Stanwood.

Maley, James, retired far.; S. 24; P. O. Stanwood.

Maley, J. H., far., S. 14; P. O. Stanwood.

**MANN, JAMES**, farmer, S. 25; P. O. Stanwood; born in Scotland in 1835; came to this county in 1856; owns eighty acres. He married Miss Isabella Safley in 1865; she was born in this county, her parents being among the earliest settlers. He enlisted in the 2d I. V. C. during the late war, and served between three and four years, and was in the battles of Nashville, Corinth and Iuka. Has six children—Mary M., Willie A., Bessie, Annie, Agnes, Charles James, and John Safley.

**MALEY, S. H.**, stock dealer, Stanwood; born in West Virginia Aug. 27, 1818; lived in Warren County, Ill., from 1837 to 1869, when he removed to this county. He, in company with his brother, W. C. Maley, and W. Preston, were the owners of the land on which the village is located, and laid out the town. He married Miss Mary A. Scott in 1848; she was born in New York; have six children—Caroline A., Mary, Charles S., Clara A., William E. and Margaret.

Marsh, N., far., S. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Mays, W. F., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**MALEY, W. C.**, retired, Stanwood; born in West Virginia in 1815; came to Warren Co., Ill., in 1836, and in 1869, removed to this county. He married Miss Lydia A. Johnson in 1840, who was born in Ohio; she died in 1845. In 1847 he married Miss Margaret Giles, of Warren Co., Ill.; she died in 1852. His third wife was



Nancy J. Badgett, who was born in Tennessee. While living in Warren County, he was elected Supervisor; and in 1860 was elected to the State Legislature, by the counties of Warren and Henderson. In company with William Preston and S. H. Maley, he laid out the town of Stanwood, donating forty acres of land, one-half to officers of the C. & N. W. R. R. He has sold his land, excepting fifty acres adjoining the town, on which he now lives. He has three children—John H., Juliet and Margaret. John H. enlisted in the 83d I. V. I., in the late war, and served until discharged.

**MELTON, ROBERT W.**, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Vermilion Co., Ill., in 1846; came to this county in 1856; owns 134½ acres of land. He married Miss Nancy Zimmerman in 1864; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have five children—Vesta, George, Orion, LeRoy and Lewis.

Miles, O. N., far., S. 11; P. O. Stanwood.  
Mockler, Pat, far., S. 1; P. O. Stanwood.  
Moir, Alex., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Moir, John, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Montillon, J., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Stanwood.

Murry, Henry, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**NORDHOUSE, H. F.**, merchant, Stanwood.

**ONSTOT, PETER**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1820; came to this county in 1854; owns 655 acres of land. Has held offices of School Director, Supervisor, etc. He married Miss Emily Gibeaut in 1846; she was born in Ohio; have five children—J. Leander, Charles, James, John W., Peter E. and Elmer Anderson.

**PRESTON, C. A.**, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Stanwood.

Paulk, G. F., far., S. 28; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Parker, A. F., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Preston, J. M., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Stanwood.

Preston, W., far., S. 26; P. O. Stanwood.

Preston, W. B., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Stanwood.

**PERKINS, GEO.**, farmer and shoemaker, Sec. 35; P. O. Stanwood; born in Broome Co., N. Y., in 1811; came to this county in 1859. He married Mrs. Margaret McGowan in 1866; she was born in Ireland, and was married first to Alex. McGowan in 1854; he was born in Scotland and died in 1858. She owns 120 acres land; has one son by first marriage—Thomas E. Mr. Perkins has two daughters by former marriage. One son, W. Harvey, enlisted in the 89th N. Y. I. in the late war, and after serving three years was killed in battle near Richmond the day before the expiration of his term of enlistment.

**PIRIE, GEO.**, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Stanwood; born in Scotland in 1827; came to this country in 1859; owns 160 acres; has served as School Director and acted as President of the Board. He married Miss Christine Hill Sept. 13, 1854; she was born in Scotland; has five children—Alexander, George, Robert, Lillie A., and William; lost one daughter—Ann.

**PORTER, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1823; came to this county in 1866; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Julia A. Barud March 23, 1848; she was born in Ohio in 1830, and died in 1874; has three children living—Charles G., Frank R. and Harry B.; lost three—Mary J., John and George.

**QUIVEY, FLETCHER**, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Quivey, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**RIGBY, M. F.**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Stanwood.

**RIGBY, W. A.**, retired farmer, Stanwood; born in Knox Co., Ohio in 1814; came to this county in 1836, and is one of the oldest settlers; Iowa was at that time a Territory and with but few inhabitants, and the experiences of Mr. R. would fill a volume; owns 960 acres of land. He received, unsolicited from Gov. Lucas, of the Territory, a commission of Justice of the Peace, a position he held by appointment and election for twenty years, and until he refused longer to serve; he has ever taken a great interest in educational matters, and served as County Commissioner. He married

Miss Lydia Barr in 1837 in Muscatine (then Bloomington) and it was the first marriage in Central Iowa. Mr. Rigby was born in Ohio; they have three children—Wm. T., born in 1841; Joshua H., in 1843, and Sarah Ellen; lost one daughter—Rhoda Elizabeth.

Rigby, W. T., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 14; P. O. Stanwood.

Robins, Jerry, farmer.

Rogers, W. C., far., S. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Rummell, J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Stanwood.

Rummell, J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Stanwood.

**SCOTT, WALTER**, farmer.

**SAUM, G. E.**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Jones Co., Iowa in 1854, his father being one of the early settlers; owns 120 acres. He married Miss Mattie Messingham in 1876; she was born in Ohio.

Seige, F., far., S. 16; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**SHERMAN, I. J.**, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Stanwood; born in Michigan in 1847; came to this county in 1870; owns 120 acres. He married Mrs. Lavinia Chase, whose maiden name was Clymer, in 1870; she was born in Ohio; has one child, Norman; Mrs. Sherman has two children by former marriage—Josephine and Ernest Chase.

Sherman, N., far., S. 3; P. O. Stanwood.

Shrope, Wm., far., S. 30; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Simmons, M. L., merchant; Stanwood.

Sisler, W. H., far., S. 36; P. O. Stanwood.

Slater, George.

**SMITH, CARL**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Germany in 1817; came to this county in 1858; owns 120 acres. He married Caroline Schrader in 1843; she was born in Germany; has two children—Henry and Albert.

**SMITH, CHARLES C.**, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Germany in 1846; came to this county in 1855; owns 120 acres. He married Mary Jane Johnson in October, 1870; has four children—Robert, Lawrence, Cora and Dora.

Smith, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**SMITH, J. N.**, provision dealer, Stanwood; born in Illinois in 1835; came to this county in 1869; owns 106 acres. Has held offices of Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk. He married Miss Julia A. Maley April 7, 1870; she was born in Warren Co., Ill.; has six children—William M., Margaret E., Martha A., Hugh G., and infant twins unnamed.

**SOESBE, SAMUEL**, retired farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Kentucky, May 27, 1800; came to this county in 1839; owns forty-one acres. He has gone to mill seven miles north of Dubuque, it being the nearest place, to have his grinding done. He married Miss E. Shintaffer in October, 1844; she was born in Ohio, and died in 1850. He afterward married Mary A. Chapman, who was born in Connecticut; he has six children living—William, Phillip, Daniel, James, Mary E., and Jane. Mrs. Soesbe has one son by former marriage, W. Chapman, the present Postmaster of Mechanicsville.

Somes, M. H., far.; Stanwood.

**SOPER, GEORGE**, hardware merchant; Stanwood; born in Rome, N. Y., in 1852; came to this State in 1857, and to this county Aug., 1877.

**STRAUSER, ELIAS**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania, 1826; in 1838, removed to Ohio, and 1850 to Indiana, coming to this county in June, 1857; owns 167 acres of land. Has held offices of School Director, Constable, and one of the Directors of the Agricultural Society. He married Miss Margaret Schaub in 1846; she was born in Germany; has six children—Isaiah, Mary E., William H., Catharine, Francis M., and Eldora.

**STRAUSER, ISAIAH**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1849; came to this county in 1857; owns eighty acres. He married Miss Mary E. Mays in 1874; she was born in Iowa; has two children—Anna and Marvin F.

Studer, J., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**SUTTON S. W.**, butcher, Stanwood; born in Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1844; came to this county in 1857. He married Amanda J. Wirick in Novem-

ber, 1867; she was born in Ohio; has two children—Tessie and Max. He enlisted in the 24th I. V. I. and served three years, and was in all the principal battles from Grand Gulf to Vicksburg.

**T**HOMPSON, A., blacksmith, Stanwood.

**THOMAS, J. W.**, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1827; came to this State in 1856 and to this county in 1865; owns 240 acres of land. He married Miss R. Tidrick in 1852; she was born in Ohio; has five children—Maggie L., Mary E., William A., Harvey P., Abbie J.; lost two—Jonathan E. and Joseph A.

Thrasher, N. H., teamster, Stanwood.

Turner, C. S., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**W**ADE, J. I., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Stanwood.

Walters, A. T. Drayman, Stanwood.

Ward, Frank, dentist, Sec. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Weeks, A. C., far., S. 6; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Weeks, O. F.

Weeks, O. P., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mechanicsville.

West, Chas., far., S. 19; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**WEST, ELI H.**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1818; came to this county in 1855; owns 221 acres. He married Miss

Sarah Hartt in 1844; she was born in Ohio; has eleven children—Wesley, Charles, Margaret, Jane, Atha M., Henry, Benjamin, Hanora, Rosa B., Mary, Jasper; lost one.

Wilkins, H., far., S. 14; P. O. Stanwood.

Wilkinson P., stock dealer, Stanwood.

Williams, G. W., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Wilson, Jacob, merchant, Stanwood.

Woollison, Lee, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**WOOLLISON, W. D.**, farmer, S. 13; P. O. Stanwood; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1826; came to this county in 1869; owns 480 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of land in this county. He married Miss Minerva Shipley in 1850; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn.; has five children—Leonidas G., Orpha, Emma M., Benton L. and Cora A.; lost five—Mary E., Irene, Lester, Susan F., Keziah. Leonidas G. married Miss I. Wilson in 1877; she was born in Canada.

**Y**OUNG, JAMES, laborer in lumber yard, Stanwood.

**ZERBE, SAMUEL**, retired farmer, S. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1827; came to this county in 1851; owns twenty-five acres. He married Miss Sarah Wolf in 1849; she was born in Pennsylvania; has five children—Amelia, John G., Sarah, Lucy A. and Samuel A.

## FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

**A**LBERT, FRED, S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Albert, H., far., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Albert, L., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Anderson, J. M., S. 2; P. O. Clarence.

Anderson, R. T., S. 2; P. O. Clarence.

**B**AGLEY, J. A., far., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Bossert, B., far., S. 28; P. O. Tipton.

Bossert, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Tipton.

**BRITCHER, HENRY**, farmer, S. 6; P. O. Tipton; his farm contains 222 acres. Mr. B. was born in Kent, Eng., Jan. 22, 1825, and emigrated

when 22 years of age, to Oneida Co., N. Y., where he lived for four and one-half years, and came to this county in the fall of 1854. Was married April 4, 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Cash, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., and has been a resident of Cedar Co. until the present time. He located on his present farm in April, 1865, and has one of the best improved places in the county; no children.

Bruner, J. W., far., S. 25; P. O. Tipton.

Butterbro, H., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Tipton.



**BUNKER, MOSES**, proprietor Bunker Hill Stock Farm, S. 28; P. O. Tipton; was born in Chambly, Lower Canada, in 1819. He left there when 17 years of age; went to Albany Co., near Albany, N. Y., where he remained about three years. He came to Cedar Co. in June, 1840; in 1849, Mr. B. went to California overland route, and drove a team of oxen all the way, where he remained until 1851; engaged in mining; in 1851, he located where he now lives; his home farm contains about 900 acres, and is one of the best improved in the county; in November, 1843, he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Joseph K. Snyder; she was born in Philadelphia and raised in Harrison Co., Ind.; she came to the county in the Fall of 1838; they have two sons and five daughters—Mariah, Ada L. (now Mrs. John McCloskey), Ida (now Mrs. Russell Piatt), Mary, Emma, Joseph W. and Moses F.

**CASH, WM.**, S. 5; P. O. Clarence.

Cessford, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Clarence.

Cessford, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Clarence.

Cessford, W., Sec. 22; P. O. Clarence.

Coe, J. P., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Tipton.

Coffman, Wm., far., S. 34; P. O. Tipton.

Coffman, F., far., S. 34; P. O. Tipton.

Coffman, M., far., S. 34; P. O. Tipton.

Coffman, G., far., S. 34; P. O. Tipton.

Collins, H. C., far., S. 2; P. O. Clarence.

Cosgrift, A., Sec. 3; P. O. Clarence.

Culver, I. P., far., S. 14; P. O. Clarence.

Cunningham, Hugh.

**DENNISON, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton.

Dettmann, P., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Clarence.

Dickinson, Geo., renter, Sec. 12; P. O. Clarence.

Dickinson, J. H., far., S. 1; P. O. Tipton.

Donahue, P., far., S. 36; P. O. Tipton.

Donahue, Wm., far., S. 36; P. O. Tipton.

Downing, G., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Tipton.

Downing, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Tipton.

Downie, Ira.

Doyle, Dennis.

Drollinger, E., far., S. 1; P. O. Clarence.

**EARLY, MICHAEL**, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Clarence.

Ebert, Carl, far., S. 26; P. O. Tipton.

Elliott, J. C., renter; P. O. Clarence.

Elliott, J., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Clarence.

Elliott, O. H., renter; P. O. Clarence.

English, D. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Clarence.

Everett, H., far., S. 24; P. O. Brush Creek.

**FARMAN, D. W.**, carpenter; P. O. Brush Creek.

Fay, Michael, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Tipton.

Findley, James, far., S. 8; P. O. Clarence.

**GAIGE, ROBERT**, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Tipton.

Garner, C., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Loudon.

Garner, D. W., far., S. 13; P. O. Loudon.

**GARNER, ENFIELD**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Clarence; was born in Carroll Co., Md., in 1844; he came to this county in 1854; owns 160 acres. He married Miss Louisa Geesaman Sept. 15, 1874, a native of Allen Co., Ind., born in 1854; they have no family; one adopted son—Henry Wiggins.

**GARNER, GEO.**, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Loudon; was born in Carroll Co., Md., Dec. 9, 1812; he lived there until the Spring of 1854, and then came to this county and settled near where he now lives. He married Miss Mary A. Winter, a native of the same place, in March, 1836; she was born May 20, 1813; she died Sept. 31, 1872; left family of three sons—D. W., Enfield and Curtis. His farm contains 320 acres.

Gradelman, C., far., S. 25; P. O. Tipton.

Goldsmith, H., rent., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Goldsmith, J., rent., S. 24; P. O. Tipton.

Griep, J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Clarence.

**HEGARTY, J. W.**, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Clarence.

Hegarty, R. L., far., S. 13; P. O. Clarence.

Hegarty, S. A., far., S. 11; P. O. Clarence.

Hegarty, S. R., far., S. 11; P. O. Clarence.

Henderson, John, far., S. 19; P. O. Tipton.

Henderson, W., far., S. 19; P. O. Tipton.

Hoffinaster, Earnest, renter, P. O. Tipton.

Hunter, James, far., S. 21; P. O. Tipton?

**KAHL, HENRY**, far., S. 1; P. O. Clarence.

Kemp, Andrew, far., S. 5; P. O. Clarence.

Kahl, Joseph, far., S. 1; P. O. Clarence.

Kemp, James O., far., S. 5; P. O. Clarence.

**KEITH, JOHN**, farmer, S. 21;

P. O. Tipton; was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, July 8, 1829. Married Amanda J. Thompson Aug. 13, 1853; came to this county in 1851 and to the place where he now lives, in 1870. Has six children—Wilson B., born July 2, 1854; Edwin P., Aug. 18, 1856; Kate E.,

Nov. 4, 1858; Anne B., Oct. 2, 1861; Elmer G., Oct. 16, 1865; John P., April 23, 1872.

Keith, Judson, far.; P. O. Brush Creek.

**KEMP, M. W., MRS.**, farming, S. 5; P. O. Clarence; was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 26, 1816; owns eighty acres. Married J. A. Kemp, March 15, 1837; born in Frederick Co., Md., April 4, 1814; died Jan. 12, 1876; came to this county in 1864, and where she now lives in 1870; have twelve children—Martha T., born June 10, 1838; George M., Dec. 30, 1839; Mary T., Oct. 13, 1840; Margaret E., June 3, 1842; John A., March 12, 1844; Benjamin L., Sept. 30, 1845; Rachel S., Oct. 30, 1847; Dennis M., May 17, 1849; Catherine S., June 27, 1851; James O., March 26, 1853; Andrew F., Oct. 24, 1854; Cordelia, Jan. 29, 1857; George M. served as Captain of Co. I, 179th O. V. I.; John A. served as private in Co. E, 98th O. V. I.

Kinney, Alonzo, far.; S. 17; P. O. Tipton.

**KINNEY, GEORGE**, farmer, S. 17; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Nov. 24, 1828; came to this county and to the place where he now lives, May 22, 1859; moved from Ohio in a lumber wagon; was one month on the road; owns 240 acres. Married Miss Lydia Russell Dec. 20, 1849; born Sept. 29, 1831; have now living six children—Alonzo R., born Aug. 22, 1853; Samuel H., July 16, 1855; George H., April 13, 1857; Margaret I., May 11, 1859; Edward C., Dec. 15, 1860; Nancy B., June 26, 1864.

**KINNEY, JOEL**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Clarence; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in November 4, 1826; came to this county in November, 1857. Owns 160 acres. Married Miss Martha Kemp, a native of Ohio, Oct. 2, 1856. Was School Director one year. Have ten children—Mary E., now Mrs. Layton; Martha, now Mrs. Slenker; Sarah M., born Sept. 3, 1857; Henry L., April 11, 1859; Ruth A., Dec. 15, 1861; Cordelia J., May 21, 1865; John D., Sept. 16, 1867; Frederick H., April 17, 1870; Anna I., Sept. 4, 1873; Joel C., Dec. 14, 1877.

Kinney, S. H., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Tipton.

**LAMBERN, DAVID**, retired, Sec. 11; P. O. Clarence.

Lange, Phillip, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Clarence.

**LICHTENWALTER, S. R.**, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Clarence; was born in Carroll Co., Md., July 23, 1839; he lived there until April, 1853; he stopped a short time in Marshall Co., Ill.; came here the same year; owns 382 acres. He married Miss Fannie Hyde Feb. 1, 1866, a native of Greene Co., Penn.; they have one son and four daughters—Eva G., born Feb. 14, 1867; Susan R., July 22, 1869; Martha G., Oct 1, 1873; Elgin B., March 9, 1875; Sarah E., Nov. 1, 1876.

Lovett, W., far., S. 9; P. O. Clarence.

**McCABE, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Clarence.

McCabe, Thomas, renter; P. O. Clarence.

McCool, J. C., far., S. 1; P. O. Clarence.

McCormick, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Tipton.

McCormick, R., far., S. 34; P. O. Tipton.

Mainus, G. W., laborer; P. O. Clarence.

Miller, B. F., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Clarence.

Mitchell, J., far., S. 11; P. O. Clarence.

Monahan, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Clarence.

Monk, J. H., far., S. 36; P. O. Tipton.

Monk, P., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Tipton.

Monk, S. M., far., S. 35; P. O. Tipton.

**MOORE, R. L.**, farmer, S. 1; P. O. Shiloh; was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, on the 27th of April, 1828; came to the United States in November, 1849, landed in New Orleans, and from there to this county in August, 1850; owns 300 acres. Married Miss Elizabeth Johnston, of Richland Co., O., on the 22d of June, 1855. Was Supervisor three years and Justice of the Peace nine years. Has six children—John M., born Jan. 4, 1859; Hannah M., born Aug. 12, 1860; William J., born Aug. 19, 1862; David A., born June 12, 1863; Margaret E., born May 27, 1866. His first wife died Jan. 29, 1867. Married Mary Peterson, his second wife, March 1, 1868; have seven children by second wife—Elizabeth, born May 12, 1869; Alexander L., born Oct. 11, 1870; Anna, born July 3, 1872; Samuel, born Dec. 15, 1873; Lewis C., born Jan. 10, 1875; Stewart, born June 7, 1876; Robert L., born Sept. 21, 1877.

**MORELAND, DAVID**, farmer, S. 21; P. O. Tipton; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 28, 1815; he lived there thirty years, and then went to Somerset Co., Penn., and lived eight years; he came to this county in 1853, and has been a resident here ever since; owns 360 acres. He married Miss Mary Reed March 2, 1847, a native of the same county; they have four sons and three daughters—Mary E., born Dec. 2, 1847; John, born Dec. 25, 1849; Frank, born Sept. 13, 1852; Edmund, born Jan. 4, 1855; Emma, born Sept. 13, 1857; Millard, born Aug. 13, 1861; Minnie A., born Jan. 16, 1864.

Moreland, E., far., S. 21; P. O. Tipton.

Moreland, G., far., S. 17; P. O. Tipton.

Moreland, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Tipton.

**NOLL, J.**, far. S. 5; P. O. Clarence.

**NEIMAN, M. L.**, farmer, S. 20; P. O. Tipton; was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., Aug. 15, 1831; came to Cedar Co. in 1862; lived in Tipton five years; owns 160 acres. Married Elizabeth Moreland, a native of Pennsylvania, Jan. 21, 1862; have one son and two daughters—Anna K., born Jan. 21, 1865; Franklin J., born Aug. 24, 1869; Adam, born April 3, 1871.

**PETERS, C.**, far., S. 10; P. O. Clarence.

Piatt, H., Jr., far., S. 22; P. O. Tipton.

Piatt, J. B., far., S. 27; P. O. Tipton.

**PIATT, RUSSELL**, farmer, S. 8; P. O. Tipton; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Nov. 26, 1850; came to this county April 5, 1861. Married Miss Ida Bunker March 2, 1876; born in Cedar Co., Iowa, Jan. 21, 1852. No family.

Podevils, Wm. F.

Pound, A. O., far., S. 23; P. O. Clarence.

**SAGER, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Tipton.

Sechler, A., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Clarence.

Sechler, H. P., far., S. 15; P. O. Clarence.

Sechler, R., laborer; P. O. Clarence.

Sheldon, F., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Tipton.

Slinker, Ira, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Tipton.

Slinker, Iras, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton.

Slinker, Isaac, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Tipton.

Siple, L. J., Sec. 9; P. O. Clarence.

Smith, J. A., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Tipton.

Smith, M., far., S. 12; P. O. Clarence.

**SNYDER, J. S.**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Shiloh; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 6th, 1818; came to Cedar County in 1855, and to this place, where he now lives, in 1866; owns 160 acres of land. Married Miss Harriet Hanson July 20, 1845; born in Franklin Co., Penn., Nov. 25, 1822. Was Justice of the Peace six years. Have four sons and one daughter—Simon H., born Sept. 22, 1848; Harriet A., June 12, 1851; James B., Aug. 30, 1856; William H., Nov. 30, 1858; Charles A., May 10, 1863.

Snyder, W. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Tipton.

**SOPER, GEO. W.**, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Tipton; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1831; came to Iowa in 1849, and to this county in 1854; owns eighty acres of land. He married Miss Tillitha Vanousdol March 15, 1855, a native of Ohio; have one son and one daughter—Hamilton, born Feb. 9, 1859; and Nancy B., Jan. 28, 1871. Served in Co. K, 35th I. V. I., three years and fifteen days; was in the battles of Vicksburg, Pleasant Hill, Nashville and Yellow Bayou, where he was severely wounded in the head by a Minnie ball.

**SPEAR, ALEXANDER**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Tipton; was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, March 4, 1845; emigrated to the United States and Philadelphia in May, 1854; lived there two years and four months; he came to this county in Sept. 1856; his farm contains 400 acres. Married Harriet E., daughter of Henry Fieldwilder, Dec. 20, 1870; she was born in this county Feb. 24, 1851; her father came in 1838; they have one son and one daughter; Ellen May, born Nov. 29, 1874; Forrest, July 10, 1877.

Spear, J., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Clarence.

Spear, R., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Tipton.

Spear, S., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Tipton.

Spear, Thomas A.

**SWARTZ, HENRY**, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Tipton; was born in Union Co., Penn., Jan. 21, 1829; came to this county in 1869. Married Eliza Koch, a native of Pennsylvania, Oct. 7, 1851; have four sons and one daughter—Ella F., born July 14, 1857; George P.,



May 24, 1859; William J., Dec. 6, 1861; Arthur L., Oct. 25, 1863; Burdette V., May 5, 1867. Mr. Swartz enlisted in Co. F., 10th Iowa Vet. Inf. Sept. 22, 1862; served eight months; was discharged May 16, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

**U**LRICH, CONRAD, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Tipton.

**W**ADDLE, G. W. farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Tipton.

Walters, H., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Tipton.

Walters, J. F., far., S. 33; P. O. Tipton.

**WARNER, JACOB A.**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Clarence; was born in Adams Co., Penn., Nov. 8, 1828; he lived there until about 23 years of age, and then went to Lancaster Co., Penn., where he remained about two years, and then went to Stark Co., Ohio, and remained there about two years, then came to this county, in 1855; owns 400 acres. He married Mary J., widow of

Joseph D. Denson, Jan. 29, 1857, a native of Pendleton Co., Ky.; her maiden name was Riddel; she came to this county in 1839; she drove a team of horses across the Wapsipinicon River, the water being so high she had to swim them, and landed on the opposite shore all right. They have one son and two daughters—Emma M., Henry J. and Clara J. Mrs W. has one son and three daughters—Annie C., Maggie E., Sarah F. and Zachariah, by her former marriage.

Wasser, J. S., laborer; P. O. Tipton.

Welty, H., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Clarence.

Welty, W., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Clarence.

Woods, J., renter, Sec. 18; P. O. Tipton.

**Y**OUNG, JOHN, renter; P. O. Tipton.

Young, Noah, renter; P. O. Tipton.

**Z**UCK, JOHN, County Surveyor, Sec. 15; P. O. Clarence.

## LINN TOWNSHIP.

**A**CHEY, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Allbaugh, Daniel, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Allbaugh, John, far.; Sec. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**ARMENTROUT, ALBRO**, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Mechanicsville. His father was Jacob Armentrout, who was born in Virginia in 1800. He came to this county in 1853, and died July 10, 1877. He married Miss Mary A. Henning in 1825; she was born in Virginia. He owned 207 acres of land in this county; left twelve children—Nancy, Allen, Annis, Amamilla, Amity, George, Abraham, Ansel, Albro, Catharine, Dallas, and Phillip. He held office of Justice of the Peace for many years.

Andre, A., far., S. 1; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**ANDRE, ANDREW**, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1829; came to this county in 1844; owns 189 acres of land; holds office of School Director; has sold pork dressed for \$1.50 per hundred. He married Miss Nancy Downing in 1853;

she was born in Indiana; has five children—Samuel, Abner, Amos, Melissa, and Lydia.

**ARBENGAST, SAMUEL**, farmer, S. 6; P. O. Lisbon; born in Ohio in 1836; came to this county in 1858; owns eighty acres of land; has held office of School Director. He married Miss Barbara Kamberling in 1859; she was born in Pennsylvania; has eight children—Melissa J., Samuel E., Elmer D., William E., Mary E., Barbara E., Cora A. and Alta M.

**B**ENNETT, M. L., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Bennett, T., far., S. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**BUCHANAN, ALEXANDER**, farmer and stock feeder, S. 13; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Cedar Co. in 1841; owns 500 acres. He married Miss Sarah C. Downing in 1871; she was born in Cedar Co.; has three children.

**C**OUNTS, RICHARD C., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**COLLINS, H. W.**, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Lisbon; born in Ohio in 1815;

came to this State in 1844 and to this county in 1877; has sold wheat for 25 cents per bushel, and pork for \$1.50 per cwt. dressed. He married Miss Julia Sattley in 1844; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill.; has seven children—Eliza M., Winfield S., Charles F., Morrison C., Oliva, Eva, and Abraham L.

**COUNTS, MORGAN**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1820; came to this county in November, 1852, owns 160 acres; has held offices of Town Trustee, Town Clerk, Assessor, and Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Hannah J. Corson in 1845; she was born in Ohio; has five children—Benjamin F., Wilson A., Mary E., Martha M., and Richard A.

**CRAWFORD, WILLIAM**, farmer, S. 9; P. O. Lisbon; born in Scotland July 12, 1840; came to this State in 1855, and settled in Johnson Co.; he came to this county in 1877; he owns 195 acres. He served three years in the 27th I. V. I., and was at the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Winchester, Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek, and many others of importance. He married Miss Bella Roberts in 1872; she was born in Pennsylvania; has two children—Robert C. and Lewellen C.

**DIXON JAMES**, far., S. 6; P. O. Lisbon.

**DANCE, JOHN**, farmer, S. 17; P. O. Lisbon; born in England, in 1823; came to this country in 1849, and settled in Ohio, and in 1852 came to this county; he owns ninety acres of land. Has held the offices of Constable and School Director. He enlisted in the 11th I. V. I., in the late war, and was wounded at Shiloh, and discharged on account of wounds. He afterward enlisted as Captain Co. K, 8th I. V. C., and was mustered out as 2d Major. The Adjutant General's report makes special mention of his capturing a rebel flag near Batesville, the motto of which was Independence or Death. He married Phoebe H. Hodson May 28, 1849; she was born in England; has two children—Mary E. and Franklin M.; lost two.

Downing, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**DOWNING, JOSEPH**, farmer, S. 3; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Virginia, 1820; removed with his parents to Indiana, in 1821, and lived there until his removal to this county in 1842; he owns 320 acres of land. Has held the offices of School Director and Supervisor. He married Miss Catherine Andre in 1845; she was born in Pennsylvania; he has five children—John, Sarah, Lydia, Odis and Daniel A; lost five.

**GABERT, WILLIAM**, farmer, S. 18; P. O. Lisbon.

**HAMMON, JACOB**, farmer, S. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Hammon, Phillip, far., S. 4; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Heller, George, far., S. 17; P. O. Lisbon.  
Heneks, E., far., S. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Heneks, Parker, far., S. 3; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Heneks, Wm., far., S. 3; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Horn, Geo., farm hand, S. 8; P. O. Lisbon.

**HUBLER, WM. L.**, farmer and carpenter, S. 14; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., in 1832; came to this county in 1877; owns eighty acres; he enlisted in the 173d Penn. V. I., in the late war. He married Miss Sarah Richert in 1867; she was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., in 1836; has eight children—Wm. Robert, Priscilla J., Morris, Lillie, Almira, Lizzie, George, Milton.

**HUEY, T. F.**, farmer, S. 8; P. O. Lisbon; born in Cedar County in 1844. He married Miss Helena Pfaff in 1865; has five children—William, Elizabeth, Ella, Frederick, Susan. His parents were among the early settlers of the county. His father, John Huey, died in September, 1865; his mother still survives. He had two brothers killed at the battle of Champion Hills, in the late war.

**JOHNSON, ROBT.**, far., S. 7; P. O. Lisbon.

**JOHNSTON, JOHN**, retired farmer, S. 7; P. O. Lisbon; born in Pennsylvania in 1820, and came to this county in Nov. 1847. He lived in

Ohio four years previous to his removal to this county; owns 165 acres of land. Has held offices of School Director, Town Trustee, Supervisor and Justice of the Peace. Enlisted in the 24th I. V. I. He married Miss Eliza Flack in 1844; she was born in Pennsylvania; has four children living—Robert, Martha J., Lucinda, Jacob; one son—Albert, died June 23, 1876.

**K**AMBELING, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lisbon.

**KAMBERLING, BENJAMIN** farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lisbon; born in Pennsylvania in 1833; came to this county in 1847; owns 109 acres. He married Rosanna Glancey in 1859; she was born in Missouri; she died in 1867. Dec. 25, 1867, he married Anna E. Nickham; she was born in Ohio; have two children by first marriage—Charles and Franklin; and one by second marriage—Mary Dora; lost one son—Edward.

Kohl, Fred., far., S. 6; P. O. Lisbon.

Kohl, Solomon, far., S. 6; P. O. Lisbon.

**L**AUBSCHIER, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Laubschier, Jacob, Sr.; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Laubschier, Wm., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**M**OFFIT, L. H., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**McCORMICK, J. A.**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1830; came to this county in 1856; owns 189½ acres. Has held office of School Director and School Treasurer. He married Miss Catharine A. Pauling in 1855; she was born in Pennsylvania; have eight children—Maggie M., Franklin P., Nancy J., Henrietta, Cyrus A., Harry, James L. and Samuel E.

**McKIBBEN, EZEKIEL**, deceased, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., and came to this county in 1851. He married Miss A. Armentrout in 1851; she was born in Richland Co., O. He died in October, 1867; left nine children—Mary, Isabelle, Anna S., Marion D., Nancy, Robert W., Ella, Alida A. and Ezekiel.

**McNEE, DUNCAN**, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Scotland in 1804; came to Canada in 1815,

and to this county in 1839, walking the entire distance; owns 260 acres of land. Nov. 20, 1833, he married Miss Catharine McIntyre, who was born in Scotland; have five children living—Marjory, John, Peter and Margaret; lost one daughter—Margaret.

**MASON, WM.**, deceased, was born in Dayton, O., April 29, 1800, and came to this county in 1836, and made a claim. Iowa at this time was a part of Wisconsin Territory, and he was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin. June 10, 1838, the Territory of Iowa was organized. Gov. Robert Lucas, the first governor, offered him the position of Sheriff, which he refused, and he recommended a person who was appointed. From 1838 to 1840, when there were so many bitter contests concerning the right of possession of the valuable land around Mason's Grove, he was, in almost every case, the arbiter, and none of his decisions were reversed by a higher court. It is related of him that it was no use, in any case, to quote law for his guidance, that he decided everything on its merits, as discerned by his eminent common sense, unhampered by any legal technicalities, and that his decisions were never complained of or reversed. After the organization of the State, he was for a long time County Commissioner, and held other important and responsible offices, and discharged his duties so faithfully that no blame was ever attached to him. He married Mary Morgan in 1820, who was born in Jonesboro, Tenn. He died in 1869; left one son—J. B. Mason.

**MILLER, J. M.**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in this county Nov. 19, 1853; owns eighty acres of land. He married Miss F. A. Johnson Dec. 28, 1875; she was born in Cedar Co.; have one child—Lydia A.

**MOFFIT, ALEX.**, farmer, stock raiser and stock feeder, Sec. 6; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ireland in 1827; came to this county Nov. 20, 1840; owns 960 acres. Has held offices of School Director and Supervisor, and was a member of 16th Iowa General Assembly. He married Miss Martha Poteet in 1859; she was born in Butler Co., O.; have six children—John T., Cassius



C., William A., Albert H., Edwin B. and Mary L.

Moffitt, M. H., far., S. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**MOFFIT, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Penn., Nov. 19, 1813; came to this county Oct. 15, 1853; he lived in Richland Co., Ohio previous to his removal to this county; owns 262 acres; has held office of School Director. He married Miss Jane Shields in 1838; she was born in Pennsylvania; has five children—John, Harriet A., Samuel H., William H., Elizabeth J.; lost three.

**PEAFF, PETER**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**PARK, JOHN B.**, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in this county in January, 1849. His father, Geo. W. Park, was born in Ohio and came to this county at an early day. He married Miss Maria Brunton, who was born in Pennsylvania; he died Dec. 28, 1873. He left an estate of 320 acres; had three children—John, Enos, and George.

**PARSONS, B.**, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Ohio in 1815; came to this county in 1847; owns 405 acres. Has held office of School Director and Justice of the Peace for many years; has paid 10 cents per bushel for carting wheat to Muscatine that he has sold for 31 cents per bushel. He married Miss Harriet Mason in 1836; she was born in Ohio; has six children—Andrew, William, Dixon M., Melinda, Joseph and Harriet; Dixon M. enlisted in the 13th I. V. I. and served until the close of the war.

**PAFF, ABRAHAM, JR.**, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Lisbon; born in Ohio in 1845, and came to this county with his parents when young; owns ninety-one acres of land. He married Miss Lizzie Richards in 1869; she was born in Cedar County; has two children—Addie and Millie.

**RHOADS, C.**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**RATE, JOHN S.**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in London, England in 1834; came to this State in 1840. owns 147 acres. Has held office of School Director. He married Miss Eliza M. Collins in 1866; she was born

in Johnson County; has three children—Horace W., John E. and George F.

**RATE, W. A.**, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in England in 1821; came to this country in 1840; he lived in Pennsylvania three years previous to his coming to this State. Holds office of Assessor and Secretary of School Board. Owns 220 acres of land in this county. Has sold dressed pork for \$1.50 per cwt, and good wheat at 30 cents per bushel. He married Miss Margaret Detto in 1850; she was born in Germany; has nine children living—Lavina, Jane, Lena, William, Addie, Esther, Maggie, Cora and Frederick; lost two.

Rhoads, S. C., far., S. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Rice, D., far., S. 14; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Richards, D., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Lisbon.

Richards, F., retired far., Sec. 8; P. O. Lisbon.

**RICHARDS, F. H.**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in England in 1834; came to this county in 1840; he has lived on the frontier thirteen years in Oregon, Utah and Montana. He married Miss Elizabeth Heller in 1878; she was born in Iowa.

Richard, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Richard, J. J., far., S. 10; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Risler, Wm., far., S. 18; P. O. Lisbon.

**SAILOR, ELIAS**, far., S. 18; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Stark, A., far., S. 5; P. O. Lisbon.

**STATLER, C.**, farmer and stock raiser, S. 12; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1830; came to this county in 1854; owns 258 acres. Has served as School Director. He married Miss S. Parker in 1858; she was born in Ohio; has five children—William H., Emma May, George C., Charles and Ida; lost four sons.

Sutton, M., far., S. 17.

**TREICHLER, O.**, far., S. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**TREICHLER, ABRAHAM**, farmer, S. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Pennsylvania in 1814; came to this county in 1866; owns 120 acres. He married Miss Margaret Miller in 1843; she was born in Pennsylvania;

has eight children living—James M., Samuel H., Oliver, Daniel, Wm. Newton, John P., Harvey and Marian; lost one daughter.

Treichler, D., far., S. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Treichler, J. M., far., S. 8; P. O. Lisbon.

Treichler, S. H., blacksmith, S. 9; P. O. Mechanicsville.

Tyson, D., retired far., S. 6; P. O. Lisbon.

Tyson, David, far., S. 6; P. O. Lisbon.

**U**MSTEAD, M. J., far., S. 5; P. O. Lisbon.

**W**ALLICK, W. S., far., S. 16; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

**WALLICK, F. K.**, far., S. 16; P. O. Cedar Bluff; born in Pennsylvania in 1830; came to this county in 1858; owns 390 acres. Has held the office of School Director. He married Miss Mary P. McGrew in 1851; she was born in Ohio; has eight children—Marshall C., Winfield S., Edgar G., Elmer F., Emma J., Eva M., Artie A., Alta M.; lost three.

**WALLICK, MARSHALL C.**, farmer, S. 15; P. O. Cedar Bluff;

born in Ohio in 1853; came to this county in 1858. Married Emma J. Craighead in 1875; she was born in Ohio; has two children—Myrtle T. and a baby.

Wentzel, H., Sr., far., S. 14; P. O. Cedar Bluff.

Wickham, A., far., S. 7; P. O. Lisbon.

Wickham, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Lisbon.

Wickham, S., far., S. 7; P. O. Lisbon.

Wilson, H. C., far., S. 7; P. O. Lisbon.

Woodrough, D. D., far., S. 14; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**Y**OUNG, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**Z**AVETG, A. M., carpenter and farmer, S. 7; P. O. Lisbon.

Zerbe, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Mechanicsville.

**ZOLLARS, DAVID**, farmer, S. 16; P. O. Mechanicsville; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, April 10, 1839; rents 160 acres of F. Richards. Married Miss Mary Albaugh Aug. 19, 1859; she was born in Ohio; has six children—Parley, Alva, John, Oscar, Melvin, and a baby; lost one.

## SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

**A**RBLE, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Wilton.

Ayres, B., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Wilton.

Ayres, D., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Wilton.

Ayres, L., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Wilton.

**B**ARBER, L. F., far.; P. O. Wilton.

Blood, M. V. S., far.; P. O. Wilton.

Bowers, C. F., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Butz, John, far.; P. O. Wilton.

Boydenson, M. A. & Lawrenda, farmers, Sec. 25; P. O. Wilton.

**C**OSEBUR, JONATHAN, farmer, S. 23; P. O. Wilton.

**D**ENKMAN, B., MRS., farming, Sec. 14; P. O. Wilton.

Dotson, A., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Wilton.

Dotson, Wm, far.; P. O. Wilton.

Dout, Geo., far.; P. O. Wilton.

Dout, P., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Wilton.

Doubbliss, I., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Wilton.

Dout, Victor, far., S. 22; P. O. Wilton.

Duffa, Henry, far.; P. O. Wilton.

Drummeyer, H. F., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Wilton.

**E**BEREST, BENJ., farmer, S. 36; P. O. Wilton.

Edge, F., far., S. 4; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Egley, L., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Wilton.

Eutsler, J., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Wilton.

Evans, Ellen, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Wilton.

Evans, John, far.; P. O. Wilton.

Evans, Samuel, far.; P. O. Wilton.

**F**ISHBURNE, THOMAS, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Wilton.

Fliss, T., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Wilton.

**FULWIDER, A.**, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Pleasant Hill; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in West Virginia in 1830; came to Iowa in 1839. Married Margaret Ridenour in 1845; she was born in Ohio in 1832; have eight children—Sarah E., Cyrus B., Mary M., Anna E., Wilmina, Margaret M., Martha and Hattie E. En-

listed in Co. K, 35th I. V. I., in 1862, and was discharged in 1865. Democrat.

**FURST, THOMAS**, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sugar Creek Mills; owns 179 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Center Co., Penn., in 1817; came to Iowa in 1866, and located in Farmington Tp., Cedar Co.; removed to his present farm in 1868. Married Amanda D. Pellman in 1842; she was born in Union Co., Penn., in 1821, and died in April, 1876; have five children C. P., T. I., Anna E., Lizzie W. and O. J. Mr. F. has held the office of Town Trustee. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

**GRANDER, JOHN**, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Wilton.

**GATES, L. M.**, farmer and clergyman in United Brethren Church, Sec. 25; P. O. Wilton; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre; born in Cambria Co., Penn., in 1845; came to Iowa in 1869; removed to his present farm in 1874. Married D. Smiley in 1869; she was born in Clearfield Co., Penn., in 1847; have two children—Jennie M. and Etta G.; have lost two—Franklin and Ida B. Republican.

Greiner, Carl, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Wilton.  
Grubbs, S., far., P. O. Pleasant Hill.

**HAIN, ROBT.**, far., S. 15; P. O. Wilton.

Hartson, S., far.; S. 23; P. O. Wilton.

Hiller, Michael, far.; P. O. Wilton.

Hines, Jacob, far.; P. O. Wilton.

**HINKHOUSE, FREDERICK** farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wilton; born in Germany in 1800; came to America in 1842 and to Iowa in 1853, and located on his present farm. Married Anna Hunick in 1845; she was born in Prussia in 1826; have eight children—Alicie C., Rufus W., Ellen L., John F., Mary Jane, Emma V., Simon Peter and Aaron M. Mr. H. has been School Director and held other town offices. Are members of the Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

Hinkhouse, R., far., S. 15; P. O. Wilton.  
Honk, Gabriel, far.; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

**HUNICK, F. W.**, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Wilton; owns 205 acres land valued at \$40 per acre; born in Prussia in 1830; came to America in 1840, and to Iowa in 1853, and in 1857 located on

his present farm. Married Catherine Myers in 1866; she was born in Kerr Co., Ohio in 1845; have five children—Jane, George, John, Charley and Emma. Are members of Lutheran Church; Democrat.

**JAQUA, ELMER**, contractor of stone quarry; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Jenkins, G. N., clergyman; P. O. Wilton.

**JENNINGS, JOSEPH**, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Wilton; owns 124 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1818; came to Iowa in 1853 and located in Cedar Co. Married Rebecca Kester in 1854; she was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1834; have four children living—Jos. Jr., Eva L., Wm. S. and Theodore; has one child by a former marriage—Martha A. Jerome died at the age of 5 years. Republican.

**JOHNSTON, GILBERT**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Pleasant Hill; born in Scotland in 1821; came to America in 1840, and located on his present farm. Married Catherine Rice in 1852; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1830; nine children—Emma, Wm. H., George, Elizabeth, Margaret, Thomas, Elmira, Minervia, one infant. Mr. J. has been Justice about twenty years. Are members of the U. B. Church.

**KARNS, JEREMIAH**, farmer, Sec. P. O. Wilton.

**KAUFMANN, ANDREW**, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sugar Creek Mills; owns 440 acres land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Prussia in 1828; came to America in 1847, and located the same year on his present farm. Married Rosa Ruehti in 1853; she was born in Switzerland in 1833; have six children—Andrew, Rosa, Jane, John, Mena and Sarah; lost two—Rosa and Wm.; are members of Lutheran Church.

**KAUFMANN, HENRY**, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sugar Creek Mills; owns 970 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Prussia in 1823; came to America in 1847, and located in Cedar Co., Iowa. Married Christina Miller in 1855; she was born in Prussia in 1833; have three children—Henry, Fred and Charley. Members of the M. E. Church. Republican.



**KING, CHRISTIAN**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Wilton; owns 260 acres land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Germany in 1812; came to America in 1833, and to Iowa in 1847, and located on his present farm. Married Catherine Rowe in 1836; she was born in Perry Co., Penn. in 1812; have seven children—Sarah, John, William, Mary, Lucy Ann, Cassie and Emma. Are members of M. E. Church.

Kirchoffer, A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Wilton.

**KISER, ISAAC**, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Wilton; owns 319 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Page Co., Va., in 1825; came to Iowa in 1849, and located in Sugar Creek. Married Caroline Huniek in 1854; she was born in Germany in 1834; have six children—William, Charles, Aaron, Alice, Jacob and Isaac N. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

**KISER, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Wilton; owns 125 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Page Co., Va., in 1840; came to Iowa in 1849. Married Mary Ann Port in 1862; she was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1839; have four children—Charles A., Christina I., Louis C. and Catherine M. Are members of Presbyterian Church.

**L**ANCAMP, J. B., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

**LEECH, JAMES H.**, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sugar Creek Mills; owns 375 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Dec. 3, 1817; came to Iowa in 1846, and located on his present farm in 1849. Married Mary E. McCroskey in 1849; she was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., in 1829, and died in 1868; have five children—Christianna I., Jane E., Mary A., Martha M. and Charley F.; married again in 1870 to Mary E. Evans; she was born in Sugar Creek Tp., Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1842; have three children—John B., James H. and William J. Mr. Leech was the first County Clerk elected in Cedar Co.; was appointed Judge of Probate for a short term.

Lewis, J. S., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Wilton.

Lindsey, C. L., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Wilton.

Lower, J., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Wilton.

**M**AROLF, FREDERICK, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Wilton.

Miller, J. B., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

**MILLER, M. G.**, retired, Sec. 16; P. O. Pleasant Hill; owns 151 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in York Co., Penn., in 1811; came to Iowa in 1851, and located on his present farm in 1853. Married Elizabeth Rider in 1834; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1811; have seven children—J. R., J. B., Geo. W., J. J., Wireman, Edmund, M. H. Margaret died at the age of 34 years, and W. O. at the age of 21, from wounds received at the battle of Winchester. Mr. M. has been County Surveyor for about sixteen years. Members of the United Brethren Church; Republican.

Miller, M. H., far.; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

**N**AUMAN, JACOB R., farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

**P**ORT, THEODORE, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wilton.

**PORT, NICHOLAS**, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Wilton; owns 270 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Germany in 1813; came to America in 1833; removed to his present farm in Sugar Creek in 1856. Married Catherine Bueh in 1838; she was born in Germany in 1817; have five children—Theodore, Charles F., Mary, Charlotte Flora. Augustus enlisted Co. D, 11th Regt. I. V. I., and came home and died in 1862; Adolphus died at the age of 26; Mr. P. has been County Commissioner one year. Member of Presbyterian Church. Democrat.

**R**EBBIEN, EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Rice, Margaret, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Ridenour, N., far., S. 9; P. O. Rochester.

Ridenour, W., far., P. O. Wilton.

**RIDENOUR, W. D.**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Wilton; owns fifty-eight acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Sugar Creek Tp., Cedar Co., Iowa in 1853; removed to his present farm in 1867. Married Mary Turner; she was born in Cedar County in 1853; have two children—Martha S. and Ruth H. Members of M. E. Church.

Rohrick, W., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Wilton.

Russell, J. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Wilton.

**SCOTT, C. T.**, farmer, Sec. 16 ; P. O. Wilton.

Scott, J. R., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Scott, J. G., far.; P. O. Wilton.

Scott, R. G., S. 15 ; P. O. Wilton.

Smith, C., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Wilton.

Smith, Wm., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Stegaman, E., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Sterrett, H., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Sterrett, G. H., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Sterrett, Wm., far., S. 16 ; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

**VANESS, C. H.**, far., S. 1 ; P. O. Wilton.

Walton, A., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Wilton.

Walton, J. R., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Wilton.

Watson, I. M., far.; P. O. Wilton.

**WEAVER, JOHN W.**, farmer, S. 13 ; P. O. Wilton; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Maryland in 1841; came to Iowa in 1864, and located in Sugar Creek. Married Margaret Kiser in 1868; she was born in Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1852; have three children—Carrie, Margaret and Franklin. Mr. Weaver has been Constable, and held other offices. Republican.

**WEED, D. C.**, farmer, S. 33 ; P. O. Sugar Creek Mills; owns 119 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1816; came to Iowa in 1853, and located on his present farm. Married Rebecca Neafie in 1843; she was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1819; have five children—Charles N., Egbert L., Ella M., Tompkins B., and Arthur. Mr. W. has held the office of Town Clerk and Assessor; are members of the Congregational Church.

**WENKE, EDWARD**, farmer, S. 36 ; P. O. Wilton; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Germany in 1843; came to America in 1866, and located in Durant; removed

to his present farm in 1876. Married Mary Lodge in 1875; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1837.

Member of the Lutheran Church.

Whitmer, Eli, far., S. 6 ; P. O. Wilton.

Whitmer, J., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

Whitmer, J. A., far., P. O. Wilton.

**WHITMER, JOSIAH**, farmer, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Pleasant Hill; owns 320 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1830; came to Iowa in 1849, and located in Sugar Creek. Married Mary J. Ocheltree in 1859; she was born in Ohio in 1839; have seven children—Morris, George, Andrew, Gibson, Maggie, William and Effie M.

Whitmer, J., far., Sec. 3 ; P. O. Wilton.

**WHITMER, PETER**, far., S. 2 ; P. O. Pleasant Hill; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1835; came to Iowa in 1849. Married Mary Garber in 1858; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1838; have six children—Ella, McClellus, Susan, Moses, Catherine and James. Are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Wilford, Oliver, farmer; P. O. Rochester

Wildison, W., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Wilton.

Witmer, J. W., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Wilton.

**WITMER, M. G.**, farmer; Sec. 25 ; P. O. Wilton; owns 200 acres of land in Inland Tp., valued at \$45 per acre; born in Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1833; came to Iowa in 1865 and located in Inland Tp. Married Elizabeth Beard in 1858; she was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1835; have four children—Joel W., Charles A., Mary B., and an infant; have lost three children—George, William and Lizzie. Member of the Reform Church. Wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. Democrat.

Wood, D. C., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Wilton.

## ROCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

**A**DAMS, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Moscow.

Adams, Geo. B., far.; P. O. Moscow.

Anderson, Abdigal, farmer, Sec. 1 ; P. O. Rochester.

Andrus, H. H., far.; P. O. Tipton.

Ausley, J., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Tipton.

Atkins, L. P., physician, Rochester.

**B**AGG, DANIEL, restaurant, Rochester.

Bagg, Polly, restaurant, Rochester.

**BAILEY, GIDEON**, farmer and breeder of Poland-China hogs ; P. O. Tipton ; owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre ; born in Columbiana Co., O., in 1838 ; came to Iowa in 1851 and located on his present farm. Married Jennie M. Thayer in 1860 ; she was born in N. Y., in 1845 ; have four children—Ellsworth G., Laura L., Noah E. and George F. Republican.

Bailey, H. M., farmer, Sec. 31 ; P. O. Rochester.

Bair, A., Postmaster and druggist, Rochester.

Bair, C. F., farmer, P. O. Rochester.

**BAKER, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 20 ; P. O. Moscow ; owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre ; born in Pickaway Co., O., in 1822, came to Iowa in 1836. Married Sarah Howes ; she was born in Edgar Co., Ill., in 1828 ; have eight children—Jasper T., McNathan, Matilda, William M., S. Elizabeth, Anna Belle, Francis M. and Emma J. Democrat.

**BAKER, WM.**, farmer, Sec. 18 ; P. O. Moscow ; owns 700 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre ; born in Pickaway Co., O., in 1819 ; came to Iowa in 1836, and located in Rochester Township, Cedar Co. ; removed to his present farm in 1863 ; was in the mercantile business in Rochester for about fourteen years. Married Belinda Linsey in 1850 ; she was born in Hamilton Co., O., in 1833 ; have four children—William, Ida May, Curtis and Grant ; had two children by former marriage—James P. and Welcome M. Mr. B. has held different offices in the township, and has been Deputy Sheriff of the county. Republican.

Baker, Wm., M., farmer, Sec. 18 ; P. O. Moscow.

**BARCLAY, THOMAS**, farmer, Sec. 5 ; P. O. Tipton ; owns 186 acres land, valued at \$40 per acre ; born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1835 ; came to Iowa in 1853. Married Mary Looney in 1868 ; she was born in Butler Co., O., in 1831. Mr. B. has five children

by a former marriage—Delina, Joseph, Oretta, John and Thomas ; Mrs. B. has two by a former marriage—Anna and Frank. Is a member of M. E. Church ; Republican.

Bates, Mary J., Sec. 1 ; P. O. Rochester. Billups, J., far., Sec. 32 ; P. O. Moscow. Billups, W. O., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Moscow. Blackmer, A. C., farmer, Sec. 2 ; P. O. Rochester.

Breen, Thos., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Moscow. Britton, F. L., farmer, Sec. 17 ; P. O. Rochester.

**C**ORLILE, A. B., farmer, Sec. 27 ; P. O. Tipton.

Cary, Leander, laborer ; P. O. Rochester. Cary, Edward, farmer, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Rochester.

**CLINE, JONATHAN**, farmer, Sec. 7 ; P. O. Rochester ; owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre ; born in Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1844 ; his parents came to Iowa in 1839, and located on the same farm that Mr. Cline now owns. His father, Abraham Cline, was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and married Lydia Sharp in 1829 ; she was born in Maryland in 1808. Have three children—Nancy, Elizabeth and Jonathan ; Angelina died at the age of 21 years. Mr. Jonathan Cline has been Town Clerk, and held other town offices. Republican.

Cooley, George, far. ; P. O. Rochester.

Cromer, Geo., farmer, S. 29 ; P. O. Moscow. Comstock, Charles, lab. ; P. O. Rochester.

**D**ICKEY, D. A., far. ; P. O. Moscow.

Dickey, George, farmer ; P. O. Moscow.

Duncan, James, farmer, P. O. Tipton.

**DRAKE, MARION**, carpenter, S. 32 ; P. O. Moscow ; born in Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1848. His father, William Drake, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., in 1827, and died in 1855. Married Drusilla Rizley, in 1847 ; she was born in Indiana, in 1827 ; had four children—Marion, Samantha, Samuel, and William D. Mrs. Drake was married again in 1860, to Michael Carpenter ; he was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1829. They have two children—John M. and Mertie L. Are members of Christ Church.

Drake, Samuel, far, S. 32 ; P. O. Rochester.



Drake, Samantha, S. 32; P. O. Moscow.  
 Drake, Wm. D., far., S. 32; P. O. Moscow.  
 Duncan, D. S., farmer; P. O. Moscow.

**EDGINTON, JANE**; P. O. Rochester.

Edward, S. H., far., S. 8; P. O. Pleasant Hill.

**ELNEFIELD, JOHN**, wagon maker; P. O. Rochester.

Foreman, C., far., S. 6; P. O. Rochester.

Frain, G., capitalist, S. 12; P. O. Rochester.

**FULWIDER, JAMES H.**, farmer, S. 32; P. O. Tipton; owns 360 acres land, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Green Brier Co., Va., 1832; came to Iowa in 1839. Married M. E. Barclay in 1861; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1842; have three children—Eliza E., Johnny B., and Howard A. Mr. F. has held different offices in the township. Democrat.

**GANO, WM. S.**, farmer; P. O. Inland.

Gaskell, S. N., far.; P. O. Moscow.

Gritton, L., far.; P. O. Rochester.

**GRIMM, WM. C.**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Rochester; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1833; came to Iowa in 1866. Married Elizabeth Pletscher in 1857; she was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1831; have one child—Mausuetus, born in 1858. Mr. G. enlisted in 1862, in the 31st I. V. I., and was discharged in 1865; was in all the battles that regiment participated in. Rents his farm of Michael Pletscher, his father-in-law, who owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; came to Iowa in 1852. He married Susana Spadt in 1826; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1806; Mr. P. was born in Center Co., Penn., in 1802; have four children—Anna, Elizabeth, Amos and Isaac. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

**HAMS, E.**, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Moscow.

Hains, T., far., P. O. Moscow.

**HARDMAN, HENRY**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Pleasant Hill; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Harrison Co., Va., in 1801; came to Iowa in 1836, and located on his present farm. Married Mary Searl in 1821; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1803; have four children living—Cain, Sarah, Silas and Saman-

tha. Was married again to Mary Perkey, in 1873; she was born in Virginia in 1841; she had four children—Sarah Jane, W. H., James and Maria. Mr. H. was one of the first settlers of Cedar Co.; took the Government census of the county in 1840, and assessed the county in 1847; has held the office of Justice of the Peace twenty years. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Hankins, George.

Hardman, Silas, farmer and carpenter; P. O. Rochester.

Hardman, Sarah A.; P. O. Rochester.

Horn, Jas. B., Sec. 35; P. O. Tipton.

Horn, John W., far.; P. O. Rochester and Tipton.

Heffner, John, far., S. 31; P. O. Moscow.

**HENDERSON, DANIEL**, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Moscow; owns 309 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Pike Co., Ohio, in 1821; came to Iowa in 1840; removed to his present farm in 1853. Married Hannah Wilson in 1841; she was born in Warren Co., Ind., in 1823; have eight children—Amanda M., Harriet M., S. J., D. W., Abbie J., Alice, John D. and Ida L. Are members of the Christian Church; Republican.

Henderson, D. W., farmer; P. O. Moscow.

Highly, Thos., far., S. 6; P. O. Rochester.

**HORN, H. C.**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Tipton; owns 350 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1822; came to Iowa in 1852 and located in Rochester Township. Married Ann M. Barriek in 1844; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1823; have eight children—Mary J., William, Amanda, John, James B., Emma B., Ann E. and Charley. Are members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Harm, W. F., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Tipton.

Howe, F. H., farmer; P. O. Moscow

Howe, Nathan, farmer; P. O. Rochester.

Howe, Orlando, far.; P. O. Rochester.

**INGRAM, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Rochester.

**JEFFERS, JOHN**, farmer; P. O. Tipton.

**JENNINGS, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Moscow; owns 299 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1829;

came to Iowa in 1852, and located on his present farm. Married Almira Barnard in 1850; she was born in Washington Co., Indiana, in 1832; have eight children—Melissa L., Sophrona, Eunice A., Helena, John Francis, Minnie, Arthur E. and Elizabeth; lost two—Levi Orvis, at the age of 12 years, and one in infancy. Mr. J. has been Justice of the Peace two years and held all the different town offices. Is a clergyman in the Church of Christ.

**K**ERTER, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Rochester.

Kester, Len., farmer, S. 26; P. O. Rochester.

**L**INCOLN, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Rochester.

Lincoln, John E., farmer; P. O. Rochester.

Lowderman, Jonathan, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Rochester.

Lowderman, Wm., far.; S. 7; P. O. Rochester.

**M**cCLARREN, DUNCAN, laborer; P. O. Rochester.

Marquott, Jacob, far.; S. 25; P. O. Tipton.

Mathews, Daniel J., far.; P. O. Moscow.

**MATHEWS, THOMAS E.**, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Tipton, owns 285 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Virginia in 1814; came to Iowa in 1838, and located in Cedar Co. Married Nancy Hill in 1845; she was born in Pocahontas Co., Va., in 1827; have eight children—Elizabeth, Josephine, Charley, Emma, Augusta, Thomas, Isaac, George W.; lost four—Mason and Margaret and two in infancy. Members of the Methodist Church.

Melson, N. F., far., S. 34; P. O. Rochester.

Mitchell, John N., lime burner and farmer, S. 26; P. O. Tipton.

Morton, Richard, far.; P. O. Rochester.

**MOORE, PATRICK L.**, farmer, S. 32; P. O. Sugar Creek; owns 220 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Ireland in 1822; came to America in 1844; removed to his present farm in 1863. Married Drusilla Rhodes in 1861; she was born in Warren Co., O., in 1834; have one child by adoption—Hannah Eliza. Mr. Moore enlisted in 1861 in the 18th Ohio V. I.; was in the battle of Bull Run; enlisted again in 1862, in the gun-boat service.

Mushmaker, George, far., S. 25; P. O. Macon.

Munn, Silas, far; P. O. Tipton.

Munn, Phœba A., far., S. 25; P. O. Tipton.

**N**ILES, ELISHA, farmer; P. O. Rochester.

**O**'HARRY, JAMES, farmer, S. 25; P. O. Rochester.

**P**EDED, WILLIAM, farmer, S. 2; P. O. Rochester.

Pliteher, M., farmer, S. 31; P. O. Rochester.

Porter, John J., far.; P. O. Rochester.

Pratt, Joseph, farmer, S. 17; P. O. Moscow.

**R**IDENOUR, J. A., farmer; P. O. Rochester.

**RIDENOUR, J. B.**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Rochester; owns fifty-seven acres land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Maryland in 1828; came to Iowa in 1843 with his parents; located on his present farm in 1873; has been married three times—to Elizabeth Fulwider, and had two children, Malvin and Amanda—and to Mary Ann Fulwider and had two children—George and Eva—and to Ann Beatty and had three children—Earnest, William and Aliee. Members of Reformed Church; Republican.

**RIDENOUR, JOHN D.**, farmer, S. 6; P. O. Rochester; owns 160 acres land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Green County, Ohio, in 1835; came to Iowa in 1843. Married Sarah C. Kester in 1860; she was born in Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio, in 1841; they have seven children—John D., Sarah E., Charles H., Chester S., Florence A. and Theodore Hayes. Members of the United Brethren Church. Republican.

**RIDENOUR, N. A.**, farmer, S. 7; P. O. Rochester; owns 285 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; born in Maryland in 1826; came to Iowa in 1843, and located with his parents in Rochester Tp., Cedar Co.; removed to his present farm in 1855. Married Nancy Cline in 1849; she was born in Ohio in 1831; have four children—Angelina, Cornelius, Daniel and Luke. Has held different township offices.

Riffenburg, L., farmer, S. 12; P. O. Rochester.

Rochlots, John N., Sec. 36.

**ROSS, JOHN B.**, farmer, S. 31; P. O. Tipton; owns 174 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1800; came to Iowa in 1857, and located on his present farm. Married Sarah Ann Kirkpatrick in 1851; she was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1825; have three children—Sarah J., J. O., Agnes M.; has held different town offices; members of Presbyterian Church; Republican.

**SCHAFFENET, J. F.**, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Moscow.

Scott, H. G., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Rochester.

Sheets, Adam, far.: P. O. Rochester.

Sheets, Henry, farmer; P. O. Rochester.

**SIMMERMAKER, PHILIP**, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Tipton; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Germany in 1811; came to America in 1834, and located in Iowa on his present farm, in 1854. Married Anna M. Beech in 1837; she was born in Germany in 1821; have two children—George and Samuel; lost one—Elizabeth, died at the age of 29 years; have an adopted daughter—Margaret. Are members of the Reformed Church; Democrat.

Slater J. N., farmer; P. O. Moscow.

Slater, Isaac, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Moscow.

Slater, James, far., S. 19; P. O. Moscow.

Slater, James J., far., S. 19; P. O. Moscow.

Spencer, H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Rochester.

Spiger, J. L. & J. M., fars, Sec. 7; P. O. Rochester.

Smith, J. N., farmer; P. O. Rochester.

Smitt, Wm., farmer; P. O. Rochester.

Swisher, Wm., farmer; P. O. Rochester.

Snab, Samuel, cooper; Rochester.

Story, N., far., S. 29; P. O. Tipton.

Summenaker, George, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Tipton.

Summenaker, Philip, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Tipton.

Summenaker, S., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Tipton.

**WALKER, A. H.**, carpenter, P. O. Rochester.

**WALTERS, NOAH**, farmer; P. O. Rochester; owns 90 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1819; came to Iowa in 1845, and located in Rochester and engaged in the business of blacksmithing. Married Elizabeth Vandolah in 1845; she was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1819; have three children—Indiana, Martha Ellen and Mary Ester. Mr. W. has held different town offices; Republican.

Whitcomb, Argo Emma; P. O. Rochester.

**WILSON, ANDREW**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Rochester; owns 311 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1823; came to Iowa in 1839. Married Elizabeth Lauderman in 1843; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1822; have six children—William H., S. J., George W., Ellen, Preda, Anna Belle; located on his present farm in 1843; was one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. W. was Township Assessor seven years; Democrat.

Wilson, I. J., farmer; P. O. Rochester.

Wilson, J. M., farmer; P. O. Rochester.

Wilson, W. H., far., P. O. Rochester.

**WISE, OWEN**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Rochester; owns 137 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1839. His father, Henry Wise, was among the early settlers of Cedar Co.; came to Iowa in 1839. Married Catherine Barnard in 1862; she was born in Indiana in 1840; have six children—Martin W., James E., Wilber H., Hubert H., Lenora B., Juliet. Republican.

Walcott, Samuel, grocer, Rochester.

Weaver, Emanuel, saloon, Rochester.

Wood, J. C., farmer; P. O. Rochester.

Wood, J. D., far., S. 7; P. O. Rochester.

Wright, Horace, grocer; Rochester.

**ZERBY, ALBERT**, farmer; P. O. Rochester.



## LOUDEN VILLAGE.

**A** LLEN, J. D., butcher.

Assmusen, F. R., teacher.

**B** ARKALEW, C. O., dealer in butter and eggs.

**BAIRD, D. W.**, Postmaster and dealer in groceries, books, stationery, tobacco, cigars, &c.; was born in Center Co., Penn., Jan. 17, 1826; he came to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1857, and to this county in October, 1858. Has been Postmaster since Nov. 22, 1861; was Treasurer of this town two terms; Justice of the Peace five years. He married Miss Ella A. Pottarff Oct. 1, 1860, a native of Clearfield Co., Penn.; they have one son and one daughter—Charley H., born Feb. 24, 1865; Lillie May, born July 20, 1875.

**BANKS, M. L.**, merchant, dealer in dry goods and general merchandise; was born in Danbury, Conn., Sept. 16, 1839; he came to this county March 1, 1860, and located in Loudon, and been engaged in the above business fourteen years. He married Miss Annie Oakley, a native of Reading, Conn.; have one son and two daughters—Sarah, William and Joseph. Was Township Trustee a number of years, and member of the School Board six years.

Bauchhouse, Henry, blacksmith.

Beetle, Ed., railroad laborer.

Bennett, Charles, farmer.

**BENNETT, V. A.**, was born in the town of Lock, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 2, 1808; he lived there until 1845; he then moved to Boone Co., Ill., where he lived until 1851, and then removed to Jones Co., Iowa; lived there until 1860, and then came to Loudon, where he has since resided. In 1830, he married Miss Polley Ralph, a native of Livingston Co., N. Y.; she died in December, 1859. He married again to Mrs. Frances B. Page Aug. 9, 1862, a native of Sussex Co., N. J.; he had eight children by first wife, four sons and four daughters—Sylvester, Meranda, Matilda, Charles, Julia, Ellen, Edward and Edson, twins; Edward and Edson served in the late rebellion; Edson

died at Vicksburg and Edward died shortly after returning home. Mrs. Bennett has six children by her former marriage, two sons and four daughters—L. K., Anelilueia, Loraine, Scott, Julia and Elizabeth, and lost one son in the late rebellion, shot at Lookout Mountain. Mr. B. has been Mayor of Loudon two terms, Justice of the Peace two terms in Jones County.

Bennett, Wm., merchant.

Benson, Charles, retired.

Belter, Henry, harness maker.

Bleyer, A. S., jeweler.

Bramer, Henry, Ger. Lutheran minister.

Brandt, Peter, peddler.

Bruns, Wm. H., prop. St. Cloud Hotel.

Burton, Merritt, laborer.

**C** ALDWELL, A., laborer.

Claus, Vass, drayman.

Claus, Wm., laborer.

Clayton, John, laborer.

Cook, Wm., carpenter.

Cooley, Frank, engineer.

Casper, John.

Coors, Peter, laborer.

Crandall, Melvin, livery stable.

Cutler, C. T., station agent.

**D** EAMER, WM., carpenter.

Dugan, Curtin, laborer.

**DUGAN, ELIZABETH,**

**MRS.**, widow of Lieut. W. M.

Dugan, who was born in Pennsylvania; he came to Loudon in the Fall of 1857. In 1862, Mr. D. enlisted in Co. K, 35th I. V. I., and was chosen First Lieutenant; he was wounded near Gettysburg and again at the battle of Pleasant Hill, from which he died May 11, 1864. Mrs. D.'s maiden name was Irwin, a native of Clearfield Co., Penn. Married Sept. 10, 1850; he left a family of two sons and two daughters—Gertrude O., Gerald I., Andrew C. and Ella P.

Dugan, Iron, musician.

Drennen, Charles, barber.

Dyckhoff, Lewis, clerk.

**E** LLIOTT, E. M., principal school.

Escher, J. F., physician.

**F**LAGLE, URIAH, teamster.

Fineh, Amasa, meehanie.

Foeke, D., boot and shoe dealer.

Frind, J., clerk.

**G**ALIGHER, OWEN, laborer.

Gibbons, John, laborer.

Glassner, W. O., Pastor M. E. Church.

Grady, C. W., laborer.

**GUTH, HENRY**, proprietor billiard hall; was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 28, 1836; he lived there until 1850, and then emigrated to the United States and De Witt, Clinton Co., Iowa; he remained there until 1869; lived in Wheatland until 1875, and then came to this place. He married Miss Mena Behrens, a native of Hanover, Germany; they have four sons and one daughter—Henry, Lena, Edward, Julius and Charles. He served three years in the rebellion, in Co. B, 1st I. V. C.

**H**ALL, THOS. D., butcher.

**HAHN, WM. F.**, druggist; was born in the Province of Holstein, Germany, Oct. 1, 1835; he left there when about 18 years of age, and emigrated to Baltimore, where he remained about eighteen months, and then moved to De Witt, Clinton Co., Iowa; he remained there about five years, and then came to Loudon and has followed the above business ever since. Is Notary Public, and has been for a number of years; in 1876, was elected Mayor. He married Miss Theresa Peterson April 6, 1861, a native of Germany; they have one son and one daughter—Herman, born Aug. 19, 1867; Amilie, Feb. 7, 1869. In 1872, Mr. H. erected a fine brick business block for his business, at the cost of \$6,000. In the Summer of 1877, Mr. H., with his family, made a visit to his former home, and traveled extensively through Switzerland, being absent about four months on his trip.

Houson, Henry, wagon maker.

Haskins, W. C., Justice of the Peace.

Heek, Samuel, plasterer.

Helenbrecht, Wm., laborer.

Henry, N. D., lumber dealer.

**J**OHNSTON, EDGAR, weigh master.

**K**ELLER, JOHN, blacksmith.

Kelso, John, horse doctor.

Kennan, H. D., blacksmith.

Klein, August, blacksmith.

**KIMBALL, DAVID**, stock buyer; was born in Sussex Co., N. J., in 1832; lived there until 5 years of age, then his parents moved to Franklin Co., Ohio; he lived there eighteen years; he went to California in 1854, and remained there five and a half years, and then came to Loudon; has been engaged in the stock business for the past seventeen years; owns 345 acres. He married Miss Cynthia Kelso in May, 1861, a native of Cedar Co., Iowa; they have three sons—Wm. M., Lumis K. and Shadrach.

Kineh, C. W., carpenter.

Kohler, Wm., merchant.

Korup, Alexander, agricultural implem'ts.

Kroger, Henry, laborer.

**L**INDSTRUM, ANDREW, night watch R. R. eating house.

Ludwigs, Wm., saloon keeper.

**M**CCABE, BARNEY, Marshal.

McCabe, Charles, laborer.

McCabe, John, painter.

Meyers, Christ, laborer.

Muhs, W. J., operator.

Myer, Wm., laborer.

**N**ORTHROP, H. C., tinner.

**P**ARR, JOSEPH, insurance agent,

Parr, Richard, laborer.

Parsons, Wm., laborer.

**PETERSEN, AUGUST**, dealer in grain, lumber and coal; was born in Prussia, Germany, Sept. 22, 1827; lived there until 1852, and then emigrated to the United States and to this county; he entered 360 acres of land from the Government and has lived here ever since; has been engaged in the above business since 1864. He married Miss Matilda Hucher in 1864, a native of Chicago, born March 18, 1846; no family.

Petersen, C. U., carpenter.

Petersen, Emil, merchant.

Petersen, Herman, merchant.

Petersen, Julius, merchant.

Petersen, L., retired.

**PETERSEN BROS.**, merchants.

Pine, P. R., physician.  
Podnoils, August, butcher.  
Podnoils, Fred, laborer.  
Portwing, Henry, carpenter.

**REID, J. P.**, carpenter; was born in New York City April 26, 1827; his parents moved to Springfield, Ohio, when he was about 4 years of age; he remained there until Oct. 9, 1852; came to this county in April, 1853. For the past three years has been engaged in constructing the county bridges. He married Harriet P. Wiggins Aug. 11, 1863, a native of Ohio; they have seven children—William J., Della J., Robert R., Charles H., Amos P., Margaret J. and Jessie M.

**RICE, WILLIAM F.**, harness maker.

Riedel, Lewis, shoemaker.  
Rorick, Frank, clerk.

**SACKETT, JAMES P.**, proprietor railroad eating house.  
Schmidt, Henry, laborer.

Schmidt, John, laborer.  
Schwarz, J., Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Seiling, Frederick, laborer.  
Shearer, Thomas, retired.  
Sprague, James, laborer.  
Stocker, John, boots and shoes.

**TODD, ADELBERT**, laborer.

Todd, John W., Mayor.  
Tonne, Charles, laborer.  
Tonne, Fritz, carpenter.  
Tonne, Lewis, laborer.

**VAN DE BOGART, JAMES**, painter.

**WALKER, JOHN**, laborer.

Wall, David, laborer.  
Wall, Eddie, farmer.  
Wall, Jefferson, butcher.  
Whitney, N., retired.  
Wiggins, Kinsey, carpenter.

**YOUNG, JAMES**, clerk railroad eating house.





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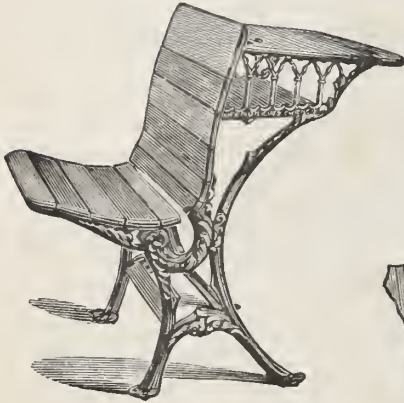
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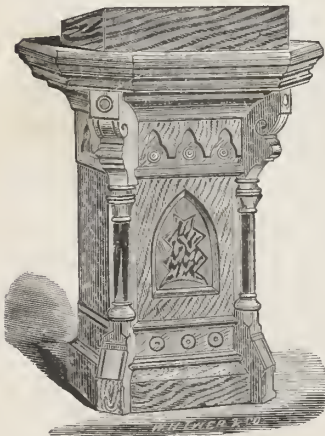
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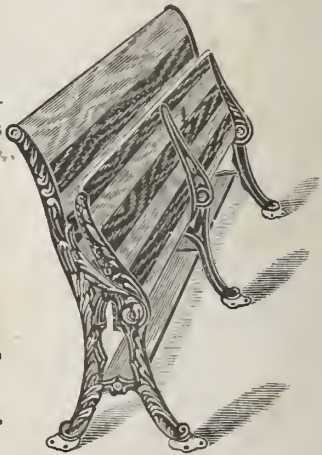
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